

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

7087

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SECOND SESSION

OF

1887,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1887.

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(With Supplementary Cover containing Plans.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
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OF

1887.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &c.

(REGULATIONS FOR THE—DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,
Sydney, 28th January, 1887.

THE following communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, addressed to the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales, transmitting copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, and Proclamation thereunder, regarding the Distribution of Naval Prize Money, &c., after the 30th September, 1886, is published for general information.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Admiralty,
8th November, 1886.

Sir,

Her Majesty having been pleased, by her Order in Council of the 3rd August last, to issue Regulations for the Distribution of Naval Prize Money, &c., after the 30th September, 1886, according to the scale therein set forth, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you a copy of the said Order in Council, together with two copies of the Queen's Proclamation, which is to take effect from the 1st October, 1886, and I am to request that you will, without delay, acknowledge the receipt of the same, in order that the date of such receipt may be duly noted.

I have, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

The Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court,
New South Wales.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of August, 1886.

Present :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 9th day of June, 1886, in the words following, namely :—

“Whereas Your Majesty was graciously pleased by Your Royal Proclamation of the sixteenth day of May, 1871, to regulate according to the scheme set forth therein or recognized thereby, the distribution of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, of captures and seizures under the several Acts of Parliament passed relating to the Revenues or Customs and to Trade and Navigation, for the abolition of the slave trade, for the capture and destruction of pirates and piratical vessels, and of the rewards conferred for the same, as also, of the awards for all salvage granted to the crews of Your Majesty's ships and vessels of war when not otherwise specially apportioned by the terms of the respective awards and allowances ;

“And Whereas We are of opinion that certain alterations in the apportionment and classification of the shares are desirable, consequent on the re-adjustment of the relative rank of the Military and Civil Branches of Your Majesty's Navy.

“And also that it is expedient that specific provisions should be made for the classification of officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, and others holding acting appointments, in the apportionment of such net proceeds and salvage, and other like awards and allowances ; as well as for persons temporarily employed in Your Majesty's Navy ;

“We humbly beg to recommend that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council to amend the above-mentioned Proclamation from and after the thirtieth day of September next ; and to direct that the Proclamation transmitted herewith for Your Majesty's gracious approval be substituted in lieu thereof.”

Her Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof :

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is hereby pleased to direct that the aforesaid Proclamation of the 16th day of May, 1871, be annulled from and after the 30th day of September next, and the same is hereby annulled accordingly, save and except as to any captures or seizures which may have been made before the 1st day of October next, and any captures or seizures which shall have been made after the 30th day of September next, and which shall be condemned and adjudged in any of Her Majesty's Courts of the Admiralty, or any Court or Mixed Commission, before notice of this Order shall have been received by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, or of Mixed Commission, in which such condemnation or adjudication shall pass ; and further that the proceeds of all such captures and seizures made before the 1st day of October next, or which shall be made after the said 30th day of September next, and which shall be condemned or adjudged in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, or any Court of Mixed Commission, antecedent to the notice of Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, having been received in such Courts together with all rewards

aforesaid, shall continue to be distributed in the proportions and manner directed in and by Her Majesty's said Proclamation, dated the 16th day of May, 1871:

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is further graciously pleased to order and direct that the Proclamation so as aforesaid transmitted for Her Majesty's gracious approval (a copy whereof is hereunto scheduled) shall be substituted in lieu of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 16th day of May, 1871, save as aforesaid; and further to order and direct that the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

By the Queen.
A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by Our Order in Council of this day's date We were graciously pleased to annul, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, Our Royal Proclamation of the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, regulating, according to the scheme set forth therein or recognized thereby, the distribution of the net proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy, of captures and seizures under the several Acts of Parliament passed relating to the Revenues of Customs, and to Trade and Navigation, for the abolition of the slave trade, for the capture and destruction of pirates and piratical vessels, and of the rewards conferred for the same, as also of the awards for all salvage granted to the crews of our ships and vessels of war, when not otherwise specially apportioned by the terms of the respective awards and allowances, and in consequence of certain alterations in the apportionment and classification of the shares being desirable, it is expedient that provision should be made for the future distribution of such net proceeds and salvage not otherwise specially apportioned, and all other moneys whatsoever granted to be shared among the officers and crews of our ships and vessels in the manner of prize money.

We do, therefore, now make known to all Our loving subjects, and to all others whom it may concern, by this Our Proclamation, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, that ships or vessels being in sight of a prize, as also of the captor, under circumstances to cause intimidation to the prize and encouragement to the captor, shall be alone entitled to share as joint captors, and that the distribution of all such net proceeds of prizes, rewards, allowances, salvage awards, and of all bounties and grants whatsoever distributable to Our Royal Navy in the manner of prize money, shall be made as follows; viz.:

That the Flag Officer or Officers shall have one-thirtieth part of the whole net proceeds arising from prizes captured from the enemy, and from all other captures and seizures, &c., as aforesaid, made by any of the ships or vessels under his or their command, and of the rewards conferred for the same, according to the following conditions and modifications, save and except as hereinafter provided and directed, that is to say,

When there is but one Flag Officer he shall have the entire one-thirtieth part; when two Flag Officers shall be sharing together, the Chief shall have two-thirds, and the other Flag Officer shall have the remaining one-third of the one-thirtieth part; and when there shall be more than two Flag Officers, the Chief shall have one-half of the said one-thirtieth part, and the remaining half shall be equally divided among the junior Flag Officers; Commodores of the First Class and Captains of the Fleet to share as Flag Officers: Provided always, that no Flag Officer, unless actually on board any of Our ships or vessels of war, and at the actual taking, sinking, burning or otherwise destroying any ship or ships of war, privateer or privateers belonging to the enemy, shall share in the distribution of any head money or bounty money granted as a reward for the taking, sinking, burning, or otherwise destroying any such ship or vessel of the enemy.

That no Flag Officer, unless actually present at the capture or destruction of any pirates or piratical ship, vessel, or boat, shall share in any distribution of the proceeds or bounty in respect of such pirates, or of the crews of such piratical ship, vessel, or boat.

That no Flag Officer shall share in any remuneration or reward conferred or awarded to the Crew of any of Our ships or vessels as salvage, unless he shall have been actually on board the ship or vessel to which the award shall be made, or have personally aided and assisted in the transaction at the time the service was rendered.

That no Flag Officer commanding in any port in the United Kingdom shall share in the proceeds of any prize captured from the enemy, or in other captures, seizures, rewards, or any distributive proceeds as aforesaid, made by any ships or vessels which shall sail from or leave such port by order of the Lord High Admiral, or of Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

That when ships or vessels under the command of several Flag Officers belonging to separate stations, shall be joint captors, &c., each Flag Officer shall receive a proportion of the one-thirtieth part according to the number of Officers and men present under the command of each such Flag Officer; and when ships or vessels under orders from the Lord High Admiral or from Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, are joint captors, &c., with other ships or vessels under a Flag or Flags, the like regulations as to the apportionment of the Flag Share to the Flag Officer or Officers are to be observed.

With reference to Flag Officers it is to be noted,—

That when an inferior Flag Officer is sent to reinforce a superior Officer on any station, the superior Flag Officer shall not share in any prize taken by the inferior Flag Officer before he has arrived within the limits of that station, unless the inferior Officer shall have received some order directly from, and shall be acting in execution of some order issued by such superior Flag Officer.

No chief Flag Officer quitting any station, except upon some definite urgent service, and with the intention of returning to the station as soon as such service is performed, shall share in any prize taken by Our ships or vessels left behind after he has passed the limits of the station, or after he has surrendered the command to another Flag Officer appointed by the Admiralty to command in chief upon such station.

An inferior Flag Officer quitting any station (except when detached by orders from his Commander-in-Chief upon a special service, accompanied with orders to return to such station as soon as the service has been performed), shall have no share in prizes taken by the ships and vessels remaining on the station after he has passed the limits thereof.

In like manner Flag Officers remaining on such station shall not share in the prizes taken by such inferior Officer, or by ships or vessels under his immediate command, after he has quitted the limits of the station, except he has been detached as aforesaid.

A Commander-in-Chief or other Flag Officer belonging to any station shall not share in any prize or prizes taken out of the limits of that station by any ship or vessel under the command of a Flag Officer of any other station, or under orders from Our Commissioners of the Admiralty, unless such Commander-in-Chief or Flag Officer is expressly authorized by our said Commissioners to take the command of that station in which the prize or prizes is or are taken, and shall actually have taken upon him such command.

Every Commodore having a Captain under him shall be esteemed a Flag Officer with respect to the thirtieth part of the prizes taken, whether he be Commanding-in-Chief or serving under command.

Any Officer on board any of Our ships of war at the time of capturing any prize or prizes who shall have more commissions than one shall be entitled only to share in such prize or prizes according to the share allotted to him by the above-mentioned distribution in respect to his superior commission or office.

And with reference to these regulations it is to be noted, that a Captain, Commander, or other Commanding Officer of a ship or vessel shall be deemed to be under the command of a Flag when he shall actually have received some order from, or be acting in the execution of some order issued by a Flag Officer, whether he be or be not within the limits of the station of such Flag Officer; and in the event of his being directed to join a Flag Officer on any station, he shall be deemed to be under the command of such Flag Officer from the time when he arrives within the limits of the station, which circumstance is always to be carefully noted in the log book; and it shall be considered that he continues under the Flag Officer of such station until he shall have received some order directly from or be acting in the execution of some order issued by some other Flag Officer duly authorized, or by the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

Every Commodore of the second class shall share as Captain.

And We hereby direct, that the Captain, Commander, Lieutenant commanding, Staff Commander commanding, Navigating Lieutenant commanding, or any other Officer duly commanding any ship or vessel of war, singly making a capture or seizure, or otherwise entitled to the distributive benefit arising from any proceeds, reward, grant, bounty, salvage, or other award as aforesaid, that is to say, the Officer actually in command at the time, shall have one-tenth of the remainder, or if there is no Flag Officer to share, one-tenth of the entire net proceeds, except that if the single capturing ship be a rated ship having a Commander under the Captain the Commander shall take a portion of the one-tenth part according to the proportion hereinafter set forth; and if more than one Commanding Officer of the same rank of command shall be entitled to share as joint captors, &c., the one-tenth shall be equally divided between them; but when Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Staff Commanders, and Navigating Lieutenants commanding, respectively, Our ships and vessels of war, and Commanders under Captains in rated ships, shall share together in whatever variety of combination, the one-tenth shall be so divided into parts for a graduated apportionment as to provide for each Captain

receiving six parts; each Commander commanding, or Commander under the Captain in a rated ship, three parts; and each Lieutenant commanding, Staff Commander commanding, or Navigating Lieutenant commanding, or other Officer actually commanding a vessel of war, two parts; which We hereby direct shall be the proportion in which they shall respectively share; Colonel of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces serving as Marines, doing duty with a Battalion or Force employed on shore for Naval operations to share as Captains; Lieutenant Colonel of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry) or of Land Forces serving as Marines employed on shore for Naval operations, if in actual command of a Battalion or Force, to share as Captains; if second in command to share as Commanders; Major of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry) or of Land Forces serving as Marines employed on shore for Naval operations, if in actual command of a Battalion or Force, to share as Commanders. And We further direct, that after provision shall thus have been made for the Flag share (if any), and for the portion of the Commanding Officer or Officers and others as above specified, the remainder of the net proceeds shall be distributed in eleven classes, so that each Officer, man, and boy composing the rest of the complements of Our ships and vessels of war, and actually on board or absent on duty in a prize (who it is Our will and pleasure shall be the only absentees entitled to share) at the time of any such capture, seizure, &c., as aforesaid, and every person present and assisting shall receive shares or a share according to his class, as set forth in the following scale:—

First Class: Staff Captain, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets when borne on ship's books, Secretary to Admiral of the Fleet or to Commander-in-Chief, Paymaster-in-Chief in the event of such an officer being employed afloat, Chief Inspector of Machinery and Inspector of Machinery when borne on ship's books, other than harbour ship, *forty-five shares each*.

Second Class: Senior Lieutenant of a rated ship not bearing a Commander under the Captain, Staff Commander, Major of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry) or of Land Forces, doing duty as Marines, if the Senior Military Officer of a Fleet or Squadron, Chaplain over fifteen years' seniority, Fleet Surgeon, Secretary to an Admiral or Commodore of the First Class not Commanding in Chief or to a Captain of the Fleet, Fleet Paymaster, Fleet Engineer, Naval Instructor over fifteen years' seniority, *forty shares each*.

Third Class: Lieutenant over eight years' seniority, Navigating Lieutenant over eight years' seniority, Major of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, whether having higher brevet rank or not, Chaplain over eight and under fifteen years' seniority, Staff Surgeon, Staff Paymaster, Paymaster, Staff Engineer, Chief Engineer, Naval Instructor over eight and under fifteen years' seniority, *thirty-five shares each*.

Fourth Class: Lieutenant under eight years' seniority, Navigating Lieutenant under eight years' seniority, Captain of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, whether having higher brevet rank or not, Quartermaster of Marines (of ten years' service as such), Chaplain under eight years' seniority, Surgeon, Secretary to Commodore Second Class, Assistant Paymaster over twelve years' seniority, Assistant Paymaster over six years' seniority, Engineer over six years' seniority, Engineer under six years' seniority, Naval Instructor under eight years' seniority, also Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service afloat), Chief Officer of a Cruiser in the Coast Guard, Chief Officer of a Coast Guard Station, who has been in command of a Cruiser (when embarked for service afloat), Engineer of the Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service afloat), Assistant Engineer First Class of the Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service afloat), *thirty shares each*.

Fifth Class: Sub-Lieutenant, Lieutenant of Marines, Quarter-Master of Marines (under ten years' service as such) (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Assistant Paymaster under six years' seniority, Assistant Engineer, Chief Gunner, Chief Boatswain, Chief Carpenter, Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, also Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service), Second Class Assistant Engineer of the Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service), Senior Mate of a Cruiser in the Coast Guard, Chief Officer of a Coast Guard Station who has never commanded a Cruiser (when embarked for service), *twenty shares each*.

Sixth Class: Midshipman, Clerk, Pilot, Chief Gunner's Mate, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Captain of the Fore-castle, Admiral's Coxswain, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Yeoman of Signals, Warrant Officer of Marines (if embarked), (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Staff Sergeants and Colour Sergeants of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Head Schoolmaster, Maester at Arms, Naval Schoolmaster, Writer First, Second, and Third Classes (Old System), Writer First Class (New

System), Chief Engine Room Artificer (Old System), Chief Engine Room Artificer First and Second Classes (New System), Chief Torpedo Artificer, Chief Carpenter's Mate (Skilled), Chief Carpenter's Mate, Engine Room Artificer (Old System), Engine Room Artificer First, Second, Third and Fourth Classes (New System), Ship's Steward, Ship's Steward for General Mess, Ship's Cook (Old System), Ship's Cook First Class (New System), Ship's Cook for General Mess, Chief Bandmaster, Chief Sick Berth Steward, Chief Stoker, and all other Chief Petty Officers, also Midshipman of Royal Naval Reserve (when embarked for service), Second Mate of a Cruiser in the Coast Guard Service, Chief Boatman of the Coast Guard in Charge (when embarked for service), *twelve shares each*.

Seventh Class: Naval Cadet, Assistant Clerk, Gunner's Mate, Boatswain's Mate, Captain of the Fore-castle, Captain's Coxswain, Quartermaster, Yeoman of Signals, Coxswain First Class, Captain of the Maintop, Captain of the Fore-top, Captain of the Quarter-deck Men, Captain of the Hold, Sailmaker, Ropemaker, Sergeant of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Ship's Corporal First Class, Ship's Corporal Second Class, Carpenter's Mate (Skilled), Carpenter's Mate, Caulker, Blacksmith, Torpedo Artificer, Armourer, Plumber, Painter, First Class, Leading Stoker, Sick Berth Steward First Class, Sick Berth Steward (under former regulations), Ship's Cook Second Class (New System), Bandmaster, Head Krooman in rated ships, Tindal or Head Man of Seedies in rated ships, and all other First Class Petty Officers, also Chief Boatman of the Coast Guard (when embarked for service), *ten shares each*.

Eighth Class: Coxswain Second Class, Captain of the Mast, Second Captain of the Fore-castle, Second Captain of the Maintop, Second Captain of the Fore-top, Signalman, Second Captain of the Quarter-deck Men, Captain of the Mizentop, Sailmaker's Mate, Leading Seaman, Corporal of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Bombardier of Marine Artillery, Cooper, Caulker's Mate, Armourer's Mate, Painter Second Class, Plumber's Mate, Shipwright (Skilled), Sick Berth Steward Second Class, Sick Berth Attendant (under former regulations), Musician, Writer Second Class (New System), Head Krooman (in other than rated ships), Tindal or Head Man of Seedies (in other than rated ships), and all other Second Class Petty Officers, also Commissioned Boatman and Divisional Carpenter of the Coast Guard (when embarked for service), *seven shares each*.

Ninth Class: Yeoman of Store Room, Second Captain of the Hold, Sailmaker's Crew, Able Seamen, Signalman Second Class, Ordinary Seamen, Signalman Third Class, Gunner of Marine Artillery, Private of Marines, Drummer and Bugler of Marines (Artillery or Light Infantry), or of Land Forces doing duty as Marines, Shipwright, Stoker First Class, Blacksmith's Crew, Plumber's Crew, Cooper's Crew, Writer Third Class (New System), Lithographer, Stoker Second Class, Carpenter's Crew Second Class, Admiral's Steward, Admiral's Cook, Admiral's Domestic, Captain's Steward in all rated ships, Captain's Cook in all rated ships, General Mess Steward, Captain's and Cabin Steward in despatch vessels, Captain's and Cabin Cook in despatch vessels, Ward Room Steward in ships of First and Second Class, Ward Room Cook in ships of First and Second Class, Bandsman, Ship's Steward's Assistant, Sick Berth Attendant (under new regulations) after three years' service, if qualified for promotion, Tailor, Shoemaker, Butcher, Lamp Trimmer, Second Head Krooman, Second Head Tindal or Second Head Man of Seedies, also Boatman of the Coast Guard (when embarked for service), and Dock and Victualling Yard Apprentices (if embarked for service), *four shares each*.

Tenth Class: Ordinary Seaman Second Class, Baker, Captain's Steward, Captain's Cook in ships below Fourth Class, Ward Room Steward, Ward Room Cook in ships below Second Class, Gun Room Steward, Gun Room Cook, Captain's Servant, Commander's Servant, Secretary's Servant, Engineer's Servant, Engineer's Cook, Warrant Officer's Cook, Bandsman Second Class, Sick Berth Attendant (under new regulations), under three years' service, or if not qualified for promotion, Assistant Sick Berth Attendant (under former regulations), Assistant Baker, Captain's Cook's Assistant, Ward Room Servant, Ward Room Cook's Assistant, Ward Room Officer's Servant, Gun Room Servant, Warrant Officer's Servant, Cook's Mate, Cook's Mate (New System), Cook's Mate Second Class (New System), Barber, Assistant Butcher, Krooman, Seedie, Supernumeraries, except as hereinafter provided, and persons borne merely as passengers, and not declining to render assistance on any occasion of capture, seizure, &c., *two shares each*.

Eleventh Class: Signal Boy, Boy First Class, Boy Second Class, Ship's Steward's Boy, Baud Boy, Boy Writer, one share each.

And with respect to Supernumeraries, We do hereby direct:—

1st. That all Supernumeraries holding ranks in the Service above the ranks or ratings specified in the Sixth Class of this Our Proclamation who have been ordered to do duty in any of Our ships and vessels by the Lord High Admiral, by Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, by the Senior Officer of the Fleet or Squadron, or, if none senior, then by the Captain or Commanding Officer of the capturing ship or vessel, if not by special authority employed in higher capacities, shall share according to the ranks which they respectively hold in the Service; but in all cases, to qualify them for so sharing, and not merely as Supernumeraries in the Tenth Class, due notation of their being thus respectively ordered to do duty must be made on the Victualling Lists and Prize Lists.

2nd. That all Supernumeraries holding ratings in the Service below the denominations of those specified in the Fifth Class of this Our Proclamation, and who at full victuals are engaged in the ordinary duties of the ship, shall always share according to the ratings which they bear in the Service.

3rd. That no Interpreter, unless holding some rank or rating in the Service, shall share in any proceeds, bounties, or awards as aforesaid, except by the special permission of the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being.

And in order that Our Royal Intentions herein may be duly carried into effect, We further direct that when any capture or seizure is made, or service performed for which a distributable grant or reward is to be made, or is expected to be conferred or awarded to any of Our ships or vessels of war, the Captain or Commanding Officer shall transmit or cause to be transmitted, as soon as may be, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, a true and perfect list of all the Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers, and others who were actually on board on the occasion, with a notation thereon, stating whether any other of Our ships or vessels was in sight at the time of the capture, accompanied by a separate list containing the names of those belonging to the Crew who were absent on duty or otherwise at the time, specifying the cause of such absence, each list to contain the quality of the service of each person, with their several ratings, to be subscribed by the Captain or Commanding Officer, and three or more of the Chief Officers on board.

And when the list of those actually on board, with the separate list of persons absent, though belonging to the ship or

vessel, shall have been verified on examination with the ship's books lodged as official records, the Accountant-General of Our Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, shall grant a certificate that such lists are correct or have been corrected, as occasion may require, in order that distribution of the respective prize or other proceeds payable as prize or salvage money may be duly made in the Department of the Accountant-General of Our Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay.

And in the distribution of such prize, or other proceeds payable as prize and salvage money, We hereby direct that all Officers, Seamen, Marines, Soldiers, and others, holding acting appointments superior to their substantive ranks or ratings, and who are in receipt of the pay of such acting appointment, shall share in the classes to which the ranks and ratings in which they are acting, may belong: And further, that all persons temporarily employed in Our Navy shall share in the Classes to which the ranks and ratings to which they are temporarily appointed may belong.

And in the event of difficulty arising with respect to any of the regulations hereby ordered, or if any case should occur not herein provided for, or not sufficiently provided for, We are pleased hereby to authorize the Lord High Admiral, or Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, to issue such directions thereupon as may appear just and expedient; which directions shall have the same force and effect as if specially provided for in this Our Royal Proclamation: Provided always, and the distribution hereinbefore ordered shall take effect only with respect to the proceeds of captures, seizures, and services as aforesaid, which shall be made and performed on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: and that the proceeds arising from all captures, seizures, and services as aforesaid, made or performed prior to that date, shall be distributed in accordance with any Proclamation or Proclamations now in force, or in force at the time of such captures, seizures, or services respectively and applicable thereto, which We are pleased hereby to direct accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this third day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Our Reign.

God save the Queen.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.
(TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA—
DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,
Sydney, 21st March, 1887.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Guatemala, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

[Circular.]

Sir,

Downing-street,
11th December, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th day of November, 1886, for giving effect to the Treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Guatemala for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, signed at Guatemala on the 4th of July, 1885.

The Treaty will come into operation on the 13th instant, in conformity with Article XVIII.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

[Extract from the "London Gazette," of Friday, December 3, 1886.]

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of November, 1886.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Earl of Rosslyn.

Viscount Cross.
Lord Stanley of Preston.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer :

And whereas in accordance with section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada has, by laws passed in the years 1877 and 1882, and respectively styled "The Extradition Act, 1877," and "An Act to Amend the Extradition Act, 1877," made provision for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or are suspected of being in the Dominion.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Guatemala, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty (that is to say) :

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James Plaister Harriss-Gastrell, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Guatemala ;

"And his Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Excellency Señor Don Manuel J. Dardon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala ;

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

"ARTICLE II.

"The extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences :—

"1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

"4. Rape.

"5. Aggravated or indecent assault ; carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years ; carnal knowledge of a girl above the age of 10 years and under the age of 12 years ; indecent assault upon any female, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 12 years of age.

"6. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing, abandoning, exposing, or unlawfully detaining children.

"7. Abduction of minors.

"8. Bigamy.

"9. Wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"10. Assaulting a Magistrate, or peace or public officer.

"11. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

"12. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

"13. Arson.

"14. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.

"15. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

"16. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences ; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Guatemala, habiendo juzgado conveniente, con la mira de mejorar la administracion de justicia y prevenir los crímenes en ambos países y sus jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los delitos ó crímenes que en seguida se enumerarán, huyendo la justicia, sean, bajo ciertas circunstancias, recíprocamente entregadas, han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios para concluir un Tratado á saber :

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, James Plaister Harriss-Gastrell, Esquire, Ministro Residente de Su Majestad Británica y Consul-General al República de Guatemala :—

"Y su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de la República de Guatemala, su Excelencia el Señor Don Manuel J. Dardon, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Guatemala ;

"Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma han aceptado y admitido los Artículos siguientes :—

"ARTICULO I.

"Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á entregarse recíprocamente en las condiciones y circunstancias expresadas en el presente Tratado, las personas que siendo acusadas ó convictas de los delitos ó crímenes enumerados en el Artículo II, cometidos en el territorio de una de las Partes, se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra Parte.

"ARTICULO II.

"La extradicion será recíprocamente acordada por los siguientes crímenes ó delitos :—

"1. Homicidio premeditado (incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, el infanticidio, el envenenamiento), ó tentativa de homicidio premeditado.

"2. Homicidio.

"3. Administracion de drogas ó el uso de instrumentos afín de ocasionar el aborto en las mujeres.

"4. Estupro.

"5. Atentado al pudor con violencia ; relaciones sensuales con una muchacha menor de 10 años ; relaciones sensuales con una muchacha mayor de 10 años y menor de 12 años ; atentado al pudor con cualquiera mujer, ó tentativa alguna para tener relaciones sensuales con una muchacha menor de 12 años.

"6. Hurto de niños ó adultos para trasportarlos á otro país ó conservarlos en el mismo (plagio), indebida encarceracion, abandono, exposicion, y encierro ilegal de niños ó adultos.

"7. Rapto de menores.

"8. Bigamia.

"9. Heridas ó golpes graves en el cuerpo.

"10. Violencias contra algun Magistrado, oficial de paz ó público.

"11. Amenazas por medio de cartas ó de otra manera, con ánimo de obtener indebidamente dinero ú otras cosas de valor.

"12. Perjurio, soborno para perjurio.

"13. Incendio voluntario.

"14. Robo con efraccion, robo con violencia, rateria, y hurto.

"15. Fraude cometido por un depositario de bienes, banquero, mandatario, comisionista, administrador de bienes ajenos, tutor, curador, liquidador, síndico, oficial ministerial, director, miembro ú oficial público de alguna Compañía, considerado el fraude como criminal por alguna ley vigente.

"16. Estafa ó todo lo que sea obtener dinero, fianza ó mercaderías por medio de falsos datos ; recibir dinero, fianza ó cualesquiera otros valores, sabiendo que han sido robados ó adquiridos en oposicion á las leyes,

"17. (a.) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

"(b.) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered.

"(c.) Knowingly making, without lawful authority, any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin of the realm or national coin.

"18. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.

"19. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.

"20. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

"21. Crimes committed at sea.

"(a.) Piracy, by the law of nations.

"(b.) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"(c.) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"(d.) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

"22. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute an offence against the laws of both countries.

"The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"ARTICLE III.

"No Guatemalan shall be delivered up by the Government of Guatemala to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Guatemala.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Guatemala, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of Guatemala or in the United Kingdom respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or on the part of the Government of Guatemala, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of Guatemala or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A requisition for extradition cannot be founded solely on sentences passed in contumaciam, but persons convicted for contumacia shall be deemed to be accused persons.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"17. (a.) Falsificar ó alterar moneda, ó poner en circulacion moneda falsa ó alterada.

"(b.) Contrahacer, falsificar ó alterar, ó poner en circulacion lo que está falsificado, contrahecho ó alterado.

"(c.) Hacer premeditadamente, sin permiso de la autoridad constituida, algun instrumento, herramicnta ó máquina con la intencion de falsificar ó contrahacer la moneda nacional.

"18. Crímenes cometidos contra la Ley de Quiebras.

"19. Cualquier acto doloso ejecutado con la mira de poner en peligro las personas que viajen en trenes de ferro carriles.

"20. Perjuicio malicioso causado á la propiedad, si el delito es justiciable.

"21. Delitos cometidos en el mar :-

"(a.) Pirateria, segun la ley de las naciones.

"(b.) Echar á pique ó destruir un buque en el mar, ó esforzarse ó conspirar para hacerlo.

"(c.) Sublevacion ó conspiracion para rebelarse, de dos ó más personas á bordo de un buque, en alta mar, contra la autoridad del capitán.

"(d.) Ataques á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con intencion de quitar la vida ó de hacer otro daño grave corporal.

"22 Darse al Tráfico de Esclavos, si fuese con violacion de las leyes ne ambos países.

"La extradicion tambien se puede pedir por la participacion en cualquiera de los crímenes mencionado más arriba, como un accesorio ántes ó despues del hecho, con tal que dicha participacion sea castigado por las leyes de las dos Partes Contratantes.

"ARTICULO III.

"Ningun Guatemalteco será entregado por el Gobierno de Guatemala al Gobierno del Reino Unido, y ningun súbdito del Reino Unido, será entregado por su Gobierno al Gobierno de Guatemala.

"ARTICULO IV.

"La extradicion no se efectuará si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno del Reino Unido, ó la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno de Guatemala, ha sido ya juzgada, absuelta ó castigada, ó está aún procesándose en el territorio de Guatemala ó del Reino Unido respectivamente, por el delito por el cual se pide la extradicion.

"Si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno del Reino Unido, ó por parte del Gobierno de Guatemala, estuviese sometida á juicio por algun otro delito en el territorio de Guatemala ó del Reino Unido respectivamente, se diferirá su extradicion hasta el fin del juicio y la plena ejecucion de cualquiera castigo á que fuese condenada.

"ARTICULO V.

"La extradicion no se efectuará si, subsecuentemente á la ejecucion del crimen ó al empezar el proceso, ó á la conviccion del reo, se puede oponer la prescripcion para que sea exento de proceso ó del castigo, segun las leyes del Estado al cual se reclama.

"ARTICULO VI.

"El reo fugitivo no será entregado si el delito por el cual se pide la extradicion es de un carácter político, ó si se prueba que la peticion para entregarlo se ha hecho en efecto con la mira de juzgarlo ó castigarlo por un delito de carácter político.

"ARTICULO VII.

"Una persona entregada no podrá, en ningun caso, ser mantenida en prision ó procesada en el Estado al que se ha hecho la entrega, por ningun otro crimen ó delito, ó por ningun otro crimen ó delito, ó por ninguna otra causa que aquella por la cual se ha efectuado la extradicion. Esta estipulacion no se aplica á crímenes cometidos despues de la extradicion.

"ARTICULO VIII.

"Le peticion de extradicion se hará respectivamente por medio de los Agentes Diplomáticos de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

"La demanda de extradicion de una persona acusada debe ir acompañada de una orden de prision, dictada por la autoridad competente del Estado que pide la extradicion, y fundada en testimonios tales que segun las leyes del lugar donde se encuentre el acusado, justifiquen su prision como si el delito hubiese sido cometido allí.

"Si la demanda se refiere á una persona ya convicta, debe ir acompañada de la sentencia de condenacion pronunciada contra la persona convicta por el Tribunal competente del Estado que hace la demanda de extradicion.

"Una demanda de extradicion no puede fundarse solamente en sentencias dictadas por contumacia; pero las personas convictas de contumacia deben ser consideradas como acusadas.

"ARTICULO IX.

"Si la demanda de extradicion está de acuerdo con las precedentes estipulaciones, las autoridades competentes del Estado al que se dirige la peticion procederán á la prision del fugitivo.

"The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him, and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

"ARTICLE X.

"A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two contracting parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction: provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in Guatemala as in the United Kingdom, if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic Agent of his country in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

"The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE XII.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents purport to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should have been made between the different Governments to determine the preference, either on account of the gravity of the crime or offence, or for any other reason.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within three months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery of such articles, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend, not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of her Britannic Majesty.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the Republic of Guatemala in such Colony or possession.

"El prisionero sera conducido entónces ante el Magistrado competente, quien debe examinarlo y hacer la investigacion preliminar del caso, como si la aprehension se hubiese efectuado por un delito cometido en el mismo pais.

"ARTICULO X.

"Un delincuente fugitivo puede ser aprehendido en virtud de una órden de prision dictada por cualquier Magistrado de Policia, Juez de Paz ú otra autoridad competente en ámbos paises, teniendo á la vista tales informes ó quejas, y tales pruebas, ó habiéndose procedido á tales diligencias que, en la opinion de la autoridad que dicta la órden de prision, justificaria dicha órden si el crimen hubiese sido cometido ó si la persona hubiese sido convencida en la parte del territorio de las dos Partes Contratantes en la cual el Magistrado, Juez de Paz, ú otra autoridad competente ejerce jurisdiccion; con tal, sin embargo, de que en el Reino Unido el acusado sea en tal caso conducido tan pronto como se pueda ante un Magistrado de Policia en Londres. El criminal fugitivo será, segun este Artículo, puesto en libertad, sea en Guatemala ó en el Reino Unido, si en el término de treinta dias no se hubiese hecho la demanda de extradicion por medio del Ajente Diplomático de su pais, conforme á las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

"La misma regla será aplicada al caso de las personas acusadas ó convictas de alguno de los delitos ó crímenes especificados en este Tratado, y cometidos en alta mar á bordo de cualquier buque de uno ú otro pais que entre en un puerto del otro.

"ARTICULO XI.

"La extradicion se efectuará solamente si los testimonios se encuentran suficientes segun las leyes del Estado á que se hace la demanda, ya sea para justificar el sometimiento á juicio del preso, en caso en que el crimen hubiese sido cometido en territorio de dicho Estado, ó para probar la identidad del preso convencido por los Tribunales del Estado que hace la demanda, y ningun delincuente ó criminal puede ser entregado ántes de pasados quince dias desde la fecha de su sometimiento á juicio, en tanto que se dicte la órden de entrega.

"ARTICULO XII.

"En el examen que se haga de conformidad con las precedentes estipulaciones, las autoridades del Estado á que se ha recurrido reconocerán como plena prueba las deposiciones juradas y las relaciones de los testigos hechas el otro Estado, ó las copias de aquellas, y asimismo las órdenes, y sentencias pronunciadas, con tal que esos documentos estén firmados ó certificados por un Juez, Magistrado, ú Oficial de dicho Estado, y sean autenticados por el juramento de algun testigo, ó que sean sellados con el sello oficial del Ministro de Justicia ó de algun otro Ministro de Estado.

"ARTICULO XIII.

"Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Altas Partes Contra antes, conforme al presente Tratado, fuese reclamado simultáneamente por uno ó varios otros Estados, por otros delitos ó crímenes cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, su extradicion será otorgado al Estado que ha presentado primero la demanda de extradicion; á ménos que algun otro arreglo no haya sido estipulado entre los diferentes Gobiernos, para determinar la preferencia, ya sea en vista de la gravedad del crimen ó delito, ó ya por cualquiera otra causa.

"ARTICULO XIV.

"Si despues de tres meses de la aprehension del fugitivo no se hubiere aducido prueba bastante para la extradicion, será puesto en libertad.

"ARTICULO XV.

"Cualesquiera artículos que se embarguen á la persona aprehendida, si la autoridad competente del Estado requerido para la extradicion ha ordenado la entrega de ellos serán entregados al tiempo de verificarse aquella; y se hará no sólo de los artículos robados sino de toda lo que pueda servir como prueba del crimen.

"ARTICULO XVI.

"La Altas Partes Contratantes renuncian á cualquier reclamacion por el reembolso de los gastos hechos en la captura y mantenimiento de la persona que há de entregarse, y en su conduccion hasta ponerla á bordo del buque, comprometiéndose reciprocamente á hacer ellas mismas tales gastos.

"ARTICULO XVII.

"Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las Colonias y posesiones extranjeras de Su Majestad Británica.

"La peticion para la entrega de un criminal fugitivo que se haya refugiado en alguna de tales Colonias ó posesiones extranjeras se hará al Gobernador ó principal autoridad de tal Colonia ó posesion por el principal Ajente Consular de la República de Guatemala en dicha Colonia ó posesion.

"Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Guatemalan criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

"The Treaty, after receiving the approval of the Congress of Guatemala, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Guatemala, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

"(L.S.) J. P. HARRISS-GASTRELL.

"(L.S.) M. J. DARDON."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Guatemala on the 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Guatemala, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of Guatemala.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Republic of Guatemala and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Acts aforesaid continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

"Podrá darse curso á tales peticiones, sujetándose siempre lo más aproximadamente posible á lo estipulado en este Tratado, por dicho Gobernador ó principal autoridad, quien, sin embargo, estará en libertad de conceder la entrega ó referir el asunto á su Gobierno.

"Su Majestad Británica quedará, sin embargo, en libertad de hacer arreglos especiales en las Colonias Británicas y posesiones extranjeras para la entrega de los Guatemaltecos criminales que puedan refugiarse dentro de tales Colonias y posesiones extranjeras, observando, lo más que se pueda, las estipulaciones del presente Tratado.

"La demanda para la entrega de un criminal fugitivo de alguna Colonia ó posesion extranjera de Su Majestad Británica estará sujeta á las reglas establecidas en los Artículos precedentes del presente Tratado.

"ARTICULO XVIII.

"El presente Tratado empezará á ejecutarse diez dias despues de su publicacion, de conformidad con las formas prescritas por las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes. Puede denunciarse por cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes; pero permanecerá vigente por seis meses despues de haberse dado aviso para su terminacion.

"Este Tratado, despues de haber sido aprobado por el Congreso de Guatemala será ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lóndres tan pronto que sea posible.

"En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo firman y sellan con el sello de sus armas.

"Hecho en Guatemala, el cuatro de Julio en el año de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco.

"(L.S.) J. P. HARRISS-GASTRELL.

"(L.S.) M. J. DARDON."

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUTUAL EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

(TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR—DESPATCH.)

 Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,

Sydney, 1st November, 1886.

Hrs Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a copy of a Treaty for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals between Great Britain and the Republic of the Equator.

J. P. GARVAN.

[Circular.]

Downing-street,

13th July, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Treaty for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals between Great Britain and the Republic of the Equator, signed on the 20th day of September, 1880, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 19th of February last, and which, by order of Her Majesty in Council of the 26th of June, came into operation on the 2nd instant.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering

the Government of New South Wales.

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[Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, July 2, 1886.]

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June, 1886.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Lord Steward.

Earl of Rosebery.
Mr. Fowler.

WHEREAS by the "Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873," it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas, in accordance with section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada has, by laws passed in the years 1877 and 1882, and respectively styled "The Extradition Act, 1877," and "An Act to Amend the Extradition Act, 1877," made provision for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or are suspected of being in, the Dominion:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of the Equator, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; Her Britannic Majesty and the President of Ecuador have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederick Douglas Hamilton, Esquire, her Minister Resident at Ecuador;

And His Excellency the President of Ecuador, General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Government and that of Ecuador shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party:—

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.

6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

7. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

9. Rape.

10. Abduction.

11. Child stealing.

12. Burglary or housebreaking.

13. Arson.

14. Robbery with violence.

15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

16. Piracy by law of nations.

17. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

18. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

19. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the captain or master.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Ecuador, habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administración de justicia, y para prevenir los crímenes dentro de sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los crímenes enumerados en seguida, y que estando fugitivas de la justicia deban, bajo ciertas circunstancias, ser entregadas recíprocamente; Su Magestad la Reina de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y el Presidente del Ecuador han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos para celebrar un Tratado con este fin, es decir:

Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, al Señor Federico Douglas Hamilton (Escudero), su Ministro Residente en el Ecuador;

Y su Excelencia el Presidente del Ecuador, al Señor General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Ministro del Interior y de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quiénes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido y estipulado los Artículos siguientes:—

ARTICULO I.

Se ha convenido en que el Gobierno de Su Magestad Británica y el del Ecuador deberán, previo pedimento hecho en su nombre por sus respectivos Agentes Diplomáticos, entregarse recíprocamente cualesquiera personas que siendo acusadas ó convictas de cualquiera de los crímenes puntualizados en seguida, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de la parte solicitante, sean encontrados dentro del territorio de la otra parte:—

1. Asesinato, ó tentativa ó conspiración para asesinar.

2. Homicidio.

3. Falsificación, ó alteración de moneda, ó circulación de moneda falsificada ó alterada.

4. Falsificación, contrahecho, ó alteración, ó circulación de lo falsificado, contrahecho ó alterado.

5. Hurto, ocultación de bienes de una herencia aun no aceptada por el heredero, ó ratería.

6. Obtener moneda ú otros efectos por medio de falsos pretextos.

7. Crímenes contra las leyes de la bancarrota.

8. Fraude por un individuo libre bajo fianza, banquero, agente, factor, síndico ó curador, director, miembro ó empleado público de alguna compañía, declarado criminal por ley vijente en ese tiempo.

9. Estupro con violencia.

10. Abduccion.

11. Robo de niños.

12. Robo nocturno, ó entrada en una casa con violencia con el objeto de robar.

13. Incendio intencional.

14. Robo con violencia.

15. Amenazas por escrito ó de cualquier otra manera con el objeto de cometer algun acto de extorsion.

16. Piratería segun el derecho de gentes.

17. Hundimiento ó destruccion de una embarcacion en el mar, ó tentativa ó conspiracion coneste objeto.

18. Asaltos á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con el intento de quitar la vida ó de causar graves daños corporales.

19. Rebelion ó tentativa de rebelion ejecutada por dos ó mas personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar, contra la autoridad del capitán ó patron.

Con tal que la entrega, en el caso de una persona acusada, se haga únicamente cuando se puntualice la perpetracion del crimen de manera que las leyes del país en que sea hallado el fugitivo ó persona acusada justifiquen su captura y enjuiciamiento si allí se hubiese cometido el crimen; y en el caso en que se declare convicta á una persona en mérito de pruebas que, segun las leyes del país en que ella sea hallada, bastarian para tenerla por convicta.

ARTICLE II.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the foreign or colonial possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

1. In the case of a person accused:—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by some person recognized by the Secretary of State as a Diplomatic Representative of the Republic of Ecuador, accompanied by a warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Ecuador, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him. The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of Ecuador.

2. In the case of a person convicted:—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the recognized Diplomatic Representative, in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. If he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order. A like proceeding shall be observed towards criminals in prison in Ecuador.

ARTICLE III.

In the Republic of Ecuador the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

1. In the case of a person accused:—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said documents shall be transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Interior Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Minister Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would justify

ARTICULO II.

En los dominios de Su Magestad Británica distintos de las posesiones coloniales ó extrangeras de Su Magestad, el procedimiento será como sigue:—

1.º En el caso de una persona acusada:—

El pedimento de entrega se hará al Principal Secretario de Estado de Negocios Extranjeros de Su Magestad, por cualquiera persona reconocida por el Secretario de Estado como un Agente Diplomático de la República de Ecuador, acompañado de un testimonio ú otro documento judicial equivalente, para proceder al arresto del acusado, expedido por un Juez ó Magistrado debidamente autorizado para conocer de los actos de que ha sido acusada la persona en el Ecuador, juntamente con las deposiciones debidamente autenticadas ó relaciones hechas con juramento ante un Juez ó Magistrado, manifestando con claridad dichos actos, y una descripción de la persona reclamada, todos los particulares que conduzcan á indentificarla. Dicho Secretario de Estado transmitirá los documentos expresados al Principal Secretario de Estado en el despacho del Interior de Su Magestad, quien por una órden firmada y sellada de su mano hará saber á algun Magistrado de Policía de Londres que tal demanda ha sido hecha, y le requerirá, si hubiere causa suficiente, para que expida la cédula de arresto contra el fugitivo.

Con el recibo de la órden del Secretario de Estado, y con la produccion de suficiente prueba en opinion del Magistrado que justificase la expedicion del auto si el crimen hubiese sido cometido en el Reino Unido, expedirá en consecuencia la respectiva cédula.

Cuando el fugitivo hubiere sido aprehendido en virtud de tal auto, será conducido ante el Magistrado de Policía que lo expidió, ó ante otro de igual clase de Lóndres. Si la prueba que deba entónces producirse fuere tal que justificase, segun las leyes de Inglaterra, el sometimiento á juicio del preso, si el crimen de que hubiese sido acusado lo hubiese cometido en Inglaterra, el Magistrado de Policía le someterá á prision para esperar el decreto de entrega expedido por el Secretario de Estado, enviando inmediatamente al Secretario de Estado un certificado de la prision practicada, y un informe del caso.

Despues de expirado el periodo de detencion del preso, que nunca debe ser de ménos de quince dias, el Secretario de Estado, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, ordenará que el criminal fugitivo sea entregado á la persona que está debidamente autorizada para recibirle de la parte del Gobierno del Ecuador.

2.º En el caso de una persona convicta:—

El curso del procedimiento será el mismo que en el de una persona acusada, excepto que el auto que sea transmitido por el Agente Diplomático reconocido, en apoyo de su solicitud, manifestará con claridad el crimen del cual la persona reclamada haya sido convicta, y relacionará el hecho, lugar, y fecha de su conviccion. La prueba que deba producirse ante el Magistrado de Policía debe ser tal que, en conformidad con las leyes de Inglaterra, probare que el preso fuese convicto del crimen que se le acusa.

Despues de que el Magistrado de Policía haya puesto en prision á la persona acusada ó convicta para esperar la órden de un Secretario de Estado para su entrega, dicha persona tendrá derecho de pedir un escrito de *habeas corpus*. Si ella lo efectuaré así, su entrega debe ser diferida hasta despues de la decision de la Corte sobre el pedimento de dicho escrito, y aun entónces tendrá lugar solamente si la decision fuese adversa al recurrente. En este último caso puede la Corte ordenar la inmediata entrega á la persona autorizada para recibirle, sin órden del Secretario de Estado sobre dicha entrega, ó someterlo á prision para aguardar la órden. Igual procedimiento se observará respecto de los delinquentes puestos en prision en el Ecuador.

ARTICULO III.

En la República del Ecuador, el procedimiento será como sigue:—

1.º En el caso de una persona acusada:—

La peticion para la entrega se hará al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Ecuador por el Ministro ú otro Agente Diplomático de Su Magestad Británica, acompañado de un auto de arresto del acusado expedido por un Juez ó Magistrado debidamente autorizado para conocer de los actos de que se le acusare en la Gran Bretaña, junto con las deposiciones bien autenticadas, ó relaciones hechas con juramento ante dicho Juez ó Magistrado, manifestando con claridad los actos expresados, y una descripción de la persona reclamada y otras particularidades que puedan servir para identificarla.

Dichos documentos se transmitirán al Ministro Secretario de Estado en el Departamento del Interior, quien entónces, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, hará saber á algun empleado de Policía que tal demanda ha sido hecha, y le requerirá, si hubiere causa suficiente, para que expida el mandamiento de arresto contra el fugitivo.

Con el recibo de la órden del Ministro Secretario de Estado, y con la produccion de suficiente prueba que justifique la expe-

the issue of the warrant, if the crime had been committed in Ecuador, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other authority of the same class. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of Ecuador, the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in Ecuador, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of Her Majesty.

2. In the case of a person convicted :—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Magistrate charged with the investigation of the case shall be such as would, according to the laws of Ecuador, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

ARTICLE IV.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction: Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London, and that he shall be discharged, if within thirty days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, committed on the high seas, on board any vessel of other country, which may come into any port of the other.

ARTICLE V.

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the decision of the Court, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

ARTICLE VI.

When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, such person shall not, until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE VII.

In any case where an individual convicted or accused in Ecuador of any of the crimes described in the present Treaty, and who shall have taken refuge in the United Kingdom, shall have obtained naturalization there, such naturalization shall not prevent the search for, arrest, and surrender of such individual to the Ecuadorian authorities, in conformity with the said Treaty.

In like manner the surrender shall take place on the part of Ecuador in any case where an individual accused or convicted in England of any of the same crimes who shall have taken refuge in Ecuador shall have obtained naturalization there.

ARTICLE VIII.

No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom it is made to be one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

de la boleta si el crimen hubiese sido cometido en el Ecuador expedirá en consecuencia la boleta de prision.

Cuando el fugitivo hubiere sido aprehendido en virtud de tal boleta, será conducido ante el empleado de Policía que lo expidió ó ante otro de igual clase. Si la prueba que deba entónces producirse fuere tal que justificase, segun las leyes del Ecuador, el sometimiento á juicio del preso, si el crimen de que hubiese sido acusado lo hubiese cometido en el Ecuador, el empleado de Policía lo cometerá á prision para esperar el decreto de entrega expedido por el Secretario de Estado, enviando inmediatamente á este un certificado de la prision practicada y un informe del caso.

Despues de expirado el periodo de detencion del preso, que nunca debe ser de ménos de quince dias, el Secretario de Estado, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, ordenará que el criminal fugitivo sea entregado á la persona que esté debidamente autorizada para recibirle de parte del Gobierno de Su Magestad Británica.

2º. En el caso de una persona convicta :—

El curso del procedimiento será el mismo que en el de una persona acusada, excepto que el auto que deba ser trasmitido, por el Ministro ú otro Agente Diplomático en apoyo de su pedimento, deberá manifestar claramente el crimen del que la persona reclamada ha sido convencida, y determinar el hecho, lugar, y fecha de su conviccion. Las pruebas que deban producirse ante el Magistrado encargado de la investigacion del caso deben ser tales que, segun las leyes del Ecuador, probaren que el presco fuese convicto del crimen del que se le acusa.

ARTICULO IV.

El criminal fugitivo puede sin embargo ser aprehendido por un auto expedido por cualquiera Magistrado de Policía ú otra autoridad competente en cada uno de los dos países, con tales informaciones ó quejas y pruebas, ó despues de tales procedimientos que en opinion de la persona que expido el auto, justificasen la expedicion de un auto si el crimen hubiese sido cometido ó el prisionero convicto en aquella parte de los dominios de las dos Partes Contratantes en la cual el Magistrado ú otra autoridad competente ejerza jurisdiccion; sin embargo que en el Reino Unido el acusado, en tal caso, será enviado con la brevedad posible ante un Magistrado de Policía en Lóndres, y que será puesto en libertad, si dentro de treinta dias no se hubiese hecho una solicitud para la entrega, por el Agente Diplomático de su país de la manera prescrita en los Artículos II y III de este Tratado.

Las mismas reglas se observarán en los casos de personas acusadas ó convictas de cualquiera de los crímenes especificados en este Tratado, cometidos en alta mar ó abordo de cualquiera embarcacion de uno de los dos países que pueda entrar á uno de los puertos del otro.

ARTICULO V.

Si el fugitivo criminal que ha sido sometido á prision no fuere entregado ó llevado á fuera en el término de dos meses despues del arresto, ó dentro de dos meses despues de la decision de la Corte sobre el escrito de *habeas corpus* en el Reino Unido ó en el Ecuador, será puesto en libertad, á ménos que causa suficiente se demostrare en contrario.

ARTICULO VI.

Cuando alguna persona hubiere sido entregado por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes á la otra, tal persona, mientras no haya sido devuelta ó haya tenido una oportunidad de volver al país de donde fué entregada, no podrá ser sometida á juicio ni juzgada por ningun delito cometido en el otro país, anteriormente á la entrega, á no ser por el delito particular por cuya causa fué entregada.

ARTICULO VII.

En cualquiera caso en que un convicto ó acusado en el Ecuador de alguno de los crímenes detallados en el presente Tratado, y que se hubiere refugiado en el Reino Unido y obtenido naturalizacion allí, tal naturalizacion no impedirá la busca, arresto y entrega del individuo á las autoridades del Ecuador, en conformidad con dicho Tratado. De igual manera la entrega se verificará de parte del Ecuador, en cualquiera caso en que un individuo acusado ó convicto en Inglaterra de cualquiera de los mismos delitos se hallare refugiado en el Ecuador y hubiere obtenido allí naturalizacion.

ARTICULO VIII.

Ninguna persona acusada ó convicta será entregada, si el delito por el cual se demanda su entrega se estima por la parte á quien se solicita ser de carácter político, ó si la persona probare á satisfaccion del Magistrado de Policía ó de la Corte ante la cual es conducido en *habeas corpus*, ó del Secretario de Estado, que el pedimento de su entrega ha sido, en efecto, hecho con la mira de juzgarle y castigarle por un delito de carácter político.

ARTICLE IX.

Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken.

Provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE X.

The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused shall have taken refuge.

ARTICLE XI.

If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their territory, his surrender shall, in preference, be granted in compliance with that demand which is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XII.

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE XIII.

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the foreign or colonial possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a foreign or colonial possession of either party shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the other at the seat of Government; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a foreign or colonial possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or chief authority of such possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Ecuatorian criminals who may take refuge within such Colony, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into operation two months after the exchange of the ratifications. Due notice shall in each country be given of the day.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.

ARTICULO IX.

Los autos, deposiciones ó relaciones bajo juramento, expedidos ó tomados en los dominios de cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, las copias de ellos y certificados ó documentos judiciales que establecen el hecho de la convicción, serán recibidos en prueba en los procedimientos que se sigan en los dominios de la otra, siempre que se encuentren firmados ó certificados por un Juez, Magistrado, ó alguacil del país de donde han sido expedidos ó tomados.

Con tal que dichos autos, deposiciones, relaciones, copias, certificados, y documentos judiciales sean autenticados con el juramento de algun testigo, ó sellados con el sello oficial de Ministro de Justicia ó de algun otro Ministro de Estado.

ARTICULO X.

La entrega no se efectuará si, desde la comision de los actos imputados, ó desde la acusacion ó convicción, el lapso del tiempo hubiese eximido al delincuente del enjuiciamiento ó del castigo, segun las leyes del país en donde el acusado se hallare refugiado.

ARTICULO XI.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Partes Contratantes, en ejecución del presente Tratado, fuere tambien reclamado por una ó varias Potencias, con motivo de otros crímenes cometidos en sus territorios, la entrega se hará con preferencia á aquella cuyo reclamo se hayá hecho con fecha anterior.

ARTICULO XII.

Si el individuo reclamado estuviere enjuiciado, ó en custodia, por un crimen ó delito cometido en el país donde se haya refugiado, su entrega puede ser diferida hasta que hubiere sido puesto en libertad, en el debido curso legal.

En caso de que se hallare encausado ó detenido en dicho país por causa de obligaciones contraídas con individuos particulares, su entrega se verificará, no obstante, reservándose la parte agraviada su derecho para continuar sus reclamos ante la autoridad competente.

ARTICULO XIII.

Tudo objeto encontrado en poder del individuo reclamado, al tiempo de su arresto, será recaudado para entregarlo junto con su persona cuando deba verificarse su entrega. Tal devolución no se limitará á los artículos obtenidos por robo ó quiebra fraudulenta, sino que se extenderá á todas las cosas que puedan servir como prueba del delito. Esto se verificará aun cuando, despues de ordenada la entrega de la persona, no hubiere tenido efecto por causa de la fuga ó muerte del individuo reclamado.

ARTICULO XIV.

Cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes costeará los gastos ocasionados por el arresto dentro de su territorio, la detencion y la remision á su frontera, de las personas que consienta en entregar en conformidad del presente Tratado.

ARTICULO XV.

Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las posesiones coloniales ó extranjeras de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes.

La petición de extradición de un criminal fugitivo que se hubiere refugiado en una colonia ó posesion extranjera de cualquiera de las Partes, se hará al Gobernador ó autoridad principal de tal posesion ó colonia, por el principal Agente Consular de la otra Parte en el asiento del Gobierno; ó si el fugitivo se ha fugado de una posesion extranjera ó colonial de la Parte en cuyo favor se ha hecho la petición, por el Gobernador ó autoridad principal de dicha posesion ó colonia.

Tales peticiones pueden ser despachadas, sujetándose siempre con la mayor estrictez posible á las prescripciones de este Tratado por los respectivos Gobernadores ó autoridades principales, quienes, sin embargo, podrán, ó conceder la entrega, ó referir á su Gobierno el asunto en cuestion.

Su Magestad Británica podrá, no obstante, hacer especiales arreglos en las colonias Inglesas ó posesiones extranjeras, para la entrega de los criminales Ecuatorianos que se hayan refugiado dentro de tal colonia ó posesion bajo las bases mas posiblemente exactas á las que se prescriben en el presente Tratado.

ARTICULO XVI.

El presente Tratado comenzará á surtir sus efectos dos meses despues del cange de las ratificaciones. En cada país se dará el correspondiente aviso del dia.

Cualquiera de las Partes puede en cualquiera tiempo terminar el Tratado, dando á la otra el aviso de su intencion con seis meses de anticipacion.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the capital of Ecuador within eight months after the approbation of the Legislative Power according to the laws of each country.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, the 20th September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

ARTICULO XVII.

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y cambiadas las ratificaciones en la capital del Ecuador dentro de ocho meses despues de aprobado por el Poder Legislativo, en conformidad á las leyes de cada país.

En testimonio de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos firman la presente Convencion, dos de un tenor, y ponen sus sellos.

Hecha en Quito, capital de la República del Ecuador, á veiente de Setiembre, de mil ocho cientos ochenta.

(L.S.) FRED. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.
(L.S.) CORNELIO E. VERNAZA.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Quito, on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Equator, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of the Equator.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Republic of the Equator and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Acts aforesaid continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACT.
(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Justice,
Sydney, 1st November, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the International Copyright Act passed in the last session of Parliament, referred to therein.

J. P. GARVAN.

[Circular 1.]

Downing-street,
31st August, 1886.

Sir,

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch General of the 16th of April last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of the International Copyright Act (49 & 50 Vic., cap. 33), passed in the last session of Parliament.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the Parliamentary Paper noted in the margin (C. 4,856), containing further correspondence respecting the formation of an International Copyright Union, in continuation of the Paper enclosed in Lord Granville's Despatch above referred to.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering the
Government of New South Wales.

49 & 50 VIC., CHAPTER 33.

An Act to amend the Law respecting International and Colonial
Copyright. [25th June, 1886.]

WHEREAS, by the International Copyright Acts, Her Majesty is authorized by Order in Council to direct that, as regards literary and artistic works first published in a foreign country, the author shall have copyright therein during the period specified in the order, not exceeding the period during which authors of the like works, first published in the United Kingdom, have copyright:

And whereas, at an International Conference held at Berne, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, a draft of a convention was agreed to for giving to authors of literary and artistic works, first published in one of the countries parties to the convention, copyright in such works throughout the other countries parties to the convention:

And whereas, without the authority of Parliament, such convention cannot be carried into effect in Her Majesty's dominions,

and consequently Her Majesty cannot become a party thereto; and it is expedient to enable Her Majesty to accede to the convention:

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

Short titles and construction.

1. (1.) This Act may be cited as the International Copyright Act, 1886.

(2.) The Acts specified in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act, are, in this Act, referred to, and may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned; and those Acts, together with the enactment specified in the second part of the said schedule, are, in this Act, collectively referred to as the International Copyright Acts.

The Acts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and those Acts are in this Act referred to, and may be cited collectively as the Copyright Acts.

(3.) This Act, and the International Copyright Acts, shall be construed together, and may be cited together as the International Copyright Acts, 1844 to 1886.

Amendment, as to extent and effect of order under International Copyright Acts.

2. The following provisions shall apply to an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts:—

(1.) The order may extend to all the several foreign countries named or described therein:

(2.) The order may exclude or limit the rights conferred by the International Copyright Acts in the case of authors who are not subjects or citizens of the foreign countries named or described in that or any other order; and if the order contains such limitation, and the author of a literary or artistic work first produced in one of these foreign countries is not a British subject, nor a subject or citizen of any of the foreign countries so named or described, the publisher of such work, unless the order otherwise provides,

shall, for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom for protecting any copyright in such work, be deemed to be entitled to such copyright as if he were the author; but this enactment shall not prejudice the rights of such author and publisher as between themselves.

- (3) The International Copyright Acts, and an order made thereunder, shall not confer on any person any greater right or longer term of copyright in any work than that enjoyed in the foreign country in which such work was first produced.

Simultaneous Publication.

3. (1) An Order in Council, under the International Copyright Acts, may provide for determining the country in which a literary or artistic work, first produced simultaneously in two or more countries, is to be deemed, for the purpose of copyright, to have been first produced, and for the purposes of this section, "country" means the United Kingdom and a country to which an order under the said Act applies.

(2) Where a work, produced simultaneously in the United Kingdom and in some foreign country or countries, is, by virtue of an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts, deemed, for the purpose of copyright, to be first produced in one of the said foreign countries, and not in the United Kingdom, the copyright in the United Kingdom shall be such only as exists by virtue of production in the said foreign country, and shall not be such as would have been acquired if the work had been first produced in the United Kingdom.

Modification of certain provisions of International Copyright Acts.

4. (1) Where an order respecting any foreign country is made, under the International Copyright Acts, the provisions of those Acts, with respect to the registry and delivery of copies of works, shall not apply to works produced in such country except so far as provided by the order.

(2) Before making an Order in Council, under the International Copyright Acts, in respect of any foreign country, Her Majesty in Council shall be satisfied that that foreign country has made such provisions (if any) as it appears to Her Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors of works first produced in the United Kingdom.

Restriction on translation.

5. (1) Where a work, being a book or dramatic piece, is first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council, under the International Copyright Acts applies, the author or publisher, as the case may be, shall, unless otherwise directed by the order, have the same right of preventing the production in, and importation into, the United Kingdom of any translation not authorized by him of the said work as he has of preventing the production and importation of the original work.

(2) Provided that if after the expiration of ten years, or any other term prescribed by the order, next after the end of the year in which the work (or, in the case of a book published in numbers, each number of the book) was first produced, an authorized translation in the English language of such work or number has not been produced, the said right to prevent the production in, and importation into, the United Kingdom of an unauthorized translation of such work shall cease.

(3) The law relating to copyright, including this Act, shall apply to a lawfully produced translation of a work in like manner as if it were an original work.

(4) Such of the provisions of the International Copyright Act, 1852, relating to translations, as are unrepealed by this Act, shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section.

Application of Act to existing works.

6. Where an Order in Council is made, under the International Copyright Acts, with respect to any foreign country, the author and publisher of any literary or artistic work first produced before the date at which such order comes into operation, shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies as if the said Acts, and this Act, and the said order, had applied to the said foreign country at the date of the said production: Provided that where any person has, before the date of the publication of an Order in Council, lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interests arising from, or in connection with such production, which are subsisting and valuable at the said date.

Evidence of foreign copyright.

7. Where it is necessary to prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country, to which an Order in Council, under the International Copyright Acts, applies, an extract from a register, or a certificate, or other document, stating the existence of the copyright, or the person who is the proprietor of such copyright, or is, for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom, deemed to be entitled to such copyright, if authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of State of the said foreign country, or

by the official seal or the signature of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting in such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts named therein; and all Courts shall take judicial notice of every such official seal and signature as is in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence, without proof, the documents authenticated by it.

Application of Copyright Acts to Colonies.

8. (1) The Copyright Acts shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply to a literary or artistic work first produced in a British possession in like manner as they apply to a work first produced in the United Kingdom:

Provided that—

- (a) the enactments respecting the registry of the copyright in such work shall not apply if the law of such possession provides for the registration of such copyright; and
- (b) where such work is a book, the delivery to any persons, or body of persons, of a copy of any such work shall not be required.

(2) Where a register of copyright in books, is kept under the authority of the government of a British possession, an extract from that register, purporting to be certified as a true copy by the officer keeping it, and authenticated by the public seal of the British possession, or by the official seal or the signature of the Governor of a British possession, or of a Colonial Secretary, or of some Secretary or Minister administering a department of the Government of a British possession, shall be admissible in evidence of the contents of that register; and all Courts shall take judicial notice of every such seal and signature, and shall admit in evidence, without further proof, all documents authenticated by it.

(3) Where, before the passing of this Act, an Act or ordinance has been passed in any British possession respecting copyright in any literary or artistic works, Her Majesty in Council may make an Order modifying the Copyright Acts and this Act, so far as they apply to such British possession, and to literary and artistic works first produced therein, in such manner as to Her Majesty in Council seems expedient.

(4) Nothing in the Copyright Acts or this Act shall prevent the passing, in a British possession, of any Act or ordinance respecting the copyright within the limits of such possession of works first produced in that possession.

Application of International Copyright Acts to Colonies.

9. Where it appears to Her Majesty expedient that an Order in Council, under the International Copyright Acts, made after the passing of this Act, as respects any foreign country, should not apply to any British possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by the same or any other Order in Council, to declare that such Order and the International Copyright Acts and this Act shall not, and the same shall not, apply to such British possession, except so far as is necessary for preventing any prejudice to any rights acquired previously to the date of such Order; and the expressions in the said Acts relating to Her Majesty's dominions shall be construed accordingly; but, save as provided by such declaration, the said Acts and this Act shall apply to every British possession as if it were part of the United Kingdom.

Making of Orders in Council.

10. (1) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to make Orders in Council for the purposes of the International Copyright Acts and this Act, for revoking or altering any Order in Council previously made in pursuance of the said Acts, or any of them.

(2) Any such Order in Council shall not affect prejudicially any rights acquired or accrued at the date of such Order coming into operation, and shall provide for the protection of such rights.

Definitions.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "literary and artistic work" means every book, print, lithograph, article of sculpture, dramatic piece, musical composition, painting, drawing, photograph, and other work of literature and art to which the Copyright Acts or the International Copyright Acts, as the case requires, extend.

The expression "author" means the author, inventor, designer, engraver, or maker of any literary or artistic work, and includes any person claiming through the author; and, in the case of a posthumous work, means the proprietor of the manuscript of such work and any person claiming through him; and, in the case of an encyclopedia, review, magazine, periodical work, or work published in a series of books or parts, includes the proprietor, projector, publisher, or conductor.

The expressions "performed" and "performance" and similar words, include representation and similar words.

The expression "produced" means, as the case requires, published or made, or performed, or represented; and the expression "production" is to be construed accordingly.

The expression "books published in numbers" includes any review, magazine, periodical work, work published in a series of books or parts, transactions of a society or body, and other books of which different volumes or parts are published at different times.

The expression "treaty" includes any convention or arrangement.

The expression "British possession" includes any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom: and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local Legislature, all parts under one central Legislature are, for the purposes of this definition, deemed to be one British possession.

Repeal of Acts.

12. The Acts specified in the Third Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned:

Provided as follows:

- (a) Where an Order in Council has been made before the passing of this Act, under the said Acts as respects any foreign country, the enactments hereby repealed shall continue in full force as respects that country until the said Order is revoked.
- (b) The said repeal and revocation shall not prejudice any rights acquired previously to such repeal or revocation, and such rights shall continue and may be enforced in like manner as if the said repeal or revocation had not been enacted or made.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACTS.

PART I.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
7 & 8 Vic., c. 12	An Act to Amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.
15 & 16 Vic., c. 12	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings.	The International Copyright Act, 1862.
33 & 39 Vic., c. 12	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1875.

PART II.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactment referred to.
25 & 26 Vic., c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	Section twelve.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
8 Geo. 2, c. 13	An Act for the encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical, and other prints, by vesting the properties thereof in the inventors and engravers during the time therein mentioned.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734.
7 Geo. 3, c. 33	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, for encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints, and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1766.

SECOND SCHEDULE—continued.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
15 Geo. 3, c. 53.	An Act for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in perpetuity their copyright in books given or bequeathed to the said Universities and colleges for the advancement of useful learning and other purposes of education; and for amending so much of an Act of the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne, as relates to the delivery of books to the warehouse-keeper of the Stationers' Company for the use of the several libraries therein mentioned.	The Copyright Act, 1775.
17 Geo. 3, c. 57.	An Act for more effectually securing the property of prints to inventors and engravers, by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases.	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.
54 Geo. 3, c. 56	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty for encouraging the art of making new models and casts of busts and other things therein mentioned, and for giving further encouragement to such arts.	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.
3 Will. 4, c. 15	An Act to amend the laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65	An Act for preventing the publication of Lectures without consent.	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 69	An Act to extend the protection of copyright in prints and engravings to Ireland.	The Prints and Engravings Copyright Act, 1836.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the fifty-fourth year of King George the Third, respecting copyrights, as requires the delivery of a copy of every published book to the libraries of Stion College, the four Universities of Scotland, and of the King's Inns in Dublin.	The Copyright Act, 1836.
5 & 6 Vic., c. 46	An Act to amend the law of copyright.	The Copyright Act, 1842.
10 & 11 Vic., c. 95	An Act to amend the law relating to the protection in the Colonies of works entitled to copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
25 & 26 Vic., c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Vic., c. 12	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	Sections fourteen, seventeen, and eighteen.
15 & 16 Vic., c. 12	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to copyright engravings.	Sections one to five, both inclusive, and sections eight and eleven.
25 & 26 Vic., c. 68	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts, and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	So much of section twelve as incorporates any enactment repealed by this Act.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADDITIONAL TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN AND ROUMANIA.**
(DESPATCH.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

(Circular.)

Downing-street, 22 February, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Additional Treaty of Commerce (C. 4,935) between Her Majesty and the King of Roumania, signed at Bucharest the 26th November, 1886.

I may observe that the alterations in the duties are understood to be in the direction of a reduction of duty in each case.

I have, &c.,

The Officer Administering
the Government of New South Wales.

H. T. HOLLAND.

**ADDITIONAL TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF
ROUMANIA.**

Signed at Bucharest, 26th November, 1886.

[Ratifications exchanged at Bucharest, 31st December, 1886.]

ENGLISH TEXT.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of Roumania, having found it expedient to revise the text of Articles III and XI of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at Bucharest, on the 24th March (5th April), 1880, have with this object determined to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Percy Sanderson, Esquire, a Companion of Her Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Her Consul-General in Roumania and Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest.

And His Majesty the King of Roumania, M. Michel Phérokýde, His Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of His Order of the Star of Roumania, &c., &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of Article III of the Treaty of the 24th March (5th April), 1880, are replaced by the following stipulations:—

The following goods will pay, on their entry into Roumania, the duties hereinafter specified:—

	Fr. c.	
1. Plain biscuits, not sweetened	25 00	per 100 kilog.
2. Pitch, Colophanum, and tar	5 00	”
3. Paints, common, prepared with oil, ground, for painting houses, ships, &c.....	8 00	”
4. Linseed oil	10 00	”
5. Felts for carpets, of all colours, printed or not, by the yard and by the piece.....	20 00	”
6. Cotton twist, single, carded, grey or bleached, called in Roumanian “cretz,” “cretzishor,” or “extra-cretz.”	15 00	”
7. Doubled yarns, in two or more threads, grey or bleached	20 00	”
8. Dyed cotton yarns of all kinds.....	45 00	”

Article I—*continued.*

	Fr. c.
9. Jute cloth, very common, and sacks made out of such cloth	5 00 per 100 kilog.
10. Cements, natural and prepared	00 60 "
11. Common earthenware, that is to say—	
1. Earthenware of one colour, or white, as well as white decorated with coloured borders only, but not gilt or silvered.	} 2 40 "
2. Common printed plates, of two colours, imported in baskets	
12. Copper, brass, and bronze, rough, in all forms, broken pieces of copper, brass, and bronze, copper filings; not gilt or silvered.	Free
13. Copper, brass, and bronze, in sheets, or wire (including wire for strings of musical instruments), copper and brass wire for tissues and embroidery; not gilt or silvered; trunnions and pillars belonging to machinery.	"
14. Metal bedsteads of all kinds, of iron, brass, bronze, &c., with or without ornaments, painted, varnished, ornamented with pictures, bronzed, &c.; iron furniture for rooms, also of gilt or silvered, and whether covered or not.	8 50 "
15. Tin (pewter), raw, in all its forms, in sheets, rods, &c.; tin and pewter filings, broken pieces of tin and pewter.	Free
16. Iron and steel rails of all kinds, and railway points.....	"
17. Iron hoops, for wheels	"
18. Iron, in sheets and laminated, unenumerated	"
19. Tin plates	3 50 "
20. Various articles, fittings and detached parts of machinery, of cast iron	Free
21. Iron chains, other than for ships	7 00 "
22. Unenumerated articles of iron and steel, common, simple, tinned, enamelled, but not polished; tools and instruments of iron, not polished, with or without wooden handles.	15 00 "
23. Articles of iron and steel, semi-fine, polished; tools and instruments of steel, or steel and iron polished; combined or not with other products, such as tin and wood.	15 00 "
24. Articles of tin and sheet iron, painted, enamelled, or galvanized	8 50 "
25. Cutlery, common, of iron, or steel, common scissors, with settings of wood, bone, horn, or other common materials.	20 00 "
26. Hats, trimmed or not, of felt made from wool without any mixture of other materials such as hair, fur, silk, &c.	200 00 "

In conformity with Article 5 of the Roumanian Customs Law, the weight liable to duty shall be established at the option of the person presenting the goods, either by weighing the goods divested of their packing material, or by deducting from the gross weight the percentage which constitutes the legal tare, as set forth in the Roumanian General Tariff.

ARTICLE II.

The Treaty of the 24th March (5th April), 1880 (of which the provisions that are not modified by the clauses of the present Treaty remain in force), as well as the present Treaty, shall continue in force until the 28th June (10th July), 1891.

In case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have notified, twelve months before the said date, its intention of putting an end to the present Treaty, and to the Treaty of the 24th March (5th April), 1880, they shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

ARTICLE III.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Bucharest, the fourteenth (twenty-sixth) day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) PERCY SANDERSON.

(L.S.) M. PHERÉKYDE.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY FORCES OF THE COLONY.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

REPORT of the Major-General Commanding on the Military Forces of New South Wales for the year 1886, viz.:—

Permanent Artillery.**STRENGTH.**

The strength of the corps on the 1st of January last was 380, as compared with 486 of the previous year, the establishment being in process of reduction from 500 to 370 of all ranks.

REDUCTION.

This reduction was brought about by the urgent necessity for retrenchment throughout the public service; and I may here remark that other branches of the military service have been likewise subjected to large reductions.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of the corps remains much as heretofore, except that the various detachments have been reduced in strength to allow of greater concentration at the Victoria Barracks. This arrangement undoubtedly favours the better maintenance of discipline and proper practise of interior economy, inasmuch as officers and men are now more intimately associated, and under the eye of the commanding officer.

FLUCTUATION.

During the year the number of recruits enlisted was 65; men returned from desertion, 24. On the other hand, the corps lost,—by desertion, 58; death, 2; and discharge, 128. This last item is made up as follows:—Termination of limited engagement, 25; discharge by purchase, 7; medically unfit, 9; free discharge, 2; transfer, 1; incorrigible and worthless characters, 30; discharge with ignominy, 4; services no longer required, 1; reduction of establishment, 45; not likely to become efficient, 2; conviction of felony, 2.

CONDUCT.

The number of courts-martial is 60, as compared with 44 of previous year. Committals by summary award of commanding officer amount to 50. The above increase may be accounted for by the numerical addition to the 1885 establishment and the hurried enrolment during the last war-scare, when possibly lesser discrimination than usual was exercised in the selection of recruits.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

At my annual inspection of the corps I found the clothing in a very unsatisfactory condition, the contractor having failed to complete his contract within some months of the specified time, which, besides being productive of much inconvenience and hardship to the men, formed an additional cost to the public by the issue of compensation allowances. The arms and accoutrements were in good order and serviceable condition. The drill was fair. The books and other documents were, with some exceptions, correctly posted; at the same time there was a want of uniformity and thorough check in carrying out this portion of the interior economy of the corps. This defect will be met by the compilation of a book of standing orders

220—

[1,058 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 7s. 10d.]

orders suited to local requirements, and to which end instructions have been issued to the commanding officer. The barrack rooms and various offices and out-buildings I found clean. I must, however, draw attention to the drainage, or rather want of drainage, in the Victoria Barracks, which remains in the same deplorable condition described in my Annual Reports of 1883 and 1885. The barracks were inspected by the late Colonial Secretary, the Medical Adviser to the Government, and the Board of Health Department during the year, but nothing has been done to improve matters; and it is not surprising that several cases of enteric fever have broken out, three of which were in the officers' quarters. Much inconvenience and annoyance has been caused at various times by the irregular way in which the closets, dust-bins, &c., are emptied; the contractors evincing great independence in the matter. The barracks generally, except at Newcastle, require repair. The barracks at Bare Island have not yet been commenced, consequently the men are under canvas. All the outlying barracks, forts, magazines, ordnance, stores, &c., in charge of the corps were maintained in good condition and fit for service.

ANNUAL INSTRUCTION.

Courses of instruction in gunnery, each lasting from eight to ten weeks, have been carried out by the Imperial instructors, under Colonel Bingham, R.A., and supervised by the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces; 4 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 99 men were put through. These courses of instruction, whilst ensuring a creditable state of efficiency, have awakened a degree of zeal and interest in the work which was hitherto wanting. Middle Head was the site selected for carrying out this instruction, there being no School of Gunnery in a central position available. I am assured that *thorough instruction cannot be given* unless in a properly constructed building, which I have recommended should be erected in the Victoria Barracks for the convenience of not only this corps but the Volunteer and Reserve Artillery; unless such a building is available for the latter branches of the Force especially we must be content to have them insufficiently trained. The corps, as usual, went into camp last Easter with a portion of the Volunteer Force. The long-standing want of a nucleus of permanent and trained horses for the field battery is still perpetuated. This effectually precludes officers and men acquiring a proper knowledge of field-battery duties, and of performing field movements in that smart and precise manner which thorough efficiency demands.

RESERVE.

Concurrently with the recent reduction of establishment it was endeavoured to form a reserve, to be affiliated to the corps, but, although liberal terms were offered, so little encouragement was received that the idea was abandoned.

The Permanent Artillery have done good work in connection with changes, additions, &c., in armament at outlying forts.

HOSPITAL.

During the year eighty-five recruits were passed into the ranks, with an average chest measurement of 37½ in., and with a general physique superior to that of 1885. Of the 408 admissions into the hospital a large number were cases of a trivial nature, necessitating only 24 hours' detention. The number of men under treatment for a period not over three days was 110, and under seven days 207. The return of diseases and injuries are specified under the following heads:—

Urinary organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Alimentary canal, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Acute, specific, and general	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Injuries and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86

Two deaths occurred during the year. In my periodical visits to the hospital I have found everything clean and in good order, and the patients content, which reflects credit on Surgeon-major Williams and his staff of assistants. This officer, during his short visit to England, attended a class of medical instruction in ambulance duties, and secured first marks in a class of seventy. It is proposed during the current year to organize an ambulance corps for general service, on the lines recommended by Surgeon-major Williams, and in light of the experience gained by him in the Soudan, and more recently in England.

PROVOST.

The provost has been governed in accordance with existing regulations, and the maintenance of discipline strictly enforced. The duties of Provost Sergeant are satisfactorily discharged by Sergeant-major Shaw.

Volunteer Force under Partial-payment System.

STRENGTH.

The strength on the 1st January was 3,295, as compared with 4,124 of previous year, and the establishment has been lowered from 5,297 to 2,830. This shows a present excess of strength over establishment of 465, which it is intended to meet by the temporary classification of surplus men as supernumeraries pending absorption.

CLOTHING, ARMS, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

My annual inspection of the various corps showed that the clothing was in a generally satisfactory condition. The arms (Martini-Henry lately supplied) were in good order; but the buff leather accoutrements were, as a rule, not well kept, a result which may be put down to the aversion of commanding officers to inflict fines. The necessity of improvement has been strongly put to these officers, and should their neglect of duty continue I shall be prepared to recommend they be required to resign in favour of officers with a sterner sense of duty.

DRILL

DRILL.

The Volunteer Artillery has been drilled to 80-pounders, 40-pounders, and field guns, and shows an improvement generally, although it may be noted that I found it necessary to withhold, as a temporary measure, the efficiency of one battery, which, however, subsequently worked up and qualified. A squad of officers has been put through a short course of drill with the 25-ton gun by the Imperial instructors; but until a School of Gunnery in a central position is erected it is foolish to expect the Volunteer Artillery to be properly trained. As a matter of fact, officers and others engaged in civil occupations during the day cannot give the necessary attendance, unless they have special facilities, such as would be found in the school above noted, and without which I moreover consider the services of the Imperial instructors are, in a great measure, thrown away. Again, the want of permanently trained horses similarly affects the efficiency of the Volunteer Field Battery.

The Torpedo Corps has been exercised, as far as circumstances permitted, in their special duties. Quarterly lectures have been given and voluntary classes held by Major Penrose, R.E. A class of officers and non-commissioned officers has been instructed by this officer in the practical working of the electric search-light. Signalling classes under Warrant Officer Wood, R.E., have also been held. Urgent necessity exists for the erection of a suitable drill-shed near the water, in order that the evening drills may be utilized in work special to the corps. I consider this corps is serving under *serious disadvantages*, for it requires a nucleus of permanently enrolled men, proper storage accommodation, and a specially adapted steamer of the Miner class, with boats, &c., to enable it frequently to practise that which would be required of them in time of war. Other details, unnecessary here to recapitulate, also require attention before the corps can be placed in a position to satisfactorily perform the duties required of it. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Cracknell, and his officers deserve credit for what they have done with the insufficient means at their disposal.

The drill of the Engineer Corps is good, and the modelling shed having been completed useful work can always be carried on. The usual quarterly lectures have been given by Major Penrose, R.E.

The drill of the Infantry is good, notwithstanding I considered it necessary to disqualify two companies, which, however, subsequently proved their efficiency.

CONTINUOUS TRAINING.

In addition to the day and night drills at detached periods throughout the year, the annual course of continuous training for six days was, as usual, held at Easter, when 1,090 of Artillery and Torpedo Corps encamped at Middle Head, under the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces; and 2,844, of which were 1 Troop of Reserve Cavalry, 1 Field Battery Permanent Artillery, 1 Field Battery Volunteer Artillery, 1 Company of Engineers, and 4 Regiments of Infantry, encamped at the National Park, under my personal command. Excellent work was done in both camps. In the former, instruction and exercises special to the two branches were carried on. In the latter, two brigades were formed, and practical instruction was afforded in guard and outpost duties, cavalry and field artillery exercises, stable duties, company, battalion, brigade, and divisional drills, in close and extended order, the attack and defence of positions, visual signalling, the formation of rifle pits, shelter trenches, &c. The conduct of the Force in both camps was excellent, and the result of the six days' training may be considered in the highest degree satisfactory. Corps being now thoroughly habituated to the practice of a proper system of interior economy, the various duties were performed with regularity, order, and comfort. Facilities were afforded for a proportion of Reserve officers to attend the camp, which I am glad to say were taken advantage of.

CONDUCT, DISCIPLINE, AND EFFICIENCY.

The general conduct and discipline of the Force is satisfactory, and the percentage of efficient is 74, as compared with 80 of previous year. This decrease may be accounted for by the depression of trade forcing men to leave their districts in search of employment.

Volunteer Reserves.

STRENGTH.

The strength of the Reserves is 2,711, as against 3,210 on 1st January, 1886. By the death of Colonel Raymond the command of the Metropolitan and Western Reserves became vacant. This command has been taken up by Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, Commanding the Southern Reserves, who, with the assistance of his adjutants, will be enabled to continue the same.

CLOTHING, ARMS, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Reserves are now complete in clothing, with few exceptions of late enrolments. The arming of the cavalry is in course of completion; the artillery and infantry are armed with Henry rifles; the accoutrements to the present time are not uniform throughout, but steps will be taken during the current year to have these corps equipped as complete as possible.

DRILL.

The drill of the various corps, taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of securing on the spur of the moment capable and steady instructors, I found to be in a few instances good, in the majority indifferent, and in the remainder bad. As conducing very much to this unsatisfactory state of affairs was the persistent neglect of some officers commanding corps to make known the shortcomings of instructors—indeed in some cases months elapsed before the Staff was in a position to take any action towards replacing men who had proved unworthy of their position. Camps of instruction have on several occasions been formed, and with, no doubt, good effect; still it is to be noted that the time thus occupied has been of such short duration as to preclude the acquirement of any but a very superficial knowledge of camp routine and general duties in the field.

The cavalry is generally well mounted, and promises to become a valuable arm of the service.

EFFICIENCY.

EFFICIENCY.

The number of efficient on the 1st of January, 1886, was so low that the regulation which specifies disbandment in the case of efficient being below a certain number had to be waived in the case of every corps. I am prepared to recommend that a similar concession be exercised this year in the case of such as I think will be enabled during the current year to make up lost ground. The number of efficient is but 58 per cent., notwithstanding the conditions of service are in no sense exacting. I found throughout my inspections that the complaint of officers was, in the majority of cases, and in explanation of the unsatisfactory condition of corps, "laxity of attendance, and that *they had no hold whatever over their men.*" This I am afraid is inseparable from the system, but, nevertheless, every encouragement should be given to those corps which do possess vitality.

It is to be noted that the rule which hitherto obtained of only enrolling corps in places on the line of railway, or immediately contiguous to recognized coal ports, has been departed from, and corps have been formed in places difficult of access, and in sparsely populated districts where but little hope could exist of getting either a sufficient number of men or of finding suitable persons willing to accept commissions, the result being a maximum of expense with a minimum of military efficiency. It seems to me that in such places rifle clubs should be formed under the authority of the Government, as a second-class military reserve, to be made available in time of war. Nothing beyond the most rudimentary military exercises should be required of them, the principal aim being the making of good rifle-shots, for which certain facilities should be given. In anticipation of war, these clubs could be speedily mobilized and officered, and when necessity arose could be placed in fortified works, &c., where their services would be most useful, and thus free the more highly-trained troops for operations in the field. By this means a valuable and economical body could be added to the military strength of the Colony.

MUSKETRY.

The number of men of all branches of the services who have gone through musketry instruction during the past year is 2,485, of which 2,121 belong to the Engineer, Torpedo, and Infantry Corps, under the partial-payment system. Very few of the Reserve Corps have been in a position to go through the course, rifle ranges in many instances not yet being available. Of the 2,121 above noted, 426 qualified as marksmen, 849 1st class, 633 2nd class, 639 3rd class, giving a figure of merit of 39.56, as against 26.79 of former year. Much difficulty has been experienced by the officers commanding Reserve Corps in securing suitable ranges—indeed many corps are still wanting in this respect.

WORKS, ARMAMENT, &c.

CHANGES IN ARMAMENT.

The changes in regard to disposition of armament during the past year have been as follows:—

The 18-ton gun at point of Middle Head has been removed, and prepared for mounting on casemate platform in the iron-fronted battery below George's Head. The 18-ton gun at Bare Island has been altered, and fitted with new gear from England.

An alteration in one of the pits for 18-ton gun at South Head is being effected.

The two 8" B.L. guns of 12 tons, with fittings, and the greater portion of the hydro-pneumatic carriages have arrived, and been transhipped to Newcastle, where they are stored pending the alteration of the pits.

Some modifications and alterations have been made in the mounting and loading appliances for the two 25-ton guns at Middle Head.

Alterations in some of the batteries had been begun by the Colonial Architect's Department to afford better communication, but the work has been stopped.

The iron casemate battery is ready to receive ammunition, and is being gradually armed.

Nothing has been done to provide batteries either at the north side of the harbour, at Newcastle, Broken Bay, or Wollongong.

A Committee was recently appointed to select sites for guns and electric lights, and a report forwarded to the Government, with recommendations, which await decision. It is to be hoped that the new works, additions, and alterations to old works may be taken in hand, and thus complete the defence.

AMMUNITION AND STORES.

The large order sent to England in 1885 for guns, carriages, appliances, ammunition, Nordenfeldt guns, rifles, and Whitehead torpedoes is on point of completion.

The supply of artillery matériel is sufficient, and a proper reserve of small-arm ammunition is maintained, but, in consequence of non-completion of orders (one as far back as 1884), no margin remains for annual rifle practice; and, seeing the disturbed state of Europe, it has been considered desirable to temporarily stop issue. Some time since I recommended that the offer of Messrs. Kynock & Co. should be accepted for the manufacture of small-arm ammunition in Australia, and for the supply annually required by the Government, as no dependence can be placed upon the prompt completion of orders in England.

There is an insufficiency of torpedo stores, which it has been sought to remedy some six months ago, but I am under the impression that the matter still awaits ministerial sanction.

The supply of breech-loading rifles is ample for all purposes; but it may become necessary, as a magazine rifle would seem to be on the point of adoption by all countries, that this Colony should procure a certain supply of that weapon, say, at all events, for arming the first line. No action in this respect should, however, be taken until the Imperial authorities have definitely decided upon the pattern to be adopted in the Imperial service, it being a matter of vast importance that the armament of England and her Colonies should be, as far as possible, identical.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
Major-General Commanding.

Head Quarters, Sydney, 25 March, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

(CAMP EQUIPMENT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 March, 1887.**[Laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary in answer to Question No. 5, Votes No. 7, Friday, 18 March, 1887.]*

QUESTIONS.

MR. McCOURT to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The amount of Military Camp Equipment on hand ?
- (2.) The amount of equipment (such as tents) at present issued to the unemployed ?
- (3.) Are the Camden Reserves debarred from holding a local Encampment at Easter at their own expense ?
- (4.) Are Reserved Corps invited to take part at the Easter Encampment, National Park ?

ANSWERS.

1:—

AMOUNT of Military Camp Equipment on hand, 18th March, 1887.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Axes, felling	50	Tents—	
„ pick	248	Marquees, Field Officers	87
Barrows, hand	42	Unemployed (circular tents)	188
„ wheel	57	Staff, fly	4
Field blankets	10,645	School, marquee	1
Bass brooms	8	Hospital, „	2
Leather buckets	256	Tables, camp folding	32
Hand cleavers	69	Tubs, washing	157
Camp chairs	118	Tomahawks	166
Oval boilers	117	Wedges, iron	171
Kettles, Flanders	340	Table tops, 6 feet	43
„ Torrence	291	„ 4 feet	23
Ladles, soup	107	Trestles, iron	139
Rakes, iron	45	Nets, forage	162
Ropes, picket	18	Store blankets	200
Stoves, Soyer's	23	Waterproof sheets, double	130
Shovels	145	Stools, camp folding	121
Spades	88	Hicel ropes	80
Rag stones	49	Butchers' blocks	5
Sheets, waterproof	5,169	Camp colours, sets	1
Stretchers, hospital	7	Marching past staves	1
Tents—		Water-cans	630
Circular, single	328	Grocery bin	1
Laboratory	6	Meat dishes	598
Indian E.P.	93	Water dippers	51
„ S.S.	36	Flesh forks... ..	62
Marquees, S.P.	26	Mast-head lanterns	5
„ mess	10	Kerosene lamps	6

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Sledge hammers	7	Grocer's scales	10
Flag-staffs	2	" scoops	21
Bill-hooks	184	Meat saws	15
Milk cisterns	2	Steel-yards	16
Butcher's steel	1	Water-cans	45
Butcher's knives	62	Trestles	31
Picket mauls	18	Meat-hooks	94
Tin lanterns	670	Counter balances	6
Glass "	320	Iron crow-bars	2
Metal basins	649	Weighing machines	1
Tin pannikins	4,088	Poles, lean to shelters	10
Frying-pans	326	Milk measures	2
Tin plates	3,880	Fire bars	548
Picket posts	80		

2. 188 circular tents.

3. Yes; all camp equipment being required at the National Park and Middle Head.

4. Yes; to the extent permitted by available camp equipment.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EASTER ENCAMPMENTS.

(TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF MILITARY STORES TO AND FROM.)

[Laid upon the Table of this House, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 15, of Tuesday, 29th March, 1887.]

MR. SCHEEY to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Will he have any objection to lay upon the Table a Return, showing the names of the various tenderers, and the prices given in, and the successful tenderer in each case, for the cartage of military baggage and stores to and from the Easter Encampments for 1885, 1886, and 1887?

Tenders for Conveyance of Stores to and from Military Camp.	Tenders for service of such Transport as may be required in Camp.		
	One Horse and Cart Per Diem.	Two Horses and Cart Per Diem.	Four Horses and Cart Per Diem.
E. Sutton	£ s. d. 0 14 0	£ s. d. 1 5 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0
T. Henley	0 8 9	0 16 0	1 5 0
Wright, Heaton & Co....	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 17 6
J. Hartigan	0 11 0	0 17 6	1 5 0

The tender of Wright, Heaton & Co. has been accepted.

No tenders were called for in 1885 and 1886.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION FOR MILITARY ROAD, PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

[Government Gazette, 12th October, 1886, No. 582.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honourable
to wit. } CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON,
a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honourable Privy Council, Knight
(L.S.) Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished
CARRINGTON, Order of Saint Michael and Saint
Governor. George, Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of New South
Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have duly sanctioned the carrying out of certain works for and in connection with the construction of a military road to connect the Fortifications at the South Head with B-n Buckler and Forts near Botany, in the said Colony, for and towards the completion of which said works public funds are available; and whereas the lands hereinafter described are required for the construction of the said works: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification, published in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald," circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, for and in connection with the construction of the above military road, to the intent that, upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette, the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purpose of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estate, interests, contracts, charges, rates, rights-of-way, or other encumbrances whatsoever; and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act: And I declare that the following is the description of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at the north-west corner of allotment marked c on the plan numbered C. 623-690, deposited in the Surveyor General's Department; and bounded thence by a line, being the western boundary of said allotment, bearing south 9 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds west for a distance of 853'86 links; thence by a line bearing south 80 degrees 53

minutes 26 seconds east for a distance of 842 links to a road line 100 links wide; thence by said road line bearing north 9 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds east for a distance of 100 links; thence by a line bearing north 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds west for a distance of 741'42 links; thence by a line bearing north 9 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds east for a distance of 753'28 links to Stuart-street; thence by that street bearing north 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds west for a distance of 100 links to the point of commencement,—being a strip of land 100 links throughout, containing 1 acre 2 roods 15'3 perches, a portion of the property of Joseph Turner Robinson.

Also all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of allotment marked r on the plan numbered C. 623-690, deposited in the Surveyor General's Department, bearing south 9 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds west 146'8 links from the north-west corner of said allotment; thence bounded by a line bearing south 45 degrees 31 minutes 45 seconds east for 714'8 links; thence by a line bearing south 21 degrees 45 minutes 7 seconds east for 202'76 links; thence by a line bearing south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds west for 786'84 links to Gregory-street; thence by that street bearing north 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds west for 100'78 links; thence by a line bearing north 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east for 753'32 links; thence by a line bearing north 21 degrees 45 minutes 7 seconds west for 160'68 links; thence by a line bearing north 45 degrees 31 minutes 45 seconds west for 623'68 links to a road line 100 links wide; and thence by that road bearing north 9 degrees 26 minutes 31 seconds east for 122'12 links to the point of commencement,—being a strip of land 100 links wide throughout, containing 1 acre 2 roods 18'1 perches, of which Cecilia Despointes, John Baptist Despointes, Mitchell Thomas Despointes, and James Harris are said to be the owners.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of allotment numbered 27 on the plan numbered C. 389-690, deposited in the Surveyor General's Department, bearing south 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds east distant 66'82 links from the north-west corner of said allotment; bounded thence by a line bearing south 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds west for 232'31 links; thence by a line bearing south 31 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east for 862'53 links; thence by a line bearing south 42 degrees 15 minutes 15 seconds east for 362'52 links; thence by a line bearing south 19 degrees 13 minutes 10 seconds east for 394'72 links; thence by a line bearing south 7 degrees 44 minutes 15 seconds east for 482'51 links; thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 26 minutes 25 seconds west for 251'3 links to Cliff-street; thence by that street bearing north 9 degrees 30 minutes east for 174'6 links; thence

by a line bearing north 44 degrees 26 minutes 25 seconds east for 59 21 links; thence by a line bearing north 7 degrees 44 minutes 15 seconds west for 114 44 links to the street last before-mentioned; thence along that street by lines bearing north 9 degrees 30 minutes east and north 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds west for distances of 248 53 links and 77 1 links respectively; thence by a line bearing north 7 degrees 44 minutes 15 seconds west for 48 84 links; thence by a line bearing north 19 degrees 13 minutes 10 seconds west for 364 28 links; thence by a line bearing north 42 degrees 15 minutes 15 seconds west for 351 78 links; thence by a line bearing north 31 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds west for 902 01 links; thence by a line bearing north 1 degree 59 minutes 30 seconds east for 274 63 links to Gregory-street; and thence by that street bearing south 80 degrees 53 minutes 26 seconds east for 100 78 links, to the point of commencement,—being a strip of land 100 links wide throughout, containing 2 acres 1 rood 21 6 perches, of which John Starkey, Harriette Campbell, and a syndicate known as the Sydney Syndicate are said to be the owners.

Also all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales: Commencing at a point on the western boundary of Cliff-street, distant 49 5 links, bearing south 9 degrees 30 minutes west from the south-west intersection of Cliff-street and Bigh-street; bounded thence by a line, being the western boundary

of Cliff-street, bearing south 9 degrees 30 minutes west for 174 6 links; thence by a line bearing south 44 degrees 26 minutes 25 seconds west for 313 31 links; thence by a line bearing south 11 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds west for 138 24 links; thence by a line bearing south 21 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds east for 328 06 links; thence by a line bearing north 52 degrees 25 minutes west for 194 44 links; thence by a line bearing north 21 degrees 27 minutes 55 seconds west for 190 88 links; thence by a line bearing north 11 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds east for 197 4 links; thence by a line bearing north 44 degrees 26 minutes 25 seconds east for 486 02 links, to the point of commencement,—being a strip of land 100 links wide throughout, containing 3 roods 12 3 perches, of which a syndicate known as the Sydney Syndicate are said to be the owners.

In witness whereof, I have herunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TORPEDO DEFENCE.

(REPORT, &c., ON CONDITION OF CERTAIN DRUMS OF ARMoured ELECTRIC CABLE AT BERRY'S BAY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 June, 1887.

Major Penrose, R.E., to General Officer Commanding, New South Wales.

Re Armoured Cable, Berry's Bay.

Sydney, 17 May, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith "a report on the condition of certain drums of armoured electric cable at Berry's Bay."

These tests were carried out on the 12th, 13th, and 16th May, certain preliminary operations being performed on the 11th.

I am unable to comply with that part of my instructions, which direct me to report whether the cable has deteriorated, and to state the cause of such deterioration, if it exists, owing to there being no copy of the specification, or record of the maker's tests. I don't know, therefore, what conditions the cable was supposed to satisfy.

I have, &c.,
COOPER PENROSE,
Major, R.E.

REPORT on the condition of thirty drums of light armoured cable at Berry's Bay, Submarine Mining Depôt.

THIS cable is coiled in thirty wooden drums, two of which have been already opened and used. Each drum contains a knot of cable; the cable in question is not used in the Imperial Service. As far as I know eight unused drums were taken at haphazard from store and submitted to the ordinary electrical tests for such cables.

These tests are as follows:—

- (a.) Conductivity resistance of the copper wire core.
- (b.) Insulation resistance of the dielectric or insulating material.

The annexed table marked X is a record of the tests as taken.

Conductivity.

The conductivity of the core is good in each instance.

Insulation Resistance of Dielectric.

This cannot be called satisfactory for new unused cable. The insulation resistance of only one drum out of eight exceeds a megohm (1,000,000 ohms). One would expect to find the insulation resistance of a knot of new cable several hundred megohms. I am unable to say, owing to the absence of specification or record of manufacturer's tests, whether the insulation resistance of the dielectric has deteriorated in these seven instances.

It can hardly be supposed, however, that the makers would allow cable to leave their works showing insulation resistance varying from 20,000,000 ohms (No. 12 drum) to 3,640 (No. 18 drum).

Treatment of No. 18 Drum.

As No. 18 drum showed such a very low resistance, I thought it necessary to trace out the fault, and see whether it was due to one or two leaks in the dielectric or to a general badness of the insulating material.

The table X and diagram Y illustrate this part of the report. The cable was cut into four equal parts. I and II were pretty fair, III and IV were bad, III being the worst. III was again subdivided, and the process carried on until two pieces each 62½ yards long were obtained, which instead of showing

a practically infinite resistance only balanced a few thousand ohms (11,600 and 10,940). It was unnecessary to repeat the process with No. IV section, which was nearly as bad as No. III, as it was quite plain that the low resistance of the complete drum was due to a general badness of insulation in one half of it, and especially in the third quarter.

Owing to the cable being stored dry, the process of testing these eight drums was so tedious, and took up so much valuable time and labour, that no more drums were tested.

Every care was taken to eliminate any errors, and Nos. 14 and 18 drums were coiled on to the other drums to see whether the inner ends of the coils might have been damaged, and 20 yards were cut off each end without altering the results.

Until this cable is coiled into tanks it will always be a tedious and laborious task testing it.

This cable, so far as the eight drums examined are concerned, and if it does not get any worse, is quite good enough for experimental purposes, and the good drums might, with great advantage, be used in the actual defences. I think the remainder of this cable should be tested as soon as possible.

C. PENROSE,
Maj., R.E.

RECORD of Electrical Tests of eight drums of armoured cable, taken at Berry's Bay on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, 12th, 13th, and 16th May, 1887.

Weather—very favourable; bright sun and dry air on 12th and 13th; on 16th no sun—but calm and dry.

Identification No. of drum.	Length of piece of cable tested.	Condition of armouring, serving, &c.	Conductivity resistance in ohms per knot.	Insulation resistance, actual of each piece in ohms.	Remarks.
No. 12.....	1 knot	Very good	13.6	20,000,000	Constant of galvanometer 90,000,000 w. per volt.
„ 6.....	1 „	do	13.6	10,440	
„ 13.....	1 „	do	13.9	84,100	Fell in 2 hours from 104,000 to 84,100.
„ 14.....	1 „	do	13.6	6,500	
„ 18.....	1 „	do	13.1	3,640	This cable giving the worst results, was cut up to localise faults if possible; see below.
„ 23.....	1 „	do	14.16	604,000	
„ 24.....	1 „	do	13.3	14,400	
„ 26.....	1 „	do	13.33	22,070	
No. 18 was divided into 4-knots called hereafter—I, II, III, IV.					
I.....	500 yards	Very good	Over 1,000,000 ohms	No. III, showing the worst result, was further subdivided—one half of the cable much inferior to the other half (originally on inside of drum).
II.....	500 „	do	.....	500,000
III.....	500 „	do	.....	4,950
IV.....	500 „	do	.....	6,820
No. III subdivided into parts III i and III ii.					
III i.....	250 yards	Very good	35,000	This being a very low resistance for so short a piece of cable—III ii was again subdivided.
III ii.....	250 „	do	.....	5,540
No. III ii subdivided into parts III ii a and III ii b.					
III ii a.....	125 yards	Very good	120,000	III ii b again subdivided in pieces x and y. This shows that the low insulation resistance is equally distributed. These short pieces should have shown a practically infinite resistance.
III ii b.....	125 „	do	.....	5,740
III ii b } x.....	62½ yards	do	.....	10,940
III ii b } y.....	62½ „	do	.....	11,600

C. PENROSE,
Major, R.E., 17/5/87.

Report herewith on armoured cable, by Major Penrose, R.E. I shall be glad of return of same as soon as convenient.—J.S.R., M.G. The Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 7 May, 1887. The Officer Commanding the Torpedo Corps does not appear to have seen this report. He should perhaps have an opportunity of reading it before any further action is taken.—C.W., 18/5/87. Refer to Colonel Cracknell for any explanation he may wish to make.—H.P., 19/5/87. The Major-General Commanding the Military Forces.—C.W., B.C., 19/5/87. Lieut.-Col. Cracknell for any remarks he may wish to offer. By order.—H.D.M., A.A.G., 29/5/87. Remarks herewith.—E. C. CRACKNELL, 30/5/87.

MAJOR PENROSE having reported that the cable referred to in these papers is quite good for experimental purposes, which is the principal use for which it was originally intended, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to add anything in reference to his report beyond directing attention to that part of it, and, at the same time, to point out that he considers the greater part of the cable which came under test to be good enough even for actual warfare, which is a higher service than it is expected to fulfil so far as submarine work is concerned, although it is also intended for use as a field telegraph wire by trenching in the sand or soil, so that directions can be given to detached bodies of troops and field artillery in the case of an enemy making a feint to land at any of the bays on the south side of Port Jackson, and to keep up communication with places where aerial lines are liable to be shot away. As it may be advisable to anticipate further inquiry into this matter, I am glad to have the opportunity of dealing with the report generally. As regards the insulation resistance of the dielectric being regarded by

Major

Major Penrose as unsatisfactory, I may point out that the instruments with which I supplied that officer, to enable him to conduct this examination, were the most sensitive instruments in use at the present day for telegraph cable testing, and therefore the smallest loss of insulation or "leakage," which might be detrimental to the efficacy of a long telegraph cable, but which would not impair the value of such a cable as that forming the subject of this inquiry, would be made very apparent, so that although the figures representing the condition of this cable vary considerably, yet the lowest insulation recorded shows that the material is fully up to the requirements; and this, from the public aspect of the case, is all that can be desired.

Connected, however, with this matter is the question as to the expediency of storing the cable in water or in a dry store; and, on this point, I should like to say that it is a matter of opinion, amongst experts in this branch of science, whether a cable having an India-rubber coating should or should not be stored in water. Those who hold the view that it is not absolutely necessary, being governed by the knowledge that India-rubber is not injured by heat (the chief source of deterioration in cable coverings), unless it is some few degrees above the temperature of boiling water; whilst those who think otherwise appear to be guided by the impression that, as it is necessary that gutta-percha cables should be kept in water, so it is desirable to treat India-rubber in the same way. As I do not desire that my own opinion upon this point should have any undue weight, I have obtained from Mr. Squier, the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company here, who has had considerable experience with submarine cables, an expression of his view with regard to the matter, and I append hereto a copy of his letter, from which it will be seen that he fully agrees with the position I have taken up. But, apart from the question as to the expediency or otherwise of dry storage, I desire to point out that the arrangements at Berry's Bay are such as to preclude the possibility of keeping the cable in water. To have placed it on drums in the open salt water, as I found it in Berry's Bay, would have destroyed it altogether, because the cobra (*teredo navalis*) would, in a very little time, have eaten through the wood of the drums, and the cable would then, of necessity, have fallen into a confused heap from which it would have been almost impossible to extricate it. As an evidence of the destructive effect of this cobra I forward herewith a piece of wood, similar to that of which these drums are made, and which has been in the water at Berry's Bay for six months only. The condition of this sample speaks for itself.

On these grounds, then, I justify my action so far as the open salt water is concerned; and as regards keeping it in tanks on the shore, I can only say that I have hitherto refrained from incurring such an expense as the erection of tanks, large enough to carry 30 knots of cable, until it was definitely settled as to whether the torpedo stores were to be permanently retained at Berry's Bay or removed to Goat Island, which latter place I have for some time urgently recommended as being so much better adapted for the purpose.

To sum up,—the cable, according to Major Penrose's report, is quite good for the purpose it was originally intended. The question of dry or wet storage of India-rubber cables is quite an open one amongst those qualified to form an opinion. The arrangements at Berry's Bay are altogether inadequate for wet storage. When more suitable accommodation is provided the cable can be stored in water if required. Meanwhile the Government may rest assured that I shall take every possible precaution to prevent this cable from deteriorating to any such degree as will impair its future usefulness in the direction in which it will be required.

E. C. CRACKNELL,
Lieut.-Col., 25/5/87.

J. E. Squier, Esq., to The Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.

E.E.A. & C. Telegraph Co. (Ltd.), Sydney Station,
23 May, 1887.

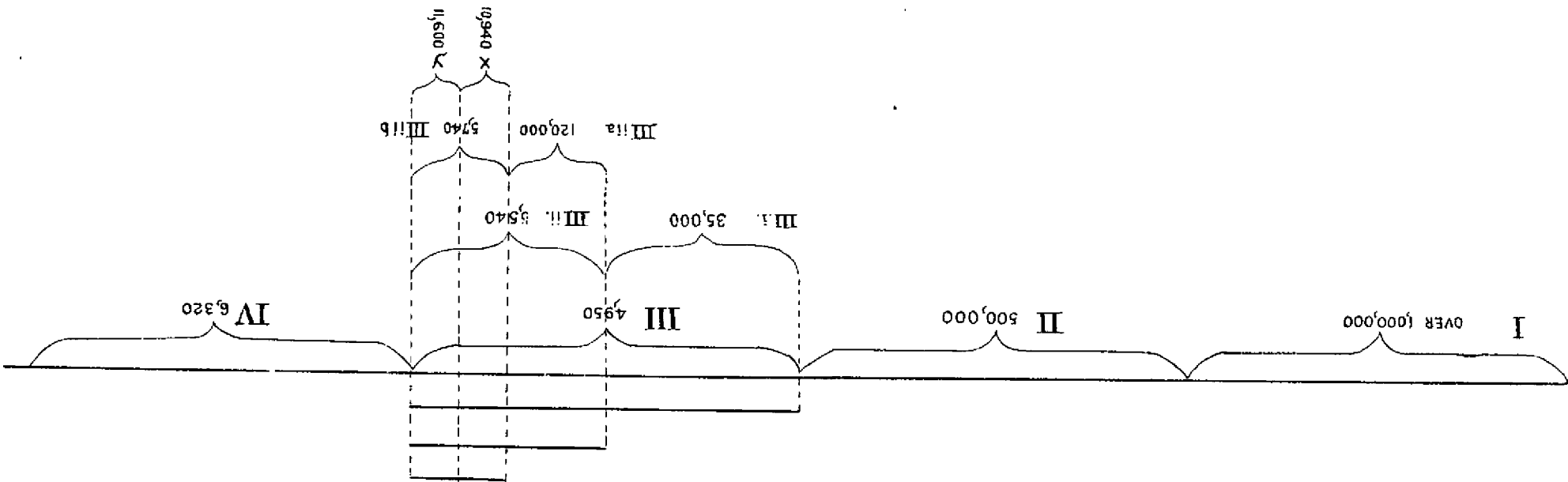
My dear sir,

The light steel-armoured cable with India-rubber core, of which you have shown me a specimen, should, in my opinion, be stored in a cool building with the drums upon which it is coiled. I should not place it in water.

Faithfully yours,
J. EUSTON SQUIER.

[One Plan.]

Diagram showing the Testing of No 18 Drum-armoured Cable.



(signed) C. Penrose, Maj: R.E.
17/5/87

(Sig. 378)

Y

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BERRY'S BAY TORPEDO STORE.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 May, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st March, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all reports, minutes, letters, and other documents relating to
“the renting of the Berry's Bay Torpedo Store.”

(Mr. Abbott.)

SCHEDULE.

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BERRY'S BAY TORPEDO STORE.

No. 1.

E. C. Cracknell, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

17 September, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the torpedo stores ordered are now on the way from England, and it is necessary that a store should be procured to stow them in on arrival until the store already authorized can be erected, and I would recommend that Mr. Berry's store at Berry's Bay be rented, at an annual rental not exceeding £110 for this purpose.

No. 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to E. C. Cracknell, Esq.

Sir,

22 September, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, in which you represent that it is necessary to provide a receptacle for the torpedo stores now on the way from England, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the renting of Mr. Berry's store at Berry's Bay for that purpose, at an annual rent not exceeding £110, for such term as may be necessary.

No. 3.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

22 September, 1877.

Mr. E. C. Cracknell having represented that it is necessary to provide a receptacle for the torpedo stores now on the way from England, I am directed to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the renting of Mr. Berry's store at Berry's Bay for that purpose, at an annual rent not exceeding £110, for such term as may be necessary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Principal Under Secretary.

THE storage of explosives is under the management and control of the Treasurer, who should have been consulted before premises had been rented for that purpose.

B.C., 26 September, 1877.

No. 4.

E. C. Cracknell, Esq., to Mr. W. G. Mathews (Agent for Mr. D. Berry).

Sir,

3 October, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that your offer to rent the store at Berry's Bay, the property of Mr. Berry, for the use of this department, at a rental of £110 per annum, including rates and taxes, has been accepted, and I shall be glad if you will get the floors and crane on the wharf repaired.

This, of course, will include the use of the wharf.

No. 5.

Mr. W. G. Mathews (*pro* Mr. D. Berry) to Major Cracknell.

Sir,

Lyons' Buildings, 227, George-street, Sydney, 8 October, 1877.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., accepting the offer made by me, on behalf of Mr. David Berry, to rent the store situated in Berry's Bay, including the use of his wharf for one year, at the rate of £110 per annum.

I beg to state that I shall get the floors repaired as soon as practicable, and, also, that I reserve the right of ingress and egress to the wooden store within the enclosed paddock surrounding said store, as well as Mr. Berry's right to graze his horse upon the grass therein, but in no way to interrupt your work or business at any time with said store.

No. 6.

Major Cracknell to Mr. W. G. Mathews.

Sir,

11 October, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., respecting the store at Berry's Bay, and to inform you that I wish the attached wooden store spoken of by you to be included with the premises rented by the Government.

No. 7.

3

No. 7.

Mr. W. G. Mathews (*pro* Mr. D. Berry) to Major Cracknell.

Sir,

18 December, 1877.

I do myself the honor to offer for your approval, as a residence for the man in charge of the premises occupied by your department on Berry's Wharf, North Shore, a cottage, in its present condition, for the period of one year, at a yearly rent of £10.

No goats or cattle to be allowed to be kept upon the premises.

No. 8.

Major Cracknell to The Principal Under Secretary.

I BEG to recommend that this be sanctioned.

Approved.—H.P., 21/12/77.

E.C.C., 18/12/77.

No. 9.

The Principal Under Secretary to Major Cracknell.

Sir,

22 December, 1877.

In reply to your communication of the 18th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of your hiring for one year, at the yearly rent of £10, which will be chargeable to the vote of £30,000 for warlike stores, the cottage offered by Mr. David Berry as a residence for the man in charge of the torpedo stores at Berry's Bay.

No. 10.

The Officer-in-charge of Torpedo Store to The Ordnance Storekeeper.

Berry's Bay, 11 January, 1878.

RECEIVED from the Ordnance Storekeeper the keys of Berry's Bay stores, three in number, for Major Cracknell.

No. 11.

The Principal Under Secretary to Major Cracknell.

Sir,

29 March, 1878.

Referring to my letter of the 22nd September last, conveying authority for the renting of Mr. Berry's store at Berry's Bay, for the storage of torpedo stores, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a report which has been furnished by the Colonial Architect respecting such building.

No. 12.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

19 March, 1878.

In returning the enclosed communication, respecting store at Berry's Bay, leased by the Government for storage and torpedo stores, forwarded to me under blank cover on 21st December last, I do myself the honor to state that I have caused the store in question to be inspected by an officer of my department with regard to its security, and he reports as follows:—

The building which is of stone is badly constructed, bad material has been used in the walls, the lower courses of which are fretting away, but not to such an extent as to endanger the stability of the building. The upper floor which is carried by the tie beams of roof is very badly put together, the joints having very little bearing on the beams. I recommend that no stores whatever be placed on this floor; all the other floors are of better construction, and average strength, with hardwood girders 28 feet long, 12 × 10, supported in the middle by strong posts, joists, 10 × 2 with 11 feet bearing, and hardwood flooring-boards. I believe these floors are able to carry the load it is intended to place on them; at the same time it is advisable to arrange the heaviest of the packages as much as possible over the beams. The platform at top of outer step-ladder should not be used for landing packages upon as the timbers are decayed. There is no necessity for using it for this purpose, as the sill of the doorway answers all the purpose of a landing stage. There is a small weatherboard store detached from the principal building; a portion of the floor of which is but indifferently supported in consequence of the decay of a timber sleeper under the middle of the joists, but as it appears it is not intended to use this building for heavy stores it does not need further notice.

The extreme load per square that the floors of main store will have to carry will not exceed 2½ tons.

No. 13.

Minute by Major Cracknell.

It will be interesting to know who took so much interest in Berry's store that it was considered necessary to call upon the Colonial Architect to report upon it. The store is all that is necessary for the articles stored there, and I will venture to say that no better place can be rented at double the amount paid.

E.C.C., 11/4/78.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Memorandum from Captain Walker to Major Cracknell.

26 May, 1885.

I FORWARD herewith three notices to quit the Berry's Bay Torpedo Works at the end of the current year, served upon me by Messrs. Norton & Co., solicitors, at the instance of Mr. W. G. Mathews, agent for the proprietor of the estate, D. Berry, Esq., of Coolangatta, near Shoalhaven, and I would point out that the land and premises at Berry's Bay are most suitable for the purposes of torpedo stores and works, and I think it would be advisable for the Government to take steps to resume a sufficient portion of the present site for the use of the Torpedo Force, as I believe it would be very difficult to obtain such a large area, as suitable as this, anywhere on the foreshores of the harbour.

It is necessary that prompt action should be taken in reference to this matter, because, if the Government is compelled to remove, it will lead to considerable inconvenience, and great trouble will be experienced in rearranging the apparatus and stores at a new place, besides occupying much time and entailing expense, which would be obviated if the present stores were retained.

No. 15.

Mr. W. G. Mathews to Major Cracknell.

NOTICE.

As agent for and on behalf of Mr. David Berry, of Coolangatta, Shoalhaven, in the Colony of New South Wales, I do hereby give you notice that the said David Berry intends to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the lands, messuages, and tenements which you now hold at the yearly rental of £110 per annum as tenant under the said David Berry, within the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, at or near Berry's Bay, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and you are therefore required to quit and deliver up possession of the same at the end of this present current year, for which you now hold the same.

Given under my hand this 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1885.

No. 16.

Mr. W. G. Mathews to Major Cracknell.

As agent for and on behalf of Mr. David Berry, of Coolangatta, near Shoalhaven, in the Colony of New South Wales, I do hereby give you notice that the said David Berry intends to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the lands and hereditaments, together with the messuages, tenement or cottage thereon, which you now hold at the annual rental of £10, as tenant under the said David Berry, within the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, at or near Berry's Bay, in the said Colony of New South Wales, and you are therefore required to quit and deliver up possession of the same at the end of this present current year, for which you now hold the same.

Given under my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1885.

No. 17.

Mr. W. G. Mathews to Major Cracknell.

As agent for and on behalf of Mr. David Berry, of Coolangatta, near Shoalhaven, in the Colony of New South Wales, I do hereby give you notice that the said David Berry intends to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the lands and hereditaments, together with the messuages or tenements thereon, which you now hold at the annual rental of £25, as tenant under the said David Berry, within the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, at or near Berry's Bay, in the said colony of New South Wales, and you are therefore required to quit and deliver up possession of the same at the end of this present current year, for which you now hold the same.

Given under my hand this 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1885.

No. 18.

Colonel Roberts to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

15 June, 1885.

I have the honor to submit memo. from the Officer Commanding Torpedo Corps, forwarding three notices to quit the Berry's Bay Torpedo Works at the end of the current year, served upon him by Messrs. Norton & Co., solicitors, at the instance of the agent for the proprietor of the Estate, and to recommend that the suggestion contained in the memo., viz., "that a sufficient portion of the site should be resumed," be carried out as soon as possible, otherwise very considerable trouble will arise in moving and re-establishing the present stores and appliances for use of Torpedo Corps elsewhere.

No. 19.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Commandant.

3 July, 1885.

THE proposed resumption can I think be effected under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act 44 Vic. No. 16, secs. 6 and 7 (2), 15th June, 1885.

The Commandant, B.C., 6th July, 1885.—J.B., for P.U.S.

5

No. 20.

Colonel Richardson to The Officer Commanding Torpedo Corps.

THE Officer Commanding Torpedo Corps for action and report, B.C., 9/7/85.

J. S. RICHARDSON, Col.

No. 21.

Major Walker to Colonel Richardson.

I THINK it would be advisable to continue the present lease for two or three years, and as I understand from Mr. Mathews that Mr. Berry is willing to allow us to remain at an increased rental, I would recommend that he be consulted upon the subject.

B.C., 13/7/85.

P.B.W.,
Major Comdg. T. and S. Corps.

No. 22.

Memo. from Captain Walker to The Major of Brigade.

11 June, 1885.

THE plans for the torpedo loading shed to be erected at Berry's Bay Depôt have been completed by the Colonial Architect's Department, but the work cannot be proceeded with until authority is given in accordance with the Cabinet minute. I shall be glad therefore if the Acting Commandant will cause the necessary steps to be taken so that tenders may be invited by the Colonial Architect for building the shed, with the least possible delay.

Bgde. Major,—Have covering letter written *re* this subject.—C.F.R., Col., 13/6/85.

No. 23.

Colonel Roberts to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

15 June, 1885.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying communication from the Officer Commanding the Torpedo Corps reporting that the Colonial Architect has completed the plans for the torpedo loading shed to be erected at Berry's Bay, and requesting that instructions may be now given for the building of the shed which I have to recommend for approval.

Seen.—W.B.D., 19/6/85.

No. 24.

Minutes by Colonial Secretary and Major, Torpedo and Signalling Corps.

THIS land will not require to be resumed at the present time ; let another place be looked out.

A.S., 13/7/85.

I THINK it would be advisable to continue the present lease for two or three years, and as I understand from Mr. Mathews that Mr. Berry is willing to allow us to remain at an increased rental, I would recommend that he be communicated with on the subject.

P.B.W., 14/7/85.

No. 25.

Mr. R. Smith to Major Walker.

My dear Walker,

Torpedo Station, 24 July, 1885.

I understand that you are desirous, on behalf of the Torpedo Corps, of getting a fresh lease of Mr. Berry's land and water frontage in Berry's Bay, including the wharf, the store buildings, the cottage, and the boat-shed.

I estimate that these properties would readily sell at £20,000, and I do not think that Mr. Berry would consent to sell them for less than £25,000, and even then would be unwilling to part with them, as they form the key to that portion of the estate, and are a very valuable site for manufacturing purposes. At the same time if it could be arranged that the Government would undertake not to resume I would be prepared to recommend Mr. Berry to let the property at a rental of about 3 per cent. on what I consider the capital value of the property to be. The tenancy to be for three years, and the tenants to put and keep the premises in good and substantial repair and condition, with similar reservations as now exist with respect to supply of fresh water for drinking purposes, for Mr. Berry's employees in the neighbourhood.

No. 26.

Major Walker to Mr. R. Smith.

My dear Smith,

Torpedo Station, 27 July, 1885.

I have no doubt that Mr. Berry could obtain a good price for the property now occupied by the Government as a torpedo store at Berry's Bay, but it is questionable whether the rent asked could be obtained. The building is in a very bad state of repair, and so old that if once you commenced to do anything to it in the shape of repairs the cost could not be accurately estimated. The roof is shingled, and should the Government vacate the place, it will be necessary for Mr. Berry to expend at least £1,000, before anyone could enter upon a tenancy ; I cannot, therefore, see my way to advise that such a large increase in the rental be made. I am, however, disposed to submit a recommendation for payment of £350 per annum for a further term of three years, if Mr. Berry is agreeable to accept that sum.

I may state that the caretaker's cottage is in a very bad state of repair, and requires looking to.

P.S.—I am unable to bind the Government in any way as regards resumption,

No. 27.

No. 27.

Mr. R. Smith, Solicitor, to Capt. P. B. Walker.

Dear Sir,

25 September, 1885.

Re Berry, I have the honor to enclose a copy of letter just received from Mr. Berry's agent respecting the stores now used by the Torpedo and Signalling Corps at Berry's Bay.

NOTE.—Other papers have been sent to Brigade Office—minute of P.B.W., T.S., 30/12/85. Copy of minute herewith.—T.S.

No. 28.

Mr. John Hay to Mr. W. G. Mathews.

Dear Sir,

Coolangatta, 22 September, 1885.

Re North Shore store and wharf, &c., I duly received yours, and as I previously advised some time ago the letter of Messrs. Norton & Co. to yourself, making offer of £350 per annum, &c., &c., as made by Capt. Walker, has been submitted to Mr. Berry and declined. The Government have for a long period had the use of the premises at a nominal rent. I observe their time is up on the 11th October; Mr. Berry will give them to the end of the year to find a new position, or they can have it for twelve months at £500 a year. The rental asked by Mr. Berry is only nominal, as he can do better with the property when the Government give up possession.

No. 29.

The Assistant Adjutant-General to Major Walker.

17 August, 1885.

THE Major-General commanding the forces is anxious to be informed as to the amount of rent required for the store at Berry's Bay.

No. 30.

Major Walker to Assistant Adjutant-General.

18 August, 1885.

I HAVE not yet received a reply to my private letter to Mr. Berry's solicitors, in which I stated that I considered the premises as only worth £350 per annum, which sum I was prepared to advise the Government to pay; Mr. Smith has informed me privately that he has advised Mr. Berry to accept this proposal, but being a very old man I suppose it takes a long time for him to make up his mind. I think that it will be accepted there is no need for anxiety about the removal from the premises. I have a letter from the solicitors stating that they have no desire to disturb us, it being merely a matter of increase in rent.

No. 31.

Major-General Richardson to Major Penrose, R.E.

8 October, 1885.

As the case at present stands I am awaiting Mr. Berry's decision as to the amount of rent he is prepared to accept.

No. 32.

Major Penrose, R.E., to The Commandant.

8 October, 1885.

WHETHER we get Fort Denison or not the establishment at Berry's Bay will have to be retained, and I would strongly recommend that the necessary land should be resumed by Government.

No. 33.

Major Walker to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

30 December, 1885.

IN reference to my minute of the 26th May last, respecting the site occupied by the Government as a torpedo depôt, I beg now to forward for consideration an offer from Mr. Berry to rent the premises to the Government from 11th October next, for one year, at a rental of £500.

Mr. Berry will allow us to remain until the end of present year, if no contract is entered into, but as it is impossible to obtain a suitable place, and remove the appliances belonging to the Corps within such a short period, I beg to recommend, for the approval of the Commandant, that the premises be taken for one year until some other arrangement can be made.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 24, sec. 62.

REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1886.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies ;

YOUR LORDSHIP,

We have the honor to submit to your EXCELLENCY in COUNCIL our Annual Report, in terms of the 62nd section of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

2. Under the 12th section of the Act it is provided that one Member of the Board shall retire annually, and shall not be eligible for reappointment within twelve months, and in pursuance therewith WILLIAM GILMOUR MURRAY, Esq., retired in the order of rotation, on the 31st December, 1885, and THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq., was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

3. At a meeting of the Board on the 25th January, the requirements of the 13th section were fulfilled by the re-election of the Hon. G. EAGAR as Chairman.

4. The business of the Board necessitated the holding of 39 meetings during the year.

5. The first Annual Report was submitted to your EXCELLENCY on the 22nd March, 1886, and the Civil Service List for that year was gazetted on 31st of same month. Against the classification of officers in this list, only 36 appeals were made to the Board, of which 11 were allowed, as specified in the Appendix.

6. The Returns furnished by Heads of Departments in accordance with section 25 give the necessary information as to the number of permanent and temporary officers employed in the several Departments, their salaries, efficiency, periods of absence and the causes thereof, together with the nature of their duties.

7. The "Civil Service List of 1886" shows the following classification under the operation of the Act:—

		Class 1	...	...	27
		" 2	...	...	40
		" 3	...	...	124
		" 4	...	...	367
GENERAL DIVISION	...	" 5	...	...	791
		" 6	...	...	475
		Probationary...	...	...	17
					<hr/> 1,841
		Class 1	...	...	13
		" 2	...	...	43
		" 3	...	...	87
		" 4	...	...	3
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION	...				<hr/> 146
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES	...	...	...	...	1,210
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION	...	...	...	...	3,361
SECTION 7	...	...	...	...	3,756
" 8 (Salaries)	...	...	...	...	1,405
" 8 (Wages)	...	...	...	...	494
					<hr/> 12,213

8. The names of 63 candidates who passed the required examination, and were eligible for employment were registered during the year 1886. Of these 33 were appointed as Probationers, and 17, after six months service, having given proof of satisfactory conduct, and passed the Junior University or equivalent Examination, were recommended by the Board, under the 21st section, to an increase in salary at the rate of £25 per annum. The applications of several probationers for a like increase were disallowed, as they failed to produce the necessary certificates.

9. One hundred and sixty-eight cases of promotion under the 27th section were dealt with on the reports of Heads of Departments, and in many of these careful inquiry was necessary in order to ascertain the relative seniority and attainments of the officers who were claimants for the vacant positions. In a few cases the concurrence of the Board was withheld, so far as the officer first recommended was concerned, and these being referred to the Head of the Department, amended recommendations were received, which met the requirements of the Act, and the promotions were made in accordance therewith. By this course the Board endeavoured to secure the promotion of the best and most eligible officers, the claims of those with longest service, other things being equal, having the first consideration. With one exception, the Ministers of the Departments, in which the vacancies occurred, accepted the reports of the Board, and the approval of the Governor followed without delay.

10. The exception was in the case of the vacancy of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Orange. The Board considered that the claims of Mr. Stephen Murphy, Clerk of Petty Sessions at St. Leonards, gave him precedence over the other officers who were reported by the Under Secretary of Justice to be senior to Mr. Murphy.

Upon

Upon the papers being referred back, that officer made a recommendation in favour of Mr. Murphy, in which the Board concurred on the 22nd March, 1886, and made the required report to the Minister. In ordinary course the approval of the Governor-in-Council would have been at once obtained and Mr. Murphy's promotion completed, but it is the duty of the Board to state that no action was taken by the Department for a period of over nine months. The papers were not submitted to the Executive till December, and Mr. Murphy's appointment was made to date from 1st January, 1887.

11. Seven proposed exchanges between officers of different departments were submitted to the Board, of which six were concurred in, and the seventh was disallowed on the ground that public interests would be likely to suffer if it were carried into effect, but the officer who desired the exchange was recommended to the favourable consideration of his Minister in view of the certified value of his services.

12. Thirteen appointments to positions requiring special technical skill or attainments under the 28th section have been reported to the Board, a list of which is comprised in the Appendix.

13. In reference to appointments under section 29, a misconception, in the opinion of the Board, has arisen in some Departments as to the meaning of the term "New Office." The Board hold that this term does not apply to offices similar in character to those already existing, when the mere number is increased through the expansion of the business of any Department, as for instance when a new Clerkship of Petty Sessions is created; or even to offices which, having lapsed, have been subsequently revived. Under such misconception, appointments have been made, which in the opinion of the Board, are not in accordance with the intention and spirit of the Act. Officers eligible for promotion by reason of attainments and long service have been passed over to the advantage of juniors and temporary officers, who apparently had inferior claims to the positions. The Appendix contains correspondence between the Board and the Collector of Customs and some of the senior officers of his Department, as to certain appointments recommended by him, and approved by Executive authority, without having been in the first instance referred to the Board. These appointments, nineteen in number, were subsequently submitted to the Board for their concurrence, which was refused, on the ground that the Report of the Head of the Department, as then made, was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

14. Persons whose services are of a temporary nature are not under the control of the Board, but are appointed at the discretion of the Minister, and 399 appointments of this character have been reported to the Board.

15. One case, for alleged misconduct, under the 33rd section, was referred to the Board by the Department of Lands, and occupied their attention during several sittings, witnesses being summoned and examined upon oath, and their depositions taken in full. The whole of the charges against the officer concerned, with one exception, were disproved, and the Board were of opinion that in the exceptional case the explanation offered should be accepted, and reported accordingly, but their report was set aside by the Minister, and the officer was disgraced without further reference to them.

16. A report under the 37th section, charging an officer of the Customs with being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, was also investigated, and as the evidence showed that the charge was proved, but with mitigating circumstances, the officer was removed to a position less likely to afford temptation to a repetition of the offence.

17. Twenty-five persons availed themselves of the right to retire from the Service after having attained the age of 60 years, thereby opening the way for promotion to juniors in the Departments to which they belonged—21 of these receiving pensions, and 4, not having completed 15 years' service, receiving gratuities.

18. Thirty-one persons unfitted for further duty by reason of failing health or injuries accidentally received were enabled to retire from the Service under the sections of the Act which provide for gratuities or pensions in such cases, and 30 widows, in necessitous circumstances, were assisted by payments from the Superannuation Account.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

19. The Board desire to draw special attention to the satisfactory state of the Superannuation Account, which, after meeting all the claims against it during the past two years, showed a credit balance on 31st December, 1886, of £152,526 17s. 10d.

The balance on 31st December, 1885, was £71,605 0s. 7d. The Account was augmented by the payment from Consolidated Revenue of £20,000, being the second annual subsidy from the Government, and £3,500, the annual amount provided for pensions under Schedule B of the Constitution Act. The deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries realized £63,642 1s. 0d.; interest, £4,876 19s. 8d.; fines, £63 13s. 6d.; which make the total receipts, £163,687 14s. 9d.

The disbursements during the year were—Pensions under Schedule B, £2,825 6s. 7d.; pensions under the Civil Service Act, £2,792 18s. 4d.; gratuities to widows in necessitous circumstances and to infirm officers, £5,426 8s. 11d.; refunds of deductions made in error from non-contributors, £116 3s. 1d.; total expenditure, £11,160 16s. 11d.; leaving a balance to the credit of the Account of £152,526 17s. 10d. on 31st December, 1886. Thus under the provisions of the Act a substantial Fund is being accumulated, chiefly by contributions from officers in the Public Service, to meet the necessities of bereaved families and of such as grow old and infirm in the Service, without the publicity and delay of a reference to Parliament, or any further demand on the Revenue. The Schedules appended show that during the years 1885 and 1886, the sum of £14,197 16s. 7d. was granted to 133 persons, whose claims to pensions or gratuities were fully investigated by the Board.

Given under our hands at Sydney, the eighteenth day of April, 1887.

G. EAGAR, CHAIRMAN,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor.

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Acting Under Secretary of Justice.

THOS. LITTLEJOHN,
Merchant.

CRITCHETT WALKER, J.P.,
Principal Under Secretary.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX I.

RETURN of Appeals (in the order of their receipt), and the result thereof, in terms of Section 17 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Challis, F. M.....	Matron, Darlinghurst Gaol.	Responsibility of her position. Does Clerical work. Has charge of eleven officers, and between 200 and 300 female prisoners. Asking for classification in General Division.	The Civil Service Board having considered appeal, have no power to entertain it; the position of appellant in the Service is provided for by Section 8 of the Act. Disallowed. <i>D will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Hawkins, Henry S.	Chief Computer Trigonometrical Branch, Survey Office, and Actuary under the Civil Service Act.	That as 4 per cent. is deducted from his salary as Actuary, such salary should be computed in fixing his classification.	Transferred from Class 4 to Class 3, General Division.
Watt, M.....	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol.	Asking for classification in General Division on account of the important nature of his duties.	D. (Designation since altered by the Governor-in-Council, and classification granted by the Board.)
Hayward, Walter W.	Assistant Storekeeper, Fitzroy Dock.	Applying for removal to a similar position to that which he now occupies, with higher classification.	Informed that as the appeal contains no allegation of error in classifying according to salary, or the valuation of emoluments, the Civil Service Board have no power to deal with it; the matters brought under their notice in the appeal are beyond their control. Disallowed. <i>A will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Fuller, Francis.....	Clerk, Fitzroy Dock.....	Applying for removal to a higher position. Title of "Clerk" does not properly describe his duties. He is Book-keeper and Accountant, and has occasionally to do out-door work.	A
Goggin, David	Storekeeper, Fitzroy Dock..	Requesting reconsideration of his classification. His duties are partly clerical. Is held responsible for the checking of all goods received, and for the issue of same for the different Services.	D
Collman, John	Clerk, Roads and Bridges Department.	Asking for higher salary as a recognition of efficient services, extending over a period of ten years.	Disallowed.
Acocks, W. G.	Assistant Land Agent, Albury.	Asking that his designation as Assistant Clerk in Civil Service List may be altered to Assistant Land Agent, Albury, he having been removed to the latter position.	Informed that as his promotion was made on 22nd January, 1886, it could not be recognised in the Civil Service List of that year.
Fry, Francis E.....	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Department.	Asking that his designation as a Temporary Officer in Civil Service List may be altered to 6th Class, General Division, he having been gazetted.	Informed that as he was gazetted since 1st January, 1886, the change could not be recognised in the Civil Service List of that year.
Lee, Isaac	Inspector, Marine Board ...	Requesting transfer from Section 7 to Class 5, General Division, being a certificated Marine Surveyor, and having to perform duties of an onerous and responsible nature.	Informed that the appeal has been duly considered by the Civil Service Board, who are of opinion that as the appellant is under Rules and Regulations framed in accordance with Section 7 of the Civil Service Act, no ground of appeal under Section 17 of the said Act is disclosed which the Board have power to entertain. Disallowed. <i>B will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Hales, F. B.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions at Orange.	Asking for alteration of his title from Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions (as it appears in the Civil Service List) to Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Informed alteration will be made in next List.
M'Neil, J. S. ... } Dalrymple, R. ... } Leigh, W. S. }	Clerks, Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines.	Appealing against being classified as persons temporarily employed, as they have been gazetted.	Informed that the Board having considered appeal against being designated as "persons temporarily employed," and having made due inquiry, are unable to recommend any alteration of status. Disallowed. <i>T will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Delaney, W. H. ...	Clerk, Goulburn Gaol.....	Reporting omission of his name from the Civil Service List.	Informed not returned by the Department. Not gazetted till 9th January, 1886.
Harris, John	Drillmaster, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	Appealing against classification under Section 8. Duties partly clerical.	Disallowed, D.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Eccles, John	Lithographic Printer, Survey Office.	Appealing against classification under Section 8. Duties are not mechanical but entirely administrative.	Transferred from Section 8 to Class 4, General Division.
Leng, Frank	Crown Land Agent at Wilcannia.	That as his salary is £220 he is entitled to classification in the 5th instead of the 6th Class, General Division.	Allowed.
Cripps, C. W.	Draftsman, Survey Office Cooma.	Stating that he was promoted to the 5th Class, General Division, on 1st October, 1885, and appealing against being classified as a 6th Class Officer.	Allowed.
Gordon, Lambert S.	Crown Land Agent and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Armidale.	Asking that he may be classed in Class 4 G., as in the Civil Service List for 1885.	Disallowed. Error in Departmental Returns for 1885.
Bardon, Richard ...	Clerk, Department of Mines	Appealing against being classified as a temporary employé, as he has been gazetted.	Disallowed, T.
Mayes, E. P.	Draftsmen, Department of Mines.	do do ...	do
Greville, G. H.			
Lee, S. A.			
Whittell, H. Rawes			
Smiles, Jas. T.			
Martin, William ...	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office.	Asking that he may be granted classification in General Division as the other Sub-overseers have been.	Transferred from Section 7 to Class 5 General Division.
Connor, E. R., R.N.			
Cleynett, W. P.	Temporary Clerk, Audit Office.	That he has been gazetted a Junior Clerk, and asking for classification as such.	Disallowed, T
M'Crea, W. A.	Ticket Clerk in the Railway Department.	Applying for transfer from Section 7 to Class 5, General Division, on account of the administrative nature of his duties.	do, B.
Lewis, E.	Telegraph Operator and Postal Assistant, Wellington.	Stating that he is wrongly designated in the Civil Service List as "Telegraph Messenger."	Informed designation will be altered in next list.
Kennard, Charles ...	Director of Seamen, Government Shipping Office.	For classification in Class 6, General Division. His duties are partly clerical.	Transferred from Section 8 to Class 6, General Division.
M'Bride, George ...	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department.	That he should be classed in 6th Class, General Division, instead of Section 7.	Disallowed.
Cassidy, James.	School-master, N.S.S. "Vernon."	Protesting against classification in 6th Class, as his salary and emoluments entitle him to be placed in the 5th Class.	Granted classification in Class 5, General Division.
Ball, James W.	Draftsman, Roads and Bridges Department.	Appealing against being classified as a Temporary Officer, as 4 per cent. is deducted from his salary.	Appeal allowed.
Gill, Robert John...			

APPENDIX II.

RETURN of "Special Cases" where persons have been appointed without probation or examination, in terms of Clause 28 of the Act.

Name.	Office.	Reasons for appointment.
Anderson, William	Geological Surveyor, Department of Mines...	Special attainments as Geologist.
Bentley J. A.	Surgeon Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum..	Qualified Medical Practitioner.
Coghlan, T. A.	Government Statistician.....	Stated to possess literary and mathematical attainments.
Cunynghame, George F.	Dispenser, Parramatta District	The office was created by amalgamation of several similar offices held by Mr. Cunynghame.
Johnstone, S. K.....	Shorthand Writer, Parliamentary Reporting Staff.	Qualified Shorthand Writer.
Long, Alfred Parry	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department.	Legal training as Solicitor and Conveyancer.
Maher, William Odillo	Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon, Hospitals for the Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta and Liverpool.	Special qualifications as Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Ould, Hugh Henry	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department.	Legal training as Solicitor and Conveyancer.
Pierce, William	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital	Qualified Medical Practitioner.
Stanley, E.	Government Veterinarian, Stock Branch, Mines.	Holds diploma as Veterinary Surgeon.
Stonier, G. A.....	Field Assistant, Geological Survey Branch, Mines.	Special attainments as Geologist.
Strong, William Edmund.....	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	Qualified Medical Practitioner.
White, J. B. M.....	Secretary to the Commissioners of Court of Claims, Department of Lands.	Legal training as Solicitor.

APPENDIX III.

No. 1.

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

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 16 September, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of the extra work devolving upon this Department in the collection of the *ad valorem* duties, it will be necessary to make several new appointments, and I submit herewith, for the consideration of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, a list of the proposed offices, showing the names of the officers (already in the Department) whom I beg to recommend for appointment thereto.

I have also to request that provision be made for the proposed salaries on the Additional Estimates for 1886 to date as from the 1st May, and that, pending Parliamentary sanction, authority may be given to charge the services to the Treasurer's Advance Account.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENTS.

Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices, Mr. John Baxter	£550
Landing Waiter, Mr. William Hamburger	250
" Mr. Edward Linder... ..	250
Both these gentlemen are in the Temporary Division, are employed as acting landing waiters, and have been in the Department—the former since 1880, the latter since 1882.	
Landing Waiter, Mr. Cornelius M'Auliffe	£225
" Mr. George Beauchamp St. John... ..	225
Both these gentlemen are on the Permanent Staff as lockers at tobacco factories.	
Landing Waiter, Mr. Augustus Henry Mun. de Berenger	225
At present assistant to examining officers (Temporary Division); date of first appointment, December, 1882.	
Landing Waiter, Mr. Thomas Henry Pearse	£200
At present acting landing waiter (Temporary Division); date of first appointment, June, 1882.	
Landing Waiter, Mr. Arthur Phillips	£200
At present assistant to examining officers (Temporary Division); date of first appointment, November, 1884.	
Locker, Mr. Robert James Somerville	£200
" Mr. Thomas Marshall Fancourt	200
Both these gentlemen are on the Permanent Staff as assistant lockers.	
Assistant Locker, Mr. Robert James Wilson	165
At present acting landing waiter (Temporary Division); date of first appointment, April, 1882.	
Assistant Locker, Mr. Thomas O'Brien	£165
At present acting locker (Temporary Division); first appointed December, 1882.	
Assistant Locker, Mr. William Cunningham	150
Employed in the Department since 1884 as assistant timber measurer (Temporary Division).	
Assistant Locker, Mr. William Edward Bladon	£150
At present acting locker (Temporary Division); first appointed boy messenger, April, 1881.	
Assistant Locker, Mr. John Wallace Lovett... ..	£100
At present acting locker (Temporary Division); first appointed, December, 1884.	
Assistant Locker, Mr. John Tierney	100
At present extra tide-waiter (Temporary Division); first appointed, January, 1882.	
Junior Clerk, Mr. Arthur Redmond Barry	60
Acting clerk since August, 1885.	
Junior Clerk, Mr. William Ernest Thompson	60
At present acting clerk (section 8); boy messenger since 1879.	
Junior Clerk, Sylvestre Eugene Thomas	60
At present boy messenger (section 8); appointed 23rd October, 1885.	

The Secretary, Civil Service Board.—G.E., 21/10/86.

No. 2.

The Secretary Civil Service Board to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

In the matter of the proposed new appointments in the Customs Department in connection with the collection of *ad valorem* duties,—

The Civil Service Board are unable to concur in the recommendations of the Collector of Customs, as from a comparison of such recommendations with the Return furnished by him to the Board, under the 26th section of the Civil Service Act, 1884, it appears that there are officers in the Department whose claims to consideration may be superior to those whose names have been submitted.

The

The Board would also point out that the claims of the "officers" must be first dealt with, before the consideration of the proposed transfer to the permanent staff of persons temporarily employed.

It is therefore requested that all applications received for promotion to the several positions may be forwarded to the Board, together with a schedule showing the officers in the order of seniority, with the reasons why senior officers have been passed over.

The Board also consider that the older officers should be allowed the opportunity of making application for the appointments.

E. G. W. PALMER,
Secretary, Civil Service Board.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 27/10/86. The Collector of Customs, B.C.,
28/10/86.—G.E.

No. 3.

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

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 14 December, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter (with enclosures) addressed to you by the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, stating that the Board are unable to concur in certain recommendations made by me in reference to new appointments in connection with the collection of *ad valorem* duties, and requesting that all applications received for promotion relating to such appointments be forwarded to the Board.

When the arrangements for the collection of duties at value were made in the early part of March last, I submitted a plan of operations to the Hon. the Treasurer, and received instructions to select suitable officers for the new business, such business involving the creation of an entirely new branch in the Custom-house.

At that time the Bill had not been introduced into Parliament, but subsequently on the 4th April the Bill was presented to Parliament, and on the following morning the newly created staff commenced the collection of *ad valorem* duties, and the officers so selected have continued to discharge their duties from that date until now.

I desire to point out that I was called upon in March to organize a new branch. It was necessary to keep secret the intentions of the Government, and at the same time it was necessary to collect the new duties on the day following that on which the Bill was introduced. I call special attention to this in order to show that it was not desirable to offer any contemplated new office generally to the officers of the Department, and that to have done so would have been to anticipate the Treasurer's statement.

How far I have succeeded in giving effect to the wishes of the Government in the mode of collecting the new duties it is not for me to ask. But I trust the Civil Service Board will believe that in the selection of the officers I was animated by one desire only, *viz.*, to safely collect the duties in the most efficient manner by the most competent officers then at my command.

No applications for the offices created under the *Ad Valorem* Duties Act were received by me until late in October, and only immediately before the Civil Service Board objected to my recommendations; and the applications are only from officers desirous of filling the position of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

The applications (at the Treasury) are from Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ormsby, Mr. Passmore, Mr. Stubbin, and Mr. Harper.

Mr. Gordon has stronger claims for promotion than any of the officers named. His experience in the department is greater than any of the candidates; but there are strong reasons for not appointing Mr. Gordon to an office requiring continuous intercourse with the public. I have recommended Mr. Gordon for an office for which I think him specially qualified, and I am authorized to state that his preference will certainly be yielded to the office I refer to.

Of Mr. Ormsby I can only speak in terms of the highest respect. His age and increasing infirmities disqualify him, in my opinion, for an office requiring quickness and decision.

Of Mr. Passmore I will only say that he is unfit for the position.

Mr. Stubbin is an excellent officer, whose integrity and value as a public servant cannot be overestimated. As a Landing Surveyor Mr. Stubbin would be a good selection. But for the special duties required as Inspector of Invoices Mr. Stubbin is not, in my opinion, eligible.

Lastly, of Mr. Harper: In the position Mr. Harper occupies as an Examining Officer he is doing good work. But there are very cogent reasons for not recommending Mr. Harper to a position requiring attributes he certainly does not possess.

The proposed appointments other than that of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices are, I presume, unobjectionable. They are selected men and no person has questioned their merits.

In conclusion I beg to state that the recommendations made by me were made after careful consideration and after five months experience of the officers' fitness in the discharge of the special duties for which they were selected and approved by the Treasurer.

I have a personal knowledge of every officer in this Department, a knowledge extending over thirty-three years of almost daily intercourse and experience. I have no preference for any person, and I know that I have discharged my duty faithfully to the Government in the selection of the persons whose names I have submitted.

Should the Board be unable to concur in the recommendations I have made, it will be both my duty and my pleasure to receive their nominations with respect, and to believe that I have erred in my judgment respecting the capabilities of the officers placed under my temporary control.

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

No. 4.

Mr. A. J. Ormsby to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

A.S.N. Wharf, 19 October, 1886.

Though I think that if the Public Service were in a perfect state no one should require to apply for promotion, which would be arranged by the head of each department, yet as we have frequently had instances of the first in turn being passed over, and wrong persons appointed, to the great injury and often long continued disgrace of the Service, on the plea that those who did not ask did not want, and being quite willing to do any duty that may be required, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Second Landing Surveyor, about to be created.

I need not mention my claims, as you are aware that I am senior in the Service to all others likely to apply, and I have from time to time performed the duties of Landing Surveyor.

I have, &c.,

A. J. ORMSBY.

Mr. A. J. Ormsby to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

A.S.N. Wharf, 8 November, 1886.

In reply to your memorandum, inquiring whether my application was intended to be for the office of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices, I beg to inform you that as unfortunately the inconsistent duties have been combined I consider it to be my duty to apply for the position.

For the appointment of Inspector of Invoices alone I would not have applied, but as you may at any time require the Landing Surveyor to perform many duties which belonged to the office when two Landing Surveyors had hard work, I desire to hold the appointment of Second Landing Surveyor, which, I take for granted, will have to be severed from that of Inspector of Invoices.

I have, &c.,

A. J. ORMSBY.

Mr. W. R. T. Passmore to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Grafton Wharf, 16 October, 1886.

In consequence of the proposed appointment of a Second Landing Surveyor by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, I do myself the honor to ask your influence and recommendation for the position.

I have conferred with Mr. Ormsby, the Senior Landing Waiter, who appears to be disinclined to make any application, and being second Senior Landing Waiter, together with my long and varied experience in that capacity for many years, will, I hope, entitle me to the position which I venture to believe I am able to fill with credit to myself and advantage to the Department, over which you preside.

I am, &c.,

WM. R. T. PASSMORE.

Secn.—Jas. P., 18/10/86.

Memorandum from Collector of Customs to Mr. Passmore.

5 November, 1886.

THE office to be filled is that of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Am I to understand that Mr. Passmore applies for the position?

JAS. P.

Mr. W. R. T. Passmore to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Grafton Wharf, 5 November, 1886.

In reply to your memo. of to-day's date, I beg formally to apply for the appointment of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

I was under the impression that I had already done so in my letter of the 16th October, 1886.

I am, &c.,

WM. R. T. PASSMORE.

Mr. C. E. Gordon to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Gauger's Office, Custom-house, Sydney, 6 November, 1886.

I have the honor to request that you will kindly recommend this my application for the new office about to be created of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

I beg to bring under your notice that I was appointed an Inspector of Distilleries on the 4th May, 1853, and have consequently been more than thirty-three years continuously in the Service, and am senior to all the present officers of the Department, except Messrs. Fancourt, Ormsby, and Rucker.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. GORDON,

Senior Gauger and Examiner.

Mr. R. Christison to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 November, 1886.

Hearing that an appointment is to be made of a Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices, I beg to apply for the position.

I may state that I have had considerable experience as Invoice Clerk during the time the *ad valorem* duties were in force formerly.

I make this application with due regard to the claims of officers senior to myself on the Landing branch, who may apply for the position.

Respectfully requesting that you will be good enough to forward this application with a favourable recommendation,

I am, &c.,

ROBERT CHRISTISON.

Mr.

Mr. J. N. Stubbin to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

New Zealand Wharf, 18 October, 1886.

Having seen by the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the Government are about to appoint a Second Landing Surveyor, I beg, through you, to apply for the same. I have now been over thirty-two years in the Custom-house, and I trust my past conduct will bear your favourable recommendation, and also that of all my superior officers.

I am, &c.,

JOHN N. STUBBIN.

Seen.—JAS. P., 18/10/86.

Memo. from Collector of Customs to Mr. J. N. Stubbin.

Custom-house, Sydney, 5 November, 1886.

THE office to be filled is that of Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Am I to understand that Mr. Stubbin applies for the position?

JAS. P.

Certainly, yes.—JOHN N. STUBBIN, L.W., 5/11/86.

No. 5.

The Secretary, Civil Service Board, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

In the matter of the proposed appointments in the Office of the Collector of Customs. The Civil Service Board having considered the letter of the Collector of Customs of 14th December instant, in answer to their minute of 27th October, are of opinion that the said letter is not a report in conformity with the 27th section of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," and that they are not therefore in a position, having due regard to the duties imposed upon them by that clause, to make any report or recommendation to the Minister in reference to the said letter.

They desire further to place on record their opinion, that the terms of the Act are disregarded when any recommendation is made by the head of a Department direct to the Minister, without the previous report and recommendation enjoined in the Act.

E. G. W. PALMER,

Secretary, Civil Service Board.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 20 December, 1886. The Collector of Customs.—G.E., 22/12/86, B.C. Seen.—JAS. P., 23/12/86.

No. 6.

The Secretary Civil Service Board to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Civil Service Board, 4 January, 1887.

I have the honor to request that the papers referring to the appointment of the Second Landing Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices may be returned for the information of the Civil Service Board.

I have, &c.,

E. G. W. PALMER,

Secretary.

Papers herewith.—JAMES POWELL, 5/1/87. The Secretary Civil Service Board. Submitted to Board, 31/1/87. Hold over.—E.G.W.P. The Collector of Customs, B.C., 5/3/87.—E.G.W.P.

APPENDIX IV.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

Dr.

For the year ended 31st December, 1886.

Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount	Total.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Pensions under the Constitution Act	2,825 6 7		By Balance, 1st January, 1886		71,805 0 7
„ Superannuation Allowances under the Civil Service Act	2,792 18 4		„ Endowment from Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	20,000 0 0	
„ Gratuities under the Civil Service Act	5,426 8 11	11,044 13 10	„ Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund, provided by 52nd section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic, cap. 54, for pensions.....	3,500 0 0	
„ Refund of improper deductions		116 3 1	„ Amount of 4 per cent. deductions from salaries of Public Officers received during the year.....	63,642 1 0	87,142 1 0
„ Balance on 31st December, 1886		152,526 17 10	„ Fines inflicted on Officers		63 13 6
			„ Interest on daily balances from 1st January to 30th June, 1886	2,140 6 2	
			„ Do., from 1st July to 31st December, 1886	2,736 13 6	4,876 19 8
		£ 163,687 14 9		£ 163,687 14 9	
			„ Balance on 1st January, 1887...		152,526 17 10

Treasury, New South Wales,
31st March, 1887.

JAMES PEARSON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing number and amount of Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the two years from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1886.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Department.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
1	W. Crane	Stipendiary Magistrate	Ill-health	369	16	6
2	M. Russell	Railways	"	111	0	11
3	J. Proctor	"	"	90	15	0
4	J. M'George	Hospital for Insane	Abolition of office	70	3	0
5	G. H. L. Carroll	Telegraphs	Mental derangement	86	12	0
6	T. Newport	Railways	61 years of age	55	2	0
7	M. Dubigg	Public Instruction	60 "	31	6	0
8	T. Crothers	Railways	79 "	22	13	0
9	W. Sixsmith	"	69 "	69	10	0
10	J. E. Cumming	Public Instruction	61 "	77	8	0
11	J. T. Harrison	Post and Telegraphs	Mental derangement	81	15	0
12	Mrs. J. Stevenson	Public Instruction	60 years of age	59	1	0
13	G. Palmer	"	75 "	24	13	0
14	C. C. Pentland	"	73 "	20	10	0
15	R. M'Dougall	"	62 "	34	13	0
16	G. Spanswick	"	Ill-health	72	7	0
17	A. Johnson	Survey Office	60 years of age	173	17	0
18	D. Dempsey	Customs	Ill-health	71	5	0
19	J. West	Railways	76 years of age	20	6	0
20	J. Bell	Public Instruction	Ill-health	46	13	0
21	S. Small	Ordnance	"	36	9	0
22	J. Kelly	Gaols	"	44	4	0
23	J. Conmorne	"	60 years of age	45	10	0
24	C. Parsons	"	Ill-health	47	8	0
25	T. O'Brien	"	71 years of age	34	3	0
26	A. Darby	"	60 "	38	11	0
27	Miss E. Styles	Public Instruction	Ill-health	123	0	0
28	P. D. M'Cormick	"	"	76	19	0
29	P. Rohan	"	"	46	12	0
30	E. Walker	"	65 years of age	37	0	0
31	W. Wilkins	Customs	64 "	63	8	0
32	W. Hanna	Gaols	Ill-health	32	14	0
33	P. Gould	Post Office	70 years of age	85	7	0
34	H. Tessier	Marine Board	Ill-health	49	9	0
35	A. J. Barnell	Survey Office	"	108	10	0
36	G. P. Hayes	Public Instruction	65 years of age	17	12	0
37	M. O'Grady	"	Ill-health	51	2	0
38	E. R. Hinder	"	"	104	10	0
39	J. Ledsam	Railways	81 years of age	11	19	0
40	S. K. Miller	Public Instruction	Ill-health	100	7	0
41	R. Donaldson	Roads and Bridges	Accident	106	16	0
42	J. Stack	Survey Office	Ill-health	166	11	9
43	Dr. Ward	Surgeon	66 years of age	40	10	0
44	J. Mackinlay	Bailiff, District Court	66 "	64	10	0
45	G. Poole	Marine Board	Ill-health	62	8	0
46	J. Dunkin	Post Office	"	60	3	0
47	T. Harland	Harbours and Rivers	71 years of age	42	3	0
48	F. E. Suter	"	69 "	35	10	0
49	G. Jamieson	Railways	Ill-health	166	18	0
50	R. Hawkins	Public Instruction	61 years of age	92	4	0
51	W. Langton	"	60 "	109	7	6
52	T. Field	Messenger, Lands	64 "	33	1	0
53	T. Richards	Government Printer	Ill-health	480	2	0
54	E. Gosnell	Railways	72 years of age	36	12	0
55	Dr. Miles Egan	Police Surgeon	Ill-health	327	2	0
56	John Sangster	Survey Office	61 years of age	255	18	9
57	W. W. Board	Public Instruction	64 "	74	13	0
58	P. Ferguson	Railways	Ill-health	70	8	0
59	E. Woodgate	"	60 years of age	150	19	0
60	W. E. Shaw	Post and Telegraph Office	72 "	84	7	0
61	Loerin Liddy	Public Instruction	Ill-health	75	4	0
62	C. Watt	Government Analyst	65 years of age	118	2	0
63	J. Booth	Public Instruction	Ill-health	43	19	3
64	J. Jacobs	"	60 years of age	49	8	0
65	W. May	Messenger, Assembly	66 "	82	1	0
66	W. Walker	Marine Board	72 "	47	7	0
				£	5,620	5 8

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT of Gratuities granted to Widows and others under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the two years from 1 January, 1885, to 31 December, 1886.

No.	Name of Recipient.	Department.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
				£ s. d.
1	F. Edwards	Railways	1 month for each year	110 0 0
2	Mrs. Louisa M. Sullivan	Printing Office	Widow	75 0 0
3	Mrs. Sarah R. Street	Lands	"	175 0 0
4	P. M'Kenna	Post Office	1 month for each year	36 0 0
5	Mrs. Ada H. Bell	Mines	Widow	110 0 0
6	C. Smith	Lands	1 month for each year	291 13 4
7	Mrs. Josephine Dalton	"	Widow	110 0 0
8	Mrs. Alice Beeston	Railways	"	82 10 0
9	Mrs. Jane Bourne	Police Magistrate	"	235 0 0
10	Mrs. L. Chantrell	Railways	"	90 0 0
11	Mrs. M. Pemberton	"	"	97 10 0
12	Mrs. M. A. Atkinson	Printing Office	"	75 0 0
13	Mrs. Jane Buckland	Public Instruction	"	108 0 0
14	Mrs. Emily Gray	"	"	125 0 0
15	Herbert Greenland	Land Valuer's Office	1 month for each year	166 6 0
16	Mrs. Jane Robertson	Public Instruction	Widow	131 12 0
17	Mrs. Winifred Conroy	Gaols	"	75 5 7
18	James Williams	Railways	1 month for each year	238 17 9
19	Joseph Burrell	Abattoirs	"	96 10 6
20	Mrs. Thorburn	Railways	Widow	112 0 0
21	Mrs. M'Donough	Public Instruction	"	90 0 0
22	William Buchanan	Gaols	1 month for each year	209 7 6
23	R. Argue	Laborer, Stores	"	169 6 8
24	Mrs. O'Dwyer	Lands	Widow	185 0 0
25	M. Langley	Gaols	1 month for each year	149 0 10
26	Mrs. Mulhall	Marine Board	Widow	90 0 0
27	Mrs. Chape, 60	Post Office	1 month for each year	201 3 4
28	Mrs. Helm	Mines	Widow	160 0 0
29	A. Coupar, 60	Railways	1 month for each year	105 18 0
30	W. Grant	Survey Office	"	174 2 7
31	Mrs. C. Waldron	Public Instruction	"	169 3 4
32	Mrs. R. Sheldon	"	Widow	66 0 0
33	T. A. T. Woods	Customs	1 month for each year	207 15 7
34	Miss E. M'Namara	Public Instruction	"	117 12 9
35	Mrs. Morgan	"	Widow	90 0 0
36	Mrs. Argent	Mines	"	75 0 0
37	Mrs. Stonehill	Printing Office	"	73 0 0
38	Mrs. Aldrich	Marine Board	"	54 0 0
39	W. A. Oakley	Railways	1 month for each year	54 9 0
40	Mrs. Clements	Printing Office	Widow	105 0 0
41	J. S. Murray	Survey Office	1 month for each year	163 6 8
42	Mrs. Hosier	Printing Office	Widow	86 5 0
43	Mrs. Blackwood	Public Instruction	"	90 0 0
44	Mrs. M'Skimming	"	"	90 0 0
45	Mrs. Radford	"	"	160 0 0
46	Mrs. Hum	Railway	"	9 14 4
47	H. Rowe, 64	"	1 month for each year	115 16 0
48	Mrs. E. Fabris	Public Instruction	Widow	66 0 0
49	Mrs. Fitzgerald	Railways	"	140 0 0
50	A. Fawcett, 61	"	1 month for each year	43 10 10
51	Hon. J. Byrnes	"	"	671 11 4
52	Mrs. Balshaw	Public Instruction	Widow	66 0 0
53	Mrs. M. E. Butler	"	1 month for each year	45 15 4
54	Edward Lecson	Post Office	2 months for each year	268 6 8
55	J. W. Cayser	Railways	1 month for each year	100 0 0
56	Mrs. Lorenson	Marine Board	Widow	105 0 0
57	Mrs. Thrun	Printing Office	"	175 0 0
58	Mrs. Abbott	Railways	"	107 10 0
59	Mrs. Bardon	Mines	"	122 10 0
60	Mrs. Brentnall	"	"	140 0 0
61	Mrs. Cournane	Gaols	"	73 0 0
62	Mrs. Hussey	"	"	125 0 0
63	Mrs. Neale	Customs	"	68 15 0
64	J. Johnston	Marine Board	1 month for each year	34 5 0
65	Mrs. Gurney	Office of Clerk of the Peace	Widow	132 10 0
66	Mrs. Bridget Mackay	Public Instruction	"	78 0 0
67	Mrs. Catherine Handcock	Survey	"	212 10 0
				£ 8,577 10 11

APPENDIX VII.

SCHEDULE B.

PAYMENTS made to the Undermentioned Pensioners, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	70	0	0
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	9	2	6
Edward Wilson, late Constable, Penrith Police.....	14	18	3
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13	4
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	153	0	11
David Moores, late Foreman, Colonial Stores	48	12	2
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office.....	22	17	6
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	39	11	8
Hugh Roland Labatt, late Assistant Surveyor and Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department	53	12	7
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11	5
Henry Halloran, late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.....	800	0	0
R. T. Hall, late Assistant Inspector, Audit Department	166	0	0
T. C. Battley, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford	118	12	0
L. J. Brennan, late Superintendent of Stores	171	8	0
C. G. Lockhart, late Commissioner, Crown Lands.....	214	0	0
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196	0	0
Eliza B. Daly, late Postmistress, Maitland.....	109	0	0
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand Writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8	6
Balance to be appropriated	730	11	2
	£	3,500	0 0

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
NEW SOUTH WALES.

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

WORKING OF THE LANDS DEPARTMENT,

AND

APPENDICES THERETO.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 *March*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

REPORT of the Board of Inquiry into the working
of the Lands Department, with Minutes thereon
and Appendices thereto.

Reconstruction of Department of Lands.

MEMO. FOR THE CABINET.

IN submitting to my colleagues the report of the Board appointed by my predecessor, Mr. Copeland, to inquire into the condition of the staff and the general working of the Department, and the Under Secretary's minute thereon, I think it well to make a few brief preliminary and explanatory observations.

There can be no doubt but the Department has,—as most large Departments are naturally disposed to do, however closely watched they may be by those having control of them—gradually and greatly outgrown its real requirements, so far as numbers are concerned. The frequent changes of Ministers and of the law have contributed their quota to this increase. However, by the establishment of the system of local administration by the Act of 1884, it became palpable that a thorough re-organization of the Head Office Staff was not only necessary but inevitable, and that this re-organization would and should result in a large reduction was, of course, to be expected.

Under these circumstances, my predecessor, having had the necessity of the case prominently before him, appointed the Board, whose report is found herewith.

The Board, it will be observed, having carefully gone through each branch, and personally examined into the character of the duties performed by each officer, and the manner in which he performed them, into his general qualifications as an officer, his length of service, &c., then proceeded to prepare their plan of reconstruction. The character of this plan, as shown by the casting of the Estimates, is approved of by the Under Secretary. I also approve of it. In

In allotting the remuneration attached to the different offices, the principle of paying according to the character of the duties has been adopted. With the application of this principle in this case I have felt bound to concur.

In filling up, or rather reallocating the offices, every officer's qualification for the position to be filled has been carefully considered. Further, in performing this delicate and difficult task the Board did not restrict themselves to the members of the permanent staff, but, where circumstances in their opinion warranted it, resorted to the temporary staff, in order to obtain the best qualified man for the position under consideration.

It will be noted that neither the Under Secretary nor myself have felt justified in accepting the recommendation of the Board in every case. In some cases we have changed the person nominated for the office, and in other cases the remuneration. Generally, however, we have followed the lines laid down by the Board in this regard.

The results have been that a very large reduction in the number of officers and in the expenditure has been effected. The permanent staff has been reduced by £28,603, and the temporary staff by £20,218, and the total annual saving will be £73,390.

The saving on the Estimates of 1887 over 1886 on account of salaries for the Permanent and Temporary Staffs will be £48,821, but the annual saving on salaries calculated on the basis of the second half year of 1887 will be £73,390.

This great reduction in numbers and expense cannot of course be carried out peremptorily, nor without some provision being made for those whose services have, in the public interest, to be dispensed with.

It will be seen from the casting of the Estimates that the reconstruction will not come into operation till the 1st of July next. This will give all parties concerned three months' notice of the change as affecting themselves; and I propose to submit to you at an early date a proposition whereby those officers who have to retire, and who cannot come upon the Civil Service Fund, will receive fair, indeed liberal compensation.

The Board's duties did not extend to the country offices; with regard to these, however, they will be thoroughly examined with a view to reduction, and promotion of efficiency without delay, by the very able officers at the command of the Department. Without waiting for this, however, I have felt justified in reducing the number of Land Boards by two (*i.e.*, by abolishing the Boards at Albury and Wilcania) making other arrangements of a like nature in other directions, and by effecting retrenchment by the reduction of salaries nearly all round, and by striking off the increments that had accrued to them under the Civil Service Act since the appointments were made. In other directions also considerable reductions and retrenchments will be found to have been effected.

The Surveyor-General and the Deputy Surveyor-General have signified their desire and intention of retiring under the Civil Service Act's provisions during this year. The necessities of the new mode of administration will not require the last-named office to be continued, and the duties of the Surveyor-General will be so materially lessened in extent and responsibility that I believe the services of a competent officer to efficiently discharge them can and will be secured at a considerably less salary than that paid at present.

An

An examination of the Estimates will show that all the salaries of the highest officers in the Department have been reduced. One exception will doubtless be noticed—that of the Under Secretary. This officer has rendered, and does render, such valuable services to the Government in the position he holds that I could not conscientiously subject his salary to reduction; indeed, were it not that it would lead to difficulties with regard to the salaries of the other Under Secretaries, I would unhesitatingly have increased his salary to at least £1,000 a year. In his minute, the Under Secretary states that he leaves his position in the hands of the Government to be dealt with. I have every confidence that when a favourable opportunity occurs for so doing the Under Secretary's great services to the Government and the public will be fitly and amply recognized.

I need scarcely assure my honorable colleagues that the duty I have had imposed upon me has been acutely painful, as it has been difficult and trying. To perform an act of administrative duty which, however necessary and justifiable in the public interest, involves such far-reaching and serious consequences to persons who have hitherto held positions in the Public Service, and have been dependent upon them for their subsistence, cannot by any man be considered a pleasant duty. To me it has been most painful. The only consolation I have is that it has been done because it was necessary and justifiable in the public interest; and further, that I am confident my colleagues will be readily willing to endorse my proposals to alleviate the inevitable blow that must fall upon so many worthy persons in the carrying out of the great reform in the Department as embodied in the Estimates.

I would point out that this great reduction in the expenditure of this Department is not brought about in the main to, in part, satisfy the just demand of the public for retrenchment on account of the state of the public finances, but because, as I have already stated, of the altered conditions under which the Department has now to work. If there had been no deficit—if the public income had been equal to the public expenditure—this reconstruction of the Department, with its consequent great reduction in cost, would have been as justifiable and necessary as it is under existing circumstances. A very large annual amount will be saved, however, by this reduction of salaries, outside of the reconstructed branches.

In conclusion, I am gratified to have the assurance of those best able to express a reliable opinion upon the subject, and which, speaking with some knowledge and experience, I feel justified in endorsing, that the mode of administration, as proposed, can be carried out without loss of efficiency and with greater advantage than the one it displaces, to the community.

29th March, 1887.

THOS. GARRETT.

MINUTE BY THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

HAVING carefully perused the reports of the Board appointed by Mr. Secretary Copeland on the 4th November last, to enquire into the working of the Department of Lands at head-quarters, I have to recognize the general accuracy of the contents, particularly as regards the anomalous rates of salary in certain specified instances as compared with the capacity of and duties performed by the recipients. I have on many occasions personally urged the consideration of this matter upon the attention of Ministers, and more particularly was it brought under notice in a minute written by me in 1885 (copy herewith marked Mins. 85-9,244), with reference to the payment of the increment provided under the Civil Service Act, which, in consequence of its general and indiscriminate distribution, as provided by law, led to salaries being largely increased where, in many instances, the officers were already overpaid for services rendered.

There can be no doubt that a considerable reduction as regards numbers can be made in the staff, and that the salaries of some of the officers who are deemed eligible for continued employment may, in some cases, be reduced, therefore I see no sufficient reason to warrant my dissenting from the general tenor of the recommendations of the Board, although I regret that it was not found practicable—owing, I believe, to limited time—to deal with the question of arranging the branches of the office upon a geographical basis.

The meaning of the observations made by the Board in reference to the disorganization and extravagances which were found to prevail in the Survey Office cannot be misunderstood; and I regret I have to state that in my opinion the responsibility as to both rests with the Surveyor-General, the Deputy Surveyor-General, and the Chief Draftsman, and is, to a considerable extent, the outcome of the continued opposition of the two former officials to the distribution of the residue of work under the repealed Acts among the Local Offices, a course for so long, but, unfortunately, unsuccessfully, advocated by me. The comments of the Board are couched in the following language:—"The Surveyor-General's charting divisions were occupied in dealing, in a very sluggish fashion, with work under the repealed Acts, which should properly have long before been transmitted to the different local offices. Had this course been pursued, a very large sum of money would have been saved to the Colony. The Board think it an essential part of their duty to point out that recommendations to this effect had been officially made to the Minister for Lands from a certain direction, and had been strongly resisted in a quarter more closely connected with the Charting Branches. As the Board are specially precluded by the terms of their instructions from dealing with officers above an indicated status, they cannot give more particular indication as to where the responsibility lies; but they feel it incumbent on them to declare in the most distinct terms that the resistance to the distribution of the work under the repealed Act has been, in their opinion, a result of a preference for individual interests over the interests of the public."

The Board have so fully and, I think, ably dealt with all the different matters which came under their observation that it appears to me unnecessary to comment at greater length upon the report generally, and I therefore proceed to make any recommendations based thereon.

Surveyor-General.

As I understand it is the intention of the Surveyor-General to retire from the public service at the expiration of the leave of absence recently granted to him, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to make any further reference to him personally, merely observing that it will be requisite to appoint an officer to act as Surveyor-General during the absence on leave of the present incumbent of that office, and when the contemplated retirement is effected the acting officer could be permanently installed in the position, to which a salary should be attached having some proportionate difference to that paid to the permanent Head of the Department, and based upon the character and relative measure of responsibility of the two positions, and at the same time in that direction clearly defining the status of the officers. While referring to this subject it should not be lost sight of that the Surveyor-General's duties and responsibilities are materially lessened by the independent action cast upon the District Surveyors under the present land law.

Deputy Surveyor-General.

The Deputy Surveyor-General having, I understand, intimated his intention of applying for a prolonged leave of absence, with the ultimate view of retiring under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, it is only necessary for me to state that in my opinion, and indeed, as clearly indicated by the report of the Board, the office should be abolished, being altogether unnecessary.

The office of Chief Draftsman should, I think, be continued under a rearrangement of duties designed to secure effective supervision of the entire staff of draftsmen at head-quarters. It is, however, my duty to recommend, for reasons which have been already adverted to, that the present occupant of the position—whose term of service has extended over thirty-eight years—should be required to retire under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

There

There are a number of officers (*vide* Schedule A* hereto appended) for whom no further useful occupation can be found, owing to the operation of the Crown Lands Act of 1834, and to the rearrangement suggested by the Board. The Schedule also contains the names of officers whose services have been rated so low by the Board as to render their employment in the Department undesirable. For those officers salaries may perhaps be provided until the 30th June, and in the meantime such arrangements completed for the retirement of those officers on the permanent staff as the circumstances of their respective cases may demand, and such other settlement effected as regards officers on the temporary staff as may be considered equitable.

The branches of the Survey Office at head-quarters, as proposed by the Board, are designated as follows:—

- “Miscellaneous Charting,”
- “Compiling and Lithographing,”
- “Occupation of Crown Lands,”
- “Roads,”
- “Correspondence,”
- “Plans Sales,” “Records,” and “Mounting,”

And I propose to refer to them in the order mentioned, but prior to doing so desire to point out that there is at present an Account Branch in the Survey Office, which it is proposed to amalgamate with the Account Branch of the Lands Department; this matter will be fully dealt with hereafter.

Chief Draftsman.

Assuming that the retirement of the Deputy Surveyor-General and the Chief Draftsman will be duly carried out, it will be necessary to provide for active and efficient supervision of the new or reconstructed branches of the Survey Office, and for this purpose the Board have suggested the appointment of an officer to be designated “Controller of Drafting,” but I think the long recognized title of Chief Draftsman far more appropriate, although the duties will differ very considerably from those attached to the present office. The Board apparently experienced such difficulty in nominating an officer for this position that they left it an open question. The responsibility of making a recommendation I fully recognize, but feeling assured that much of the success of the proposed rearrangement is dependent upon the selection of an officer of undoubted general experience and energy, combined with firmness of character and capacity, and having carefully considered the qualifications of the whole of the officers, I have arrived at the conclusion that the requirements of the office will be best met by the appointment of Mr. C. J. Saunders. While this officer has not the prolonged service which might be urged by others in furtherance of supposed claims, it must be borne in mind that length of service in any particular position does not constitute the sole requirement for an office such as that of the Chief Draftsman as now proposed. Much could, I feel, be said in favour of many of the senior officers as regards the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties under the system which it is now proposed to supersede; but at the present juncture it is absolutely necessary to set aside all personal considerations, however painful it may be to do so, and conscientiously recommend the officer who it is considered will best meet the imperative demand for greater economy and more effective and energetic supervision. The salary proposed by the Board is £600 per annum, but I venture to suggest £500 per annum.

Miscellaneous Charting Branch.

The Miscellaneous Charting Branch, as now proposed, will embrace a variety of work which has hitherto been dealt with in separate Branches of the Survey Office, and must, so far as at present can be gathered, continue to be performed at head-quarters. With the composition of this Branch, as definitely recommended by the Board, I see no reason for dissent. No specific recommendation is made as to an officer to take charge, beyond a suggestion as to salary, which I think can be reduced by £50 per annum. The Board discuss the qualifications of Mr. T. Stevens and Mr. C. J. Saunders for the position; but as I have suggested that Mr. Saunders should be appointed Chief Draftsman, it only remains for me to deal with the claims of Mr. Stevens. While recognizing the qualifications displayed by this officer in the position held by him for some years in the Survey Office, I am confident that his irritability of temperament, heightened possibly by weakness of health, have sensibly impaired, and always will impair, his efficiency, particularly in controlling others, and I therefore deem it my duty to suggest that he should not be placed in charge of the new Branch. Before proceeding to suggest any appointment, it is desirable that I should indite a few words in reference to an alleged injustice suffered by Mr. Stevens at the time the Chief Draftsmen of the District Survey Offices were appointed. That he was not nominated for one of these positions is perfectly true, and for the omission either the Surveyor-General or Deputy Surveyor-General—I believe the latter—is responsible. However, the injustice was of a temporary character only, as subsequently Mr. Stevens was offered one of these positions, which he declined.

Holding

* This Schedule has not been printed, as its publication is considered to be undesirable.

Holding, as I do, the view that the premier consideration in making these new appointments should be general efficiency, energy, and aptitude for the particular position, and that considerations of seniority can only be permitted to operate when all other things are equal, I feel bound to recommend the appointment of Mr. J. T. Keating, an officer of fourteen years' service, and whose present remuneration is £390 per annum. This officer has had a thorough general experience in the Survey Office, in fact I might with perfect accuracy say in the Department.

Compiling and Lithographic Branch.

In connection with the Compiling and Lithographic Branch my ideas are in accord with the recommendations made by the Board, and I therefore submit them for approval.

Occupation of Crown Lands Branch (Drafting).

The suggestions of the Board in respect to salaries and positions in the Occupation of Crown Lands Branch are likewise submitted for approval, with the addition that Mr. F. Gerard, the Chief Draftsman, at present in charge, be continued as Draftsman-in-Charge of the Branch, as now proposed.

Roads Branch.

The proposals of the Board in reference to the Roads Branch are fully detailed in their report, and they appear to me to be of a character that will in the future meet all public requirements, and result in a most substantial reduction of expenditure. It is pointed out that though at present the expenses of this Branch are defrayed out of votes of this Department, it is attached for administrative purposes to that of the Department of Mines, and it will therefore be necessary, if the economic proposals now put forward are adopted, to re-transfer the administration to this Department.

Correspondence Branch, &c.

The remaining Branches, viz., "Correspondence," "Plans Sales," "Records," and "Plan Mounting," as by the Board proposed to be constituted, appear to be equal to any requirements that can be foreseen, and therefore the proposals are submitted for approval.

Administrative Branch of the Department.

Having dealt with the report of the Board so far as it relates to the Survey Office, my observations will now be devoted to what is generally designated the Administrative Branch of the Department. Properly this should have preceded that of Survey, but it appeared, for the purposes of this minute, to be more convenient in this instance to invert the positions. The Board recommend the re-establishment of the office of Chief Clerk and combining it with that of Registrar of the Appeal Court. When the latter appointment was provided for at the inception of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it was anticipated that the duties devolving upon the Registrar would prove of a responsible and extensive character, but experience has shown that any duties which can be reasonably performed by that functionary, although somewhat responsible, are not extensive, consequently his duties have been more closely allied to those of a Chief Clerk. No better officer could be found for the position than Mr. Wilson, the present Registrar, and while being clearly of this opinion I think the salary of £700 per annum, resulting from the operation of the Civil Service Act before amendment, is a larger remuneration than it is worth, and therefore I have to suggest that on and after the 1st July next the salary should be £650 per annum. In my opinion the proper salary for the Chief Clerk is £600, and £50 is added thereto, to compensate for the extra duties of Registrar of the Appeal Court.

Inquiry Branch.

The creation of an Inquiry Office is recommended by the Board. In this recommendation I fully concur. Long ago such a step would have been taken but for difficulties encountered, which need not now be described. I do not concur in the salary proposed for the Officer-in-Charge, thinking £350 per annum a sufficient emolument; to the other salaries no objection can be offered. As regards the personnel of this Branch, I do not now propose making any recommendation, other than that suitable officers will be found among those now employed in the Department.

Ministerial Branch.

The Board has, in my opinion, under-estimated the requirements of the Ministerial Branch in attaching the duties appertaining to the supervision of the advertising to a Junior Clerk, who could not be entrusted with it. As, however, this business is not sufficient to occupy the time of any one officer it will be entrusted to the short-hand writer. Otherwise, I think the staff as arranged will meet the altered requirements of the Branch. The custody and issue of stores and stationery, which has hitherto been carried out in the Ministerial Branch, has been, under the proposal of the Board, suggested to be transferred to the Account and Stores Branch.

Conditional

Plan Sales
Record and
Mounting
Branch.

Chief Clerk
Registrar of
Appeal Court.

Conditional Sales Branch and Sub-Branchees.

With the exception of a few alterations of salaries, the recommendations of the Board may be adopted in respect to the Conditional Sales Branch and the several proposed sub-branches. The salary of the third clerk in the branch-in-chief is proposed at £250, while in my opinion £200 per annum would be ample remuneration. An increase of £10 is also proposed for the clerk in charge of the sub-branch dealing with transfers; this I do not consider necessary, at the same time I must acknowledge that I fully recognize the efficiency of the officer in question. The same remarks apply to the 2nd, 6th, and 7th clerks, whose salaries may be respectively fixed at £250, £175, and £175, instead of £275, £200, and £200.

Miscellaneous, Alienations, and Reserves Branch.

The Board designate this as the Miscellaneous Branch, but the marginal title herein better indicates the nature of the business transactions therein conducted. The requirements of this Branch appear to have been sufficiently provided for by the Board, and the only suggestion that I have to make is that the reductions proposed in the salaries of the 8th, 9th, and 10th clerks are not such as should meet with approval. These officers are rated as good, and are now in receipt of small salaries. Two junior positions for which salaries have been provided yet remain to be filled from the officers of the Department as it is at present.

Deeds, Diagrams, Description, and Noting Branch.

With the exception of the omission of the proposed increase of £10 per annum to the head of this Branch, the recommendation of the Board is submitted for confirmation.

Occupation Branch (Clerical).

This Branch, as arranged by the Board, will, I have no doubt, meet ordinary business requirements, yet there will be times of pressure which will necessitate special temporary arrangements. The reduction proposed in the salaries of the temporary officers at present engaged upon a duty which will soon terminate is undesirable, and I think unmerited, and I cannot therefore recommend its adoption.

Lease Branch.

The arrangement suggested by the Board in respect to the Lease Branch is submitted for approval, with the exception that the salary allotted to the Third Clerk should remain at £250, and that the salary of the Fourth Clerk should be rated at £175, in place of £200.

Correspondence Branch.

The staff of the Correspondence Branch, as framed by the Board, is submitted for approval. I propose, however, that the salaries of the Third and Fourth Clerks should be each £220, instead of £240 and £200 respectively.

Account and Stores Branch.

Whilst fully concurring with the proposition to amalgamate the Branches that have hitherto had a separate existence in the Administrative Branch and Survey Office—indeed, I may add that this matter was brought under notice by me some months ago—I cannot fully endorse the proposals of the Board. The recommendation of the Board in reference to the nomination of an officer as head of the branch demands special attention. In this they are not unanimous, and a very strong protest by Mr. Houston against the nomination is appended to the report; and I have no hesitation in stating that I have at all times, and in many cases of pressing emergency, received from Mr. Cohen a zealous, intelligent, and willing support, and I feel assured that he is, from his general experience, the officer best qualified to take charge of this branch, and I recommend that he be appointed to the position. With regard to the staff, I cannot but think it beyond the requirements of the branch, but as I have not had an opportunity of going minutely into its future requirements, I refrain from suggesting any reduction at present; but I will take an early opportunity, after the reconstruction has been effected, of fully inquiring into the matter with a view to an immediate reduction of the number of officers, if the staff should prove to be more than sufficient. With regard to the salaries proposed, I think those of the 2nd and 3rd officers, and of the clerk designated in the report of the Board as third accountant should respectively be £350, £340, and £300, in place of £100, £350, and £290, as suggested by the Board.

Having made my recommendations upon the report of the Board, I deem it necessary, before offering any general remarks in conclusion, to invite attention to the Local Offices which have not been and could not be referred to in that report. In these offices a very considerable expenditure is involved, which it is thought is capable of reduction. No investigation, however, having been made into the staff of the local offices, it is not possible to critically review either the strength or efficiency of the respective

staffs

staffs or whether excessive salaries are being paid; but there are cases which demand no inquiry, particularly those of officers who received new appointments when the Crown Lands Act came into operation, and whose salaries at that time were thought to be in every way adequate to the duties attached to their offices; but their salaries have since been added to by the increment accruing under the Civil Service Act, which Act was not in existence, nor were its provisions considered when the rates of remuneration were determined.

The Chairmen were appointed at £700 per annum, with one exception, when the salary was, for special reasons, fixed at £800. Due consideration has been given to the duties and responsibilities attached to these offices, and the opinion is ventured that the original rate of salary is ample, and should be reverted to. Similar remarks may be made in regard to the Clerks-in-Charge and the Chief Draftsmen in the Local Offices, whose salaries, it is proposed, should be, when exceeding the original rate fixed, restored to it; save one exception, where it was rated at £450, which may be for the future reduced to £400.

It will be noticed that I do not propose any reduction of salary in connection with the office of District Surveyor, as in my opinion the duties and responsibilities of the position are fully worth the remuneration of £650 per annum.

The salaries of the Conditional Purchase Inspectors demand consideration. At the rate originally fixed, £350 per annum, these officials were amply paid for any services they could render; and I am sure this must be at once admitted without entering into any details as regards the particular nature of the duties they perform. I therefore suggest a reduction in salary accordingly. It should perhaps be mentioned that when absent from their head-quarters these Inspectors are paid a travelling allowance of 20s. per diem.

The salaries of the Crown Land Agents, varying from £440 to £240 per annum, need review, as in respect to these officers the increment paid under the Civil Service Act has had the effect of unduly increasing the remuneration for this class of work in many cases. Being of this opinion it appears to me necessary to suggest the following revision:—

Crown Land Agent—

Wagga Wagga, from £440 to £400	Corowa, from £340 to £300
Albury " 390 " 370	Glen Innes " 340 " 300
Cooma " 390 " 370	Goulburn " 340 " 300
Dubbo " 390 " 350	Gundagai " 340 " 300
Gunnedah " 390 " 350	Hay " 340 " 300
Young " 370 " 320	Lismore " 340 " 300
Tamworth " 340 " 300	Molong " 340 " 300
Bathurst " 340 " 300	Mudgee " 340 " 300
Bingera " 340 " 300	Singleton " 340 " 300
Bombala " 340 " 300	Wentworth " 340 " 300
Carcoar " 340 " 300	Burrowa " 320 " 300
Coonabarabran " 340 " 300	Coonamble " 320 " 300

In connection with the staff of Crown Land Agents which is not confined to those abovementioned, but comprises other similar offices throughout the Colony, there are three Emergency Land Agents, whose salaries were originally £300, but with the Civil Service increments added have been increased to £340. Two of these officers may, in my opinion, be reduced to £320, leaving the other at the sum of £340, for Mr. Boot, who is frequently called upon to undertake responsible duties other than those pertaining to his office.

In connection with the Local Offices there is a case requiring special consideration; it is that of Mr. C. E. Neate, an officer of twenty-five years' service and 58 years of age. He is at present Second Clerk in the Local Board Office at Orange, with salary at the rate of £420 per annum, but is pronounced to be unequal to the duties of the position; indeed, there is no office the duties of which would correspond with the emolument he receives to which he could be appointed; I have, therefore, to recommend that he be allowed to retire under the Civil Service Act.

The reconstruction proposed by the Board, being based on a valuation of the duties allotted to each officer, a considerable disturbance of salaries will be involved. Many officers are, as reported by the Board, overpaid (the surplus being in fact frequently due to the increments under the Civil Service Act), and they will suffer a reduction; while others, who have been performing work for which they are not, and could not be proportionately remunerated, are now recommended for the reward, in many cases long deferred, of their industry and perseverance.

As there is in some of the branches work of a character which must come to a termination in the immediate future, when further reduction will, in all probability, be rendered practicable, I am not prepared to recommend a transference of officers from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff, except where their services are likely to be continuous, and where they have distinctive claims to preferment by capacity and length of service.

I concur entirely with the judgment of the Board in their selection of officers to be transferred to the Permanent Staff, and recommend their appointment accordingly. (*Vide* Schedule B.) With

With regard to the large number of officers, chiefly in the Survey Branch, who, unfortunately, will be thrown out of employment by the falling off or absolute cessation of work at Head-quarters, it is perhaps proper to mention that this contingency has been fully set before the heads of the Survey Branch on more than one occasion in minutes penned by Mr. Farnell, when Secretary for Lands. On the 26th November, 1884, Mr. Farnell wrote as follows:—

“The law requires that the staff should be located in different parts of the Colony, and each staff must be composed of qualified officers. If the views of the officers as regards where they are to be employed can be met without public inconvenience or detriment to others, and with due regard to their present different positions, I see no reason why the Surveyor-General should not make recommendations having this course in view. While proposing the country staffs, the officers proposed to be retained at Head-quarters, and the duties they are to perform, should be specified, as it appears to me the officers going to the country will be more likely to be hereafter retained than those, or certainly the majority of them, remaining at Head-quarters, and this should be generally understood. I cannot state how I am likely to act until the different questions are fully submitted.” Min. 84-7,813.

At a later date, 8th December, 1884, writing on this subject, Mr. Secretary Farnell wrote:—

“I have not sufficient time at my disposal to go fully into this question at present, but it is desirable that the officers should know that their seniority and prospects, as referred to in the Surveyor-General’s minute, can only be considered so long as their services are required at Head-quarters as now proposed. Nominations have been made for the local survey offices, and I assume that the proper and most efficient officers have been selected. It is impossible that I can at this juncture give any assurance as to future permanent employment.”—Min. 84-8,721.

As regards the officers of the administrative division, the necessity for dispensing with their services arises in one or two instances from abolition of office consequent upon the amalgamation of branches, and in others from impaired efficiency, arising from a variety of causes, none of which it is hoped will form an insuperable barrier to the granting of gratuities or pensions.

As to the reduction of salaries recommended in connection with the Local Offices, I do not think that anything can be added to what has already been written in each case, beyond expressing a firm conviction that the reduced remuneration is in every way adequate to the duties and responsibilities of each of the offices affected.

In submitting the foregoing proposals as the outcome of an anxious and conscientious effort to meet the imperative necessity for retrenchment, and the partial reconstruction of the Department on an efficient basis with the least possible expenditure, it is not to be anticipated that a change of this drastic character and extent can be effected without inflicting hardship, and even possible injustice, to individuals; but in order to mitigate the former and prevent the latter, I beg to suggest that provision be made in the Estimates for all salaries of affected officers to the 30th June next, and by so doing every officer finding himself aggrieved will be afforded an opportunity of submitting his case for consideration, and if it should be substantiated then provision could be made in the Supplementary Estimates to meet any claims arising. As just previously stated, the reconstruction of the Department cannot be said to be more than partial, as there yet remains the local offices to be inspected and reported upon, which, when completed, will probably lead to further retrenchment, embracing perhaps a reduction of the number of offices; indeed, it is thought that steps in this direction might be taken at no distant date as regards the Local Offices at Albury and Wilcannia. Before concluding, I desire to point out that in a few cases there are officers receiving what may be considered high salaries whose remuneration it is not proposed to reduce, as I am fully convinced that their qualifications and responsibilities are only fairly recompensed and recognized by the emoluments they each enjoy.

S. Freeman,
W. Houston,
H. A. G. Curry

As to my own position, I prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, feeling assured that due consideration will be given to the responsibilities attached to the office I have the honor to hold, as well as to the magnitude of the work I am personally called on to perform, neither of which, I may say, without, I trust, being open to a charge of egotism, are exceeded, if equalled, by those devolving upon any officer in the public service.

The weight of responsibility which has fallen upon me in dealing with this matter is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the Civil Service of this Colony, and the recommendations now submitted have not been arrived at without patient investigation and the most anxious consideration; and while it has been my endeavour to meet the public interests to the fullest extent, the claims and qualifications of the whole of the officers in the Department have been carefully considered, and every possible effort has been made to guard against the infliction of any hardship which could be possibly avoided.

CHARLES OLIVER.

26 March, 1887.

MINIST. 85-9,244.

MEMO.

I understand that the Officers herein referred to have had certain deductions (and will have further deductions) made to the Civil Service Fund during the present year, and that the deductions are nearly equal to the increase of salary. I think, under the circumstances, the increases may be paid for this year; but next year, that the increases provided by the Act should be considered in connection with the discharge of their respective duties.

Intld., J.S.F.,
4/9/85.

Copies of the submission and decision in this matter should be struck off for circulation throughout the Dept.

Intld., C.O.,
17/9/85.

BEFORE signing the abstracts covering the amounts of increases due under the Civil Service Act of 1884, I respectfully desire to call the attention of the Secretary for Lands to the terms of section 4 of that Act, which reads that should the Minister be dissatisfied with the habits and conduct of any officer of his Department, or with the mode in which he discharges his duties, the Governor may order that such officer shall not receive the then accruing or any other increase to which he would otherwise be entitled. Then follows the action to be taken by the Civil Service Board.

In the absence of any regulations under the Act, I am unaware what course to pursue. My desire is to show that there are officers in this Department who, in my opinion, are amply remunerated for the services they perform, and are wholly incapable of satisfactorily discharging duties of a more responsible or valuable character. Is it intended to award them the annual increment accruing under the Act? There are also, unfortunately, officials whose salaries have been reduced, their habits and conduct being unsatisfactory, and by whom the allotted duties are performed in a most perfunctory manner.

I have been unable, through the excessive pressure of business attendant upon the introduction of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, to devote to the matter now brought under notice the attention which it deserves. Whilst of minor importance to the Crown Lands Act, it is so closely allied to the proper and effective organization of the Department as to command attention. To distribute the accrued increment indiscriminately and without consideration would probably defeat the principles of the Act, and would not offer to those deserving Officers any stimulus to continue giving their best services.

I trust I shall be excused for bringing this matter forward after it has been generally understood that the amounts would be paid; but I do not, under the circumstances, feel justified in certifying to the Vouchers without first seeking instruction.

Intld., C. O.,
1/9/85.

SCHEDULE B.

List of Officers temporarily employed in the Department of Lands recommended to be transferred to the Permanent Staff.

Name.	Length of Service.	Former Annual Rate of Pay.	Proposed Annual Salary.	Proposed Duties.	Remarks.
<i>Administrative Branch, Lands Department.</i>					
Marr E. C.	9	£ s. d. 273 17 6	£ 275	3rd Officer, Alienation Branch	Increase 1 2 6
Wilkinson H.	11	234 15 0	250	Sub-head, Certificate Branch	do 15 5 0
Penny C. W.	11	187 16 0	250	2nd Clerk, C.S. Records Sub-Branch	do 62 4 0
Ferris J. R.	10	234 15 0	250	1st Record Clerk, Misc. Regis.	do 15 5 0
Howard W. H.	12	250 0 0	250	Clerk, C.S. Registers	No alteration.
Ferris H. P.	8	231 15 0	250	Administrative Clerk, C. Lease Branch	Increase 15 5 0
Peel G.	11	226 18 6	250	Examiner of Deeds	do 23 1 6
Twine A. F.	12	300 0 0	250	Ledger-keeper, Acc. Branch	Reduction 50 0 0
Baldwin R.	10	275 0 0	250	Do do	do 25 0 0
Brodie C. W.	7	250 0 0	250	Do do	No alteration.
Casey P. W.	5	225 0 0	250	Do do	Increase 25 0 0
Barnes J. W.	1	187 16 0	250	Do do	do 62 4 0
Biggar J. G.	10	250 8 0	250	Appropriation Ledger-keeper	Reduction 0 8 0
Christie C. L.	7	231 15 0	240	Adjustment Clerk	Increase 5 5 0
Usher R. W.	11	234 15 0	225	Assistant Examiner of Accounts	Reduction 9 15 0
Rose A. G.	9	195 12 6	220	Clerk, Corresp. Branch	Increase 24 7 6
Bingle W. D.	2	156 0 0	220	Do do	do 64 0 0
Gregory A. H.	10	219 2 0	220	Abstract Clerk, Acc. Branch	do 0 18 0
M'Millan W.	9	219 2 0	220	Cash Acc. Keeper, Acc. Branch	do 0 18 0
M'Donnell W. J.	8	219 2 0	220	Do do	do 0 18 0
Fletcher W. R.	4	117 7 6	200	Administrative Clerk, C.S. Branch	do 82 12 6
O'Brien W. L.	5	211 5 6	200	Clerk, Certificate Sub. Branch	do 11 5 6
Hopkins W. H.	5	187 16 0	200	Do Reserves Branch	do 12 4 0
Evans G.	2	195 12 6	200	Do Correspondence Branch	do 4 7 6
Nicholson W. T.	3	156 10 0	175	Do Certificate Sub. Branch	do 18 10 0
Pownall E. J.	4	140 0 0	150	Assistant Clerk, C.S. Records Sub-Branch	do 10 0 0
Kenny D. J. J.	2	78 5 0	100	Records Certificate Sub-Branch	do 21 15 0
<i>Survey Branch, Lands Department.</i>					
Morgan J. A.	8	250 8 0	270	Draftsman, Compiling Branch	do 19 12 0
Paton A.	6	250 8 0	270	Do do	do 19 12 0
Yule R. W.	4	219 2 0	270	Do do	do 50 18 0
Purves T.	11	250 8 0	250	Charting Draftsman, New Misc. Charting Branch.	Reduction 0 8 0
Skelton C.	10	250 8 0	250	Do do do	do 0 8 0
Hay R. D.	6	219 2 0	200	Do do do	do 19 2 0
M'Roberts F.	6	219 2 0	200	Do do do	do 19 2 0
Tivey G.	8	250 8 0	250	Distributor certified tracings to contractors, New Misc. Charting Branch.	do 0 8 0
Pike J. F.	8	250 8 0	250	Emergency work	do 0 8 0
Bergelin W.	*3	250 8 0	250	Exchanges, 75 Sect. Previous service	do 0 8 0
Bullhausen O. W.	7	250 8 0	250	Local Govt. work	do 0 8 0
Ridley M. A.	9	250 8 0	250	Boundaries, &c. New	do 0 8 0
Murphy M. B.	9	250 8 0	250	Misc. Charting Branch	do 0 8 0
Harvey J.	11	250 8 0	250	School, Cemetery, Railway, and other public purposes.	do 0 8 0
Burt R. H.	5	156 10 0	200	Dedications	Increase 43 10 0
Forster T. W.	10	250 8 0	250	Draftsman, Parish Map compilations, Compiling Branch.	Reduction 0 8 0
M'Lean J. B.	10	250 8 0	250	Do do do	do 0 8 0
Shepherd W.	10	250 8 0	250	Do do do	do 0 8 0
East A. W.	8	250 8 0	250	Do do do	do 0 8 0
Barrow I.	11	313 0 0	250	Charting Draftsman, Occ. Branch	do 63 0 0
Counsel D.	6	234 15 0	250	Do do	Increase 15 5 0
Saunders D. M.	8	219 2 0	250	Do do Invest-	do 30 18 0
Board A. S.	9	250 8 0	250	gating Run Boundaries.	
Ellis G. O.	6	250 8 0	250	Draftsmen, checking roads and alignment plans, Roads Branch	Reduction 0 8 0
Shepherd J.	5	219 2 0	250	Senior Noting Draftsman, New Deeds Branch.	do 0 8 0
Forster L. J.	3	187 16 0	200	Draftsman, Feature and Connection Surveys, Compiling Branch.	Increase 30 18 0
Lawrence M. J.	4	219 2 0	200	Draftsman, Occ. Branch, adjusting Run Boundaries.	do 12 4 0
Butler W. T.	12	219 2 0	200	Record Clerk, &c., Surveyor-General's Correspondence Branch.	Reduction 19 2 0
Lewis F. G.	6	187 16 0	200	Assistant Clerk, Plans Record Branch	do 19 2 0
Wileox W.	8	187 16 0	200	Clerk, Inquiries Room, Records, &c., New Deeds Branch	Increase 12 4 0
Hunt A.	8	187 16 0	150	Assistant Clerk, Surveyor-General's Correspondence Branch.	do 12 4 0
Peyton G. J.	6	187 16 0	150	Assistant Record Clerk, Surveyors' Dist., Surveyors' Journals, Surveyor-General's Corr. Branch.	Reduction 30 16 0

* Previous service.

MINUTE

MINUTE BY MR. SECRETARY COPELAND APPOINTING BOARD OF INQUIRY.

MIN. 86-9,433.

I DESIRE during the present Parliamentary recess, and prior to the preparation of the estimates for next year's expenditure to have a thorough and searching inquiry into the inner working of the whole of the department, both with a view to general retrenchment, and, if possible, the introduction of a more simple yet comprehensive system of carrying on the work between the head-office and the various branches of the Department.

I had intended this inquiry to be carried out at the various Local Offices, concurrently with that at the Head-office, but the Under Secretary having drawn my attention to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of suitable officers to carry out the enquiry simultaneously without bringing about an impediment in the current work of such a large Department, I therefore think it better to confine the enquiry in the first place to the Head-office, which when completed can be extended to the Local Offices.

I adopt this course with less reluctance, as I have already received (as requested by me) a confidential report from each Chairman of Local Land Boards, and the District Surveyors as to the merits and demerits of each officer under their respective charges, also embodying each of these gentlemen's views with respect to future retrenchment and economic working of their various offices.

The question of entrusting to a Royal or other Commission such an inquiry into the working of this and the other Departments of the Public Service has not so far been given effect to, should however such a Commission be ultimately decided on, the labors of the Board of Inquiry herein appointed, will not by any means be wasted, but will rather tend to clear the way and remove some obstacles to such Commission. However easy a matter it might be for outside business men to inquire into the working of some Government Departments, where the duties are of such a nature as to nearly approximate to an ordinary large business establishment, I think such a Commission would find serious difficulties in conducting an exhaustive inquiry into a Department like this, where a considerable amount of technical knowledge would be found absolutely essential to enable the Commissioners to make suggestions of a practical nature, and to be of any real service either to the Department or in the public interest.

Objections may be raised against the composition of the Board on the ground that it is the Department reporting on the Department, hence they are judges in their own cause. For this reason I had contemplated appointing as a third member of the Board one of the officers of another Department, but I find the services of this gentleman cannot be spared from the duties proper to his office.

The question then arises whether it would be judicious to seek the services of some gentleman from outside the Service; but, on consideration, I think great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining the assistance of any gentleman competent to take part in such an inquiry, as men with the necessary qualifications cannot be easily spared from any of the large business establishments. I have therefore determined to depend upon the resources at my own command, and have every confidence that the results, when completed, will prove the wisdom of the appointments.

The gentlemen hereby appointed to form the Board of Inquiry are:—Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Mr. W. Houston, Chief Inspector of Local Land Boards and Land Offices, and I desire the Board to commence their duties without delay, and to conduct the inquiry as expeditiously as possible, consonant with absolute thoroughness.

The inquiry should take the form of ascertaining and reporting on the respective capacity for the position held by every officer in the Department, other than the Under Secretary, the Surveyor General, and the Assistant Under Secretary; also as to whether the salary is in any case higher than their respective duties warrant.

- (2.) Whether such officers are industrious, diligent, and whether the mode of performing their official duties is altogether satisfactory.
- (3.) Whether they are punctual in the hours of attendance, and whether frequently absent from the office through illness or other causes.
- (4.) Whether, with due regard to the expeditious and efficient conduct of the business of the office, it is absolutely necessary that the present number of officers should be retained.

The inquiry should deal separately with the various branches throughout the Department.

In furtherance of this part of the inquiry, I deem it my duty to call upon each officer-in-charge to faithfully and fearlessly render assistance to the Board, with respect to supplying information of the foregoing nature, irrespective of political or social influences, and without showing favouritism on the one hand or antipathies on the other.

The Board should also direct their attention towards the amalgamation of the two Account Branches, which should form one Branch instead of two as at present.

The question of disposing of the arrears of works under the repealed Act should also receive attention with a view to considering the advisability of completing the same at the respective local offices.

Attention should also be directed to the question of establishing an Inquiry Office where information should be obtainable without the loss of time incidental to the present system.

The Board should also consider the question of establishing, say, three branches at the Head Office, so that in each of such branches the whole of the work of four or five conterminous Land Board Districts may be concentrated in the hands of one set of men, instead of being scattered through the whole Department as at present, which it is thought would facilitate the business of persons having transactions with the office, and would also have the effect of training the officers of each branch in the working of all the sections of the Act instead of only one as at present.

The question of withdrawing the various groups of officials from the offices about town into the Head Office with a view of saving rent, as well as economizing time now wasted by journeys to and fro, should also receive the attention of the Board.

I also desire the Board to report and advise generally as to re-organization, with a view to transferring the efficient officers from the temporary to the permanent staff, and to report on all matters likely to improve the status of the Department and to increase the confidence of the public in the Officers of this Branch of the Civil Service.

The report is to be addressed to the Under Secretary, who will thereupon submit the same to me with such comments as he may deem necessary.

HENRY COPELAND,
4/11/86.

The Deputy Surveyor-General and the Chief Inspector.—C.O., 5/11/86.

MINUTE BY BOARD OF INQUIRY AS FIRST CONSTITUTED.

ML. 10,218 /86.

In the course of our investigation into the working of the Department, as directed by Mr. Secretary Copeland's minute of the 4th instant, and in view of the facts already elicited, we have become so deeply impressed with the importance of establishing the fullest possible confidence in the report of the Commission that we would with great respect urge upon the Minister the desirableness of appointing, as an additional member of the Commission, a gentleman of high character wholly disconnected with the Civil Service.

23rd November, 1886.

ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,
W. HOUSTON.

Submitted.—C.O., 23/11/86. Seen.—H.C., 23/11/86.
has been appointed to the Board.—C.O., 26/11/86.

The Board.—Mr. W. H. Traill

PROGRESS REPORTS BY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

To the Honorable The Minister for Lands, Sydney.

Minute 86, 11,605.

Sir,

Board of Inquiry, Department of Lands. 24 December, 1886.

This Board has decided that it is proper not to defer until the completion of their inquiry and report a recommendation which the members consider to be, as regards themselves, definitely and finally determined upon, and prompt action on which will serve to facilitate the Minister's future course whatever may be his determination upon the Board's forthcoming general report.

The Board finds that the work in the Charting Branches generally, under the old Act, is reduced to some remnants which could be more advantageously wound up in the Local Offices. This work at present serves merely to obscure the actual fact that the draftsmen in the Charting Branches are without useful occupation proportionate to their numbers, in consequence apparently of progressive diminution of this class of work.

The preparation of the old work for despatch would furnish a few weeks perhaps of active employment, and when done would leave the way clear for final readjustments of the branches, &c.

We have, &c.,

W. H. TRAILL.
ROBT. D. FITZGERALD.
WM. HOUSTON.

The Minister having handed this recommendation to me, I beg to suggest that it be at once adopted. It is proper to add that a considerable time ago I made a similar report, but while it met with approval was not finally adopted by Ministerial authority.—C.O., 29/12/86.

Approved.—H.C., 30/12/86.

Min. 87/226.

With a view to the effectual carrying out of the recommendation by this Board with respect to the distribution to District Offices of the work now remaining in the Survey Office, under repealed Acts, which recommendation the Minister has been pleased to approve, the Board would suggest that attention be given to the details made in the enclosure herewith.

6/1/87.

W. H. TRAILL,
For the Board.

Submitted.—The suggestion may be adopted.—C.O., 6/1/87. Approved.—H.C., 6/1/87.

[Enclosure.]

1. No further work to be distributed for "charting," but all undealt with plans, including those recently received, to be catalogued before being despatched, and each case to be furnished with the complement of plans of adjoining portions requisite for comparison.

2. If information respecting limit of area in I.P. cases is not with papers in such cases, memo. of same to be supplied.

3. Copy of latest decisions in this matter to be supplied, and brief instructions as to mode of procedure.

4. Cases under submission to Minister to be remitted to the Under Secretary for Lands (under separate cover) with suitable covering memo.

5. Cases under reference to District or other Surveyors to be transmitted at once to District Surveyors, as above.

6. District Surveyors to be directed to deal with all surveys under the repealed Acts, instead of transmitting them to Sydney, as heretofore.

7. This to apply also to plans of designs and measurements in proposed towns and villages which can obviously be dealt with more effectually by persons familiar with local conditions than by those at Central Office, Sydney.

8. Instructions on this point should be issued in order to provide for uniform procedure in routine.

9. Cases under repealed Acts now being dealt with in Reserve Branch to be reported on, and forwarded with all material either to the District Surveyor for action or to the Minister, as circumstances may dictate.

REPORT

REPORT BY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

86/10218 Ml. 86/9433 Ml.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, New South Wales, 26 February, 1887.

In compliance with the instructions embodied in the minute by Mr. Secretary for Lands Copeland, which, together with a letter by the original two official members of the Board, requesting that a non-official colleague might be associated with them, are herewith returned. We have the honor to hand you our report with respect to the organization, personnel, &c., of the Head Office staff.

The subjects upon which the Board are required to report are as follows:—

1. Ascertaining and reporting on the respective capacity for the position held by every officer in the Department other than the Under Secretary, the Surveyor-General, and the Assistant Under Secretary.
2. Whether the salary is in any case higher than their respective duties warrant.
3. Whether such officers are industrious and diligent.
4. Whether the mode of performing their official duties is altogether satisfactory.
5. Whether they are punctual in the hours of attendance, and whether frequently absent from the office through illness or other causes.
6. Whether, with due regard to the expeditious and efficient conduct of the business of the office, it is absolutely necessary that the present number of officers should be retained.
7. The inquiry should deal separately with the various branches throughout the Department.
8. The amalgamation of the two account branches.
9. The question of disposing of the arrears of work under the repealed Acts.
10. The question of establishing an inquiry office.
11. The question of establishing (say) three branches at the Head Office.
12. The question of withdrawing the various groups of officials from the offices about town to the Head Office.
13. Generally as to reorganization, with a view to transferring efficient officers from the temporary to the permanent staff.

1, 3, 4, 5.

With respect to 1, 3, 4, and 5, the result of the investigations by the Board will be found embodied in their ratings and remarks in a schedule attached, which, with all respect, the Board would suggest should be regarded as confidential.

2

The subject of point 2 the Board has determined can best be dealt with, by the plan adopted of adjusting salaries to correspond with specified duties, in their recommendations for re-organized staffs. Flagrant instances of over—and under—payment have however been specifically indicated in the detailed references to each branch, and in the accompanying schedules of existing staffs and staffs recommended.

6

With respect to the sixth point, the Board have to state that a very large abatement—nearly one-third—can be made in the number of officers at present employed, without impairing the efficiency of the staff; and indeed, in the opinion of the Board, with an actual gain in that regard.

Should the recommendations of the Board be adopted, it will be possible to reduce the number of officers in the Head Office from 416 to 274, and the aggregate outlay for salaries from £93,399 3s. 4d. to £62,198 7s. 1d.; the saving being £31,200 16s. 3d.

7

The Board have to state that the seventh point has been attended to. Separate and concise reports dealing with each and every branch of the Department are given.

8

The subject of amalgamating the two account branches (point 8) has been duly considered, with the result that such amalgamation is recommended.

9

Point 9. The disposal of arrears under repealed Acts was early dealt with by the Board, and a progress report recommending the transmission of such work to the local offices was addressed to you on the 24th December last.

10

The advantage or otherwise of creating an Inquiry Office (point 10) has likewise had due attention, and the establishment of a small staff for that purpose is recommended.

11

With respect to point 11, the Board is of opinion that the staff, as recommended to be remodelled, will be capable of effectively and expeditiously dealing with all duties without the disturbance and difficulties which would be involved in so radical a change of method as would be necessary were the system of Geographical Divisions instituted.

At the same time, should the Minister think proper to require that system to be adopted, the alteration will be much facilitated by the reduction of the staff and definition of the duties of individuals suggested by and embodied in the report of the Board.

The twelfth subject has been fully gone into. During the sitting of the Board some of the premises which remained in the occupation of the Department have been vacated, and the officers brought into the Head Office.

There still remain premises at the Exchange and in Wollen's Buildings in the occupation of branches of the Department. The Board have to state that should their recommendations be carried out there will be ample accommodation in the Head Office for all the clerical and drafting officers at present in those outlying buildings. It is also considered probable that accommodation can be provided for the lithographic printers in that part of the basement of the old building at present used for storage of lithographs for sale, these being removed to the less lofty collarage at present unused. Some alterations to provide light and to secure dryness would be required, but apparently those would not be difficult or costly. The floor level of the cellars alluded to is in reality higher than the court-yard which they adjoin on one side.

13

The Board have given prolonged and deliberate consideration to the subject (13) of Permanent and Temporary Officers. They find this surrounded by difficulties which they regard as insuperable in the existing conditions of the law relating to the Civil Service. Even to give effect to the readjustments of officers and salaries as recommended in their report there will, they recognize, be serious embarrassment, in consequence of the claims to retiring allowances and pensions which will have to be met. The economy sought to be secured may, and probably will, be seriously impaired thereby. As the Board have not considered themselves authorized to distinguish, otherwise than by the general ratings, the individual officers who should be selected for retention on the readjusted staffs recommended, it is not possible for them to calculate the amount in reduction of savings which will have to be taken into account. The fact has, however, been forced upon their observation that the Civil Service Act renders it impossible to manage Departments to the best advantage as regards both efficiency and economy. In this Department the work is

liable

liable to fluctuation, alike as regards quantity and quality, and the staff has required, and will continue to require, perpetual adjustments. It is quite clear to the Board that a proportion of transitory work of a high, as well as of a low class, will always crop up periodically. To deal with this, the temporary employment of officers, in some cases of high attainments, and only to be secured by liberal salaries being provided will be necessary. The Board are confronted by a formidable difficulty even when revolving the propriety of making the apparently obvious and simple accommodation that temporary officers should, after a definite term of service become, *ipso facto*, members of the permanent staff.

There have been under the observation of the Board a large number of temporary officers, who have been continuously employed in this Department for periods ranging from five up to eleven years, whose services are now no longer required; and there is little doubt that similar alternations will recur.

Even in the re-arranged staffs, as recommended by the Board, some proportion of the officers is required for the execution of work which will, within an appreciable term, be completed.

The Board find themselves therefore unable, despite their keen appreciation of the inconveniences and injustices which are occasioned by the existing distinctions, to recommend that the entirety of the re-arranged staffs be placed on the permanent establishment.

Nothing less, in their opinion, than a radical alteration in the Civil Service Act will enable the position of all officers employed in Government Service to be equitably dealt with, while the interests of the public are also secured. The Board are, in view of these difficulties, restricted to recommending that in the re-arrangement of the staff, should that be carried out, not merely should the best men as indicated in the ratings be selected without distinction, whether at present on the permanent or the temporary list, but that the permanent portion of the re-arranged staff be constituted indifferently of present permanent officers and of meritorious members of the temporary staff who are entitled to consideration in view of their efficiency and long service.

In this connection, the Board have to report that, should it be determined to legislate for Local Government, the Roads Branch may thereupon be deprived of a large proportion of its present work.

In the Occupation Branch (Drafting) there is a residue connected with repealed Acts which will be disposed of within the current year.

Evidence is before the Board that a very considerable diminution of the work to be executed in the Lease Branch will take place within six months. The operation of the Act of 1884 will occasion, by degrees, within the next three years, a very considerable curtailment of the work required to be executed in the Conditional Sales Branch.

These considerations will, however, be qualified by the intentions of the Government with respect to fresh Land Legislation.

The Board think it proper to allude to a matter not directly referred to their consideration by the Minister.

They observe that for messengers and office cleaners an annual expenditure of £3,973 is incurred, for twenty-one messengers, twenty-three office-cleaners, and two office-keepers (with quarters provided). The Board have no doubt that a considerable proportion of that outlay is in excess of what is necessary. From the attendance book they find that the average time devoted to work by office-cleaners is not so much as one and a half hour in the morning and one and a half hour in the evening, the lowest wage paid being £1 per week. To this average there are, however, individual exceptions of male office-cleaners, who appear to be on duty throughout the day.

Before concluding their report, the Board desire to state some of the methods adopted for the acquirement of information.

With respect to the officers, the opinions of the Heads of Branches respecting individual members of the staff were first obtained. The individual officers were then invited before the Board, their personal statements taken, and any inquiry made of them which suggested itself in view of the preceding evidence, or in the course of the interview. An exception was made in the case of the litho-printers and stone grinders, who were, however, invited to come before the Board if they so desired.

Every officer was then visited while at his work, and in the greater number of instances the matters actually being dealt with by officers at the time were seen and investigated by the Board. All books, &c., in use were in this manner inspected.

The Board wish to represent that their conclusions have been arrived at, not merely from consideration of the evidence appended, which indeed constitutes but a small proportion of the material upon which determinations have been formed. A great mass of official correspondence and other documents has passed under review, and has largely influenced the impressions formed by the Board. In addition to this, while visiting the different Branches and inspecting the work in progress, a constant succession of discursive conversations with officers of all grades took place, by which many matters were elucidated, and the formation of opinions affected.

The evidence as to the qualities of officers given by Heads of Branches was elicited on the understanding that it would be regarded as confidential, and the Board accordingly intimate that publication of such evidence would be a breach of good faith.

The total number of officers interviewed and visited has exceeded 400.

There is appended hereto some sheets of remarks on details which may be useful in view of future management, but with which it has been regarded as not convenient to cumber the body of this Report. A synopsis of expenditure and of staff is also attached.

The General Survey Branch will be investigated and dealt with in a separate report, which will be forwarded at an early date.

We have, &c.,

W. H. TRAILL,
ROBT. D. FITZGERALD,
WM. HOUSTON.

DETAIL

DETAIL REPORTS ON BRANCHES.

Various Officers.

The necessity for a Chief Clerk in the Lands Department is obvious. The gentleman who is officially Registrar of the Appeal Court is understood by the Board to be regarded as also Chief Clerk in the Lands.

As a matter of fact, however, the Board found that this official's functions were mainly those of an additional Assistant Under Secretary, a variety of cases dealt with in the Branches passing through his hands, and being reviewed by him before submitted to the Under Secretary for the Minister. There is clearly required a Chief Clerk, who shall be relieved from the administrative functions now discharged by him, and who shall exercise an active supervision over all the clerical branches and every individual therein, keeping himself acquainted with the personal qualities of, and the work executed by each; and being constantly in a position to make such transferences and adjustments of the staff as variations in the work of the different branches may render necessary or advisable.

The Board is of opinion that these functions could very conveniently be discharged in combination with those of Registrar of the Appeal Court, the duties of which are but occasional, and not of an absorbing nature—always providing that the officer were relieved from all other labours.

The same necessity exists, but in a much stronger degree for a Controller of Drafting Branches in the Survey Office. The extensive changes recommended by the Board, coupled with the fact that a serious lack of organization has for a long time existed, render it imperative that there should be energetic supervision by an officer of more than ordinary efficiency. The present Chief Draftsman, although an estimable and conscientious officer, is conspicuously deficient in the organizing faculty and force of character which are essential. Upon a felicitous choice of an officer to replace this gentleman, the Board consider that the future successful working of the drafting branches mainly depends.

Unless the future Controller be a capable, active, firm, and intelligent officer, the Board see no prospect of a successful reconstruction of the Survey Office on the lines recommended by them.

Among other officers who come under the heading of "Various," and whom the Board have omitted in recommending a remodelled staff, is comprised one officer whom they found engaged in indexing old field books, a labour not without historical interest, but clearly unnecessary. The post seems to have been created as a provision for the gentleman who has held it for the past five years, and the Board cannot but regard it as having involved an improper disbursement of public moneys—over £1,000 having been paid in salary during that period.

Ministerial Branch.

This is a small branch, principally engaged in record duties. Here, all the correspondence of the Department is daily opened and distributed to the different Sub-departments. Stationery stores for the use of the officers at Head Office and Lands Offices are here kept in stock, and dealt out as required.

With respect to this Branch, the Board have to report that seven officers are now engaged at salaries aggregating £1,708 5s. per annum. The necessary work can be efficiently performed by four officers who will be fairly remunerated by salaries aggregating £678 5s. This will involve the superannuation of one staff officer now in charge of old records seldom referred to, who is paid a salary of £320 per annum for doing practically nothing. The stores are in charge of a staff-officer who also attends to advertising for the Department, and is paid £310 per annum. These stores can be combined with those in the Surveyor-General's Office, and the advertising business given to a junior clerk as part of his duties. One hopelessly inefficient staff officer receiving £270 per annum can be altogether dispensed with.

A saving can thus be effected of £1,030 per annum, without impairing the efficiency of the branch, the officer in charge of which has been dismissed since the Board commenced its duties.

Conditional Sales Branch.

This is an extensive branch, at present finding employment for forty-one officers, whose salaries aggregate £7,982 10s. 11½d. The branch is efficiently conducted, but presents some anomalies. The Board find themselves able, by recasting the duties, and adjusting the salaries to correspond, to advise that the work can be carried on by a staff of thirty-five officers, costing £6,705. The changes suggested include the removal of an old and capable staff-officer, at £370, whose value is neutralized by intemperate habits; by the reduction of another officer, similarly affected, who is absurdly overpaid for the duties discharged by him, and by other minor removals and reductions. At the same time the saving thus effected will be balanced to a certain extent by increases recommended in several instances to most efficient and valuable officers who have been in receipt of painfully inadequate remuneration. Thus, while a great advance of efficiency will be secured, there will be generally an increase in the salaries paid to the truly efficient among the rank and file; notwithstanding which a saving of £1,277 10s. 11½d. will be secured.

Amongst the registers in this branch the Board observe some which are in a scandalous condition, in consequence of too promiscuous access being permitted to clerks engaged in dealing with cases in different stages. By such clerks entries are made under no special supervision. Blots and smudges disfigure the pages in consequence, and there are even erasures. The Board have made close inquiry into this matter, and are satisfied that great delays and increased expenso would be involved were it made a rule that no entries should be written except by clerks appointed to have charge of certain registers. They, therefore, recommend that, while the present system of noting by different hands be permitted to continue, certain clerks be placed in charge of particular sets of registers and made responsible that scrawling and careless entries, blotting &c., shall not take place, reporting to the head of the branch any other clerk who in course of notations shall disfigure the books by carelessness or otherwise.

Erasures should as a matter of course be absolutely prohibited, and any offender severely dealt with.

Provision should be made for securing the books from access after office hours; and during office hours—especially at lunch time—strict measures should be taken that these registers should never be without a custodian.

Injunctions to this effect should be issued to the Clerk-in-Charge of the Branch.

Records Sub-Branch.

The records of the conditional sales branch are under the charge of an officer who has asserted, and obtained, recognition of a claim to independence of the head of the branch as a whole.

The Board is decisively of opinion that this should be peremptorily put a stop to. The records should be controlled directly by the head of the whole branch, and discipline in that respect maintained.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Branch.

This is another branch which presents no features calling for adverse comment.

It is fairly well constituted, and the officers in general are fully occupied, and rather under than over paid.

There are exceptional instances of inefficiency, and the usual anomalies in the comparative rates of remuneration to individuals. These the Board have carefully considered and endeavoured to rectify in the re-adjusted staff which they recommend. The number of officers has been reduced in remodelling from twenty-three to eighteen, while the salaries have been recast to correspond with the duties. It has by this means been found possible to recommend a reduction in the whole cost of the staff from £3,460 18s. to £2,945, a saving of £515 13s.

The Board have regarded the Alienation staff as belonging to this branch, and recommend that both staffs should occupy the same room, which can be readily effected by a much needed removal of a partition and by more convenient arrangement of desks and other furniture.

Ministerial Correspondence Branch.

Nine officers are nominally employed in the branch, including the Clerk-in-charge, Mr. Victor Cohen, a highly paid officer, whose services are in reality chiefly utilized in miscellaneous duties of a confidential and responsible character for the Minister and Under Secretary. When the Board inspected the branch it was efficiently conducted by a junior officer at a moderate salary, and the Board consequently have recommended that the branch be permanently recast on that basis. Mr. Cohen's salary, £490, is thus saved, but the anomalies in the payment of the other officers are chiefly in inadequate remuneration of deserving officers. Consequently the remodelled staff of eight officers will give a saving of £306 13s. only.

The Board is of opinion that the officer-in-charge should sit in the same room with his staff, as was the case when they inspected the branch.

Lease Branch.

In this branch the work has of late been diminishing, and although the officers are not as a rule too liberally paid, the Board consider their number greater than is required to execute the shrunken work. A staff of nine in lieu of twelve is accordingly recommended, with a readjustment of salaries. The branch is at present conducted by a highly paid officer (£550 per annum) who has been withdrawn from his proper duties as Inspector of Local Boards and Land Offices, with a view to the reorganization and re-establishment of the branch for the purposes of the present Act. It is recommended that this officer be re-called to his own functions. This, with other changes, will reduce the expense of carrying on the branch from £2,670 15s. to £1,940, a saving of £730 15s.

Occupation Branch (Clerical).

Little comment is called for by this branch. The Board recommended a reduction of the number of officers from thirteen to ten, and a readjustment of salaries to agree with the value of the services rendered. A saving can be thus made of £720 14s. 6d. per annum, which can in about a year be augmented by £600 per annum in consequence of certain definite work of a temporary nature being then probably completed.

Ministerial Account Branch.

No exception whatever can be taken to the composition of this small branch, or the manner in which its duties are discharged by the officers employed.

For convenience of concentrated control, the Board have recommended that the much larger Account Branch of the Survey Office be amalgamated with this branch.

Clerical and Account Branches, Survey Office.

These branches present several striking features. The Board have evidence of the existence of divided authority, very detrimental alike to economy and efficiency, and recommend the amalgamation of the Survey Account Branch with the Ministerial Account Branch. Among the officers employed is one who is preposterously overpaid, even were he thoroughly efficient, instead of which he now is thoroughly effete.

The physical and mental condition of another highly paid officer appears to the Board puzzling and unsatisfactory.

Some of the books now being kept in these branches are out of date, and in fact have not been modified to meet the changed order of things following upon the land legislation of 1884; others are entirely valueless. A series of books (4) for recording memoranda to Surveyors is still kept, but the arrangements which called for the initiation of these records have long since been altered.

With respect to the personal staff of the Surveyor-General, the Board is of opinion that these officers have been led to assume a false position, which is responsible for much of the disorganization, lack of discipline, and incoherence of authority, which characterize the Clerical and Account Branches. The senior officers of the personal staff have become, perhaps involuntarily, obstacles to the free and proper access of the regular and responsible heads of the branches to the Surveyor-General. Thus a most pernicious and reprehensible practice has grown up of matters to be laid before the Surveyor-General by his senior officers, and which should be placed before him direct, accompanied with such *viva voce* representations and explanations as are ordinarily necessary, being intercepted and reviewed by the personal staff. Similarly, instructions have been issued to the head of the clerical and account staff not even signed by the Surveyor-General, but by an officer on his personal staff, junior to the officer instructed, simply initialed by that junior officer with the words "by [direction]." The Board, therefore, while recognizing that clerks to write minutes and have the care of papers are necessary, recommend that the present personal staff be not continued, but be replaced by juniors at salaries adequate for their true functions, by which means the relative positions of officers will in future be established beyond possibility of misconception.

Roads Branch.

The Board recommend that the existing practice which involves submissions to the Minister for Mines for ministerial authority be discontinued, and that the entire action be restored to the Minister and Department of Lands. This branch operates to a great extent under an Act of William IV., in which the Surveyor-General is obviously regarded as a member of the Executive. In any amending Land Bill it would be advisable to introduce a few clauses to correct the inconveniences thus created of a divided statutory authority and to transfer the responsibilities to the Minister for Lands as the person answerable to Parliament according to the existing system of Responsible Government.

Economy appears to have been lost sight of in this branch, which contains a larger proportion of officers, whom the Board regard as overpaid, than any other which has been investigated.

The draftsman in charge of this branch has, in consequence of the functions with which the Act of William IV. invests the Surveyor-General, having been practically abandoned to him, become in effect a sort of Under-Secretary, submitting cases direct to the Minister for Mines; and his salary has attained proportions which would be excessive were he acting like other Heads of branches under the supervision of the superior officers of the Lands Department.

The two officers next in rank, who each receive a salary as large as might with propriety be allotted to the Head of the Branch are, in the opinion of the Board, not only overpaid for their functions, but in a marked degree deficient of the abilities which alone could justify such salaries. The anomaly thus presented is aggravated by the fact that, in the opinion of the Board, at least three of the officers next in rank are superior in all respects—except personal character and industry, which are unimpeachable in all alike—to the two seniors.

In one case the junior officer has been longer in this Branch than his senior, whom he has actually instructed in his duties, and still relieves of intricate cases.

In suggesting a reconstruction of this Branch, the Board consequently recommend that the administrative duties now deputed to the Draftsman in charge be resumed and executed by the Surveyor-General, and that the two senior assistants will not be further required. The existing staff of twenty-two officers can consequently be reduced to sixteen, and the aggregate salaries from £5,704 13s. to £3,760.

The Board are of opinion that a very important and economical change can be effected in the conduct of alignments, which will be fully dealt with in the report on the General Survey Branch, under which Branch a considerable proportion of these surveys are carried out.

The Board find that it is part of Surveyors' contracts (Regulations to Lic. Sur. cl. 99) to supply a book of reference to accompany each survey and plan of a road, but that in practice it has been found that almost invariably such books of reference are so defective that they have to be reconstructed by the draftsmen in the office. The Board is satisfied that it is not within the Surveyors' power to construct complete and reliable books of reference, the Land Titles Office requiring to be referred to in many instances. It is therefore recommended that Surveyors be relieved of the obligation to furnish books of reference, and be required merely to supply the names of apparent owners or occupants of lands intersected or bounded by the roads surveyed. A proportionate reduction to be made in survey fees.

Questions relating to openings and closures of roads would, in the opinion of the Board, be best dealt with in open Court, on the principles of the Land Act of 1884; and the Board would recommend that in any Amending Land Act a few clauses to that effect be introduced, utilizing the existing machinery of the Land Act. Should a Local Government Bill be introduced these matters should naturally come within its scope.

Charting Branches.

The Board have been at great pains to analyze these branches, which they found in an extremely scattered and disorganized condition.

The Surveyor General's charting divisions were occupied in dealing in very sluggish fashion with work under the repealed Acts which should properly have been long before transmitted to the different Local Offices. Had this course been pursued, a very large sum of money would have been saved to the Colony. The Board think it an essential part of their duty to point out that recommendations to this effect had been officially made to Ministers for Lands from a certain direction, and had been strongly resisted in a quarter more closely connected with the charting branches.

As the Board are specially precluded by the terms of their instructions from dealing with officers above an indicated status, they cannot give more particular indication as to where the responsibility lies; but they feel it incumbent upon them to declare in the most distinct terms that the resistance to the distribution of the work under the repealed Acts has been, in their opinion, a result of a preference for individual interests over the interests of the public.

The shattered condition of these branches is attributable primarily to the change of system consequent upon the introduction of the Land Act of 1884; but the Board consider it their duty to declare that whereas in the Lands Department proper, the different branches were found by them fairly re-adjusted to altered conditions,—in the Surveyor General's Department no adequate or efficient effort seemed to have been made to this end, and disorganized remnants continued to occupy the office, involving most extravagant and unjustifiable expense for salaries.

Certified tracings, which are copies forwarded from District Offices of original plans of surveys, show portions which have to be laid down on the general maps in the Head office. The scale of the tracings and of the maps being uniform this is an exceedingly simple matter, and should be effected with great dispatch. The Board are not satisfied that expedition and consequent economy have been attained up to the time of their inspection; and after considering the very divergent estimates given by different officers as to the number of such portions which could be charted by a capable draftsman in a given period, they consider that as the work is of a nature which permits of being executed by contract that principle should be adopted.

The Board has observed that all certified tracings are, on being received at the Head Office, sent to the Plan-mounting Branch to be backed with calico for their better preservation. This involves delay in the charting of the plans, and also some expense. The Board regard this mounting as quite unnecessary, save in exceptional instances.

The tracings are generally of foolscap size, which can be stowed conveniently and without crumpling or injury, separately or with the other documents relating to the case which they illustrate, and are not exposed to any wear and tear before being finally put away. It is therefore recommended that certified tracings be mounted only in instances where a clear necessity exists.

In

In a progress report the Board recommended the immediate transference of the remaining work to the Local Offices; and the consequence of this recommendation, to which approval was accorded by Mr. Secretary for Lands Copeland, is to permit extensive reductions in the staff of draftsmen, including some old and highly paid superintending officers, whose occupation is gone.

	£	s.	d.
The Surveyor General's Charting Branch has sixty-two officers, costing	18,767	18	0
The Reserves Branch has twenty-seven officers, costing	4,663	8	0
(Including £1,000 transferred to compiling, £5,663 8s.)			
The Miscellaneous Contract Drafting Branch has twelve officers, costing	2,852	2	0
The Old Miscellaneous Charting Branch had four officers, costing...	764	10	0
The Ministerial Charting Branch had seven officers, costing	1,767	4	0
	<hr/>		
	23,815	2	0

The Board have been able to recommend that there be in future—

	£	s.	d.
Miscellaneous Charting Branch, twenty-one officers, and contract work, costing	5,655	0	0
Saving	18,160	2	0
	<hr/>		
	23,815	2	0

Miscellaneous Contract Branch.

Scandalous mismanagement, resulting in corresponding extravagant waste of money appears to the Board to have characterized this Branch. The Board think it convenient to give instances.

In May 1882, Mr Surveyor Woolrych made application for a number of tracings for use in a room provided in the Pacific Chambers, rented by the Department for the use of Surveyors.

These premises lie within 100 yards of the Head Office, where the original plans are available. Not only was Mr. Woolrych's application approved; but the work was, in January, 1887, when the Board inspected the Miscellaneous Contract Branch, still incomplete, although the Surveyor's Room for which the tracings were sought, had been closed and dispensed with. It is not easy to arrive at the amount of money wasted in this instance.

In August, 1885, Mr District Surveyor Crouch, made an application for a vast quantity (5372) of tracings. This demand was fully and ripely considered, and instructions were given by the Surveyor-General that these tracings were to be supplied by degrees, although it had been shown that they would cost not less than £600; and although in consequence of a minute by the Deputy Surveyor-General, questioning the necessity of the work, it had been established that a great proportion of the tracings would not be immediately required; and that it was doubtful whether that proportion would ever be needed. This work also was still in progress when the Board inspected this Branch, up to which time 4,981 tracings had been made and supplied.

In January, 1886, Mr. District Surveyor Macdonald applied for a quantity of tracings, which he stated were "very urgently required" in connection with surveys then about to be undertaken.

In January, 1887, the Board found this work still in progress; 252 tracings had been supplied; together with 20 noted-up lithographs. In the interim a regulation had been established providing for the transmission of original plans to District Survey Offices, which rendered the provision of tracings unnecessary. Nevertheless this work, "urgent" a year before, was still being slowly carried on.

In yet another instance, a request was made in May, 1883, by Mr. Surveyor Poate, for the catalogue numbers of plans of surveys in a large part of the City of Sydney; and also in the Municipality of Paddington. An Officer of the Survey Department reported that it would probably occupy seven or eight days, and cost £5 or £6 to write out the list; but by the blunder of another officer in a responsible position, an instruction was issued to note the desired numbers on lithographs. Consequently when the Board of Inquiry visited the Branch nearly four years later (in January, 1887), they found the work but recently undertaken, and still in hand, no part of the required information having been supplied to the applicant, and the cost being then estimated at £80, about thirteen times the original valuation.

The Board recommends that this branch be placed under control of the draftsman in charge of the Lithographic Branch, whose time would not otherwise be fully occupied.

Compiling Branch—Comprising Compiling proper, Litho-drafting and Printing.

These branches are nominally under the direction of an officer at £600 per annum, whose attention is practically absorbed by the management of the Compiling Branch proper.

There is little to admire in the management of these branches, although the officer in charge has marked artistic talents, and is personally, and in every way estimable. The Board find that there has been great waste of money in the subsidiary branches, which a real and active supervision would have prevented.

A copperplate engraver has been retained at a considerable salary for years after his services ceased to be essential or necessary. A so-called overseer of the printing staff has been permitted to become a merely ornamental officer, and to draw from the revenue an allowance of £50 per annum, in addition to his salary of £300 for an alleged patent process which is, in fact, available in every lithographic shop in Sydney and elsewhere.

An enormous and costly stock of litho. stones has been accumulated without any real necessity or any adequate check, and even within the past year additions have been made to that stock by orders directed to a particular firm by the printer's overseer, through the Government Stores, without competition, and filled at prices just double what could have been obtained within a few doors of the Lands Office.

Vide Appendix C.

Vide Appendix D.

Office. The Board are of opinion that sufficient interest has not been taken to resist the imposition upon this branch of unnecessary work. They have found it impracticable to determine peremptorily whether the number of hands in the printing sub-branch is merely sufficient or more than sufficient to execute the work devolving thereon, the quantity being extremely difficult to estimate. But they are of opinion that economy would be enhanced were the methods less antiquated—that is to say—were less work done by hand-press and more by machine.

The Board has had occasion also to give particular attention to the relative advantages of lithography and zincography, and have to recommend that the latter, which has already been successfully introduced, be substituted for lithography; that the existing stock of stones be gradually placed on the market, as the designs on them become out of date, and that zinc plates be imported in lieu thereof.

The lithographic printing staff will readily work the zincographic process, which is nearly identical, except in the superior handiness and in the greater cheapness of the material. A separate report respecting inquiries carried out, under direction of the Board, by Mr. Vautin, an officer of the Compiling Branch, is annexed as an appendix.

In recommending a staff for future purposes, the Board desires to call particular attention to the item:—

24 First-class Draftsmen, County and Parish Compilation, at £250—£6,000.

Appendix B.

They desire to intimate that these officers should be retained on a temporary basis only. It is the opinion of the Board that compilations of this nature can be best conducted in the District Survey Offices.

Eleven district surveyors have, in response to an inquiry by the Board, expressed this view, and have stated their readiness to undertake the parish compilations within their districts, either without extra assistance, or with extra help, which amounts to but nine draftsmen within the eleven districts. Of the remaining five district surveyors, one is uncertain in his reply, and the other four deprecate the duty being locally performed. Under these circumstances, and especially as the question of additional premises has been raised by at least one district surveyor, the Board do not deem it prudent to insist that the present system should be abandoned and the parish map compilations thrust upon officers, some of whom are unwilling or not in a position to undertake the work.

They have therefore made temporary provision for the continuance of the work as at present, not being willing to suggest the adoption of a hybrid system, and not considering that a change would be successful if guided by unwilling or careless hands.

But they emphatically recommended that a vigorous effort be made to gradually, and as rapidly as possible, transfer this work to the district officers, under the direct impulse of the Departmental Controller of Draftsmen.

By this change not only would the local officers be much earlier in possession of necessary maps, but few unnecessary compilations would be made, and a very marked economy would be secured. As eleven districts require but nine draftsmen to execute this work, it may be calculated that the whole sixteen districts will need but fifteen draftsmen, in lieu of twenty-four as provided for the Head Office.

The *Lithographic Drafting Branch*, which has a staff of really excellent draftsmen, has, in the opinion of the Board, been to a considerable extent misapplied to useless work.

The Board find, for example, in the Miscellaneous Contract Branch, a large register book, all the pages of which have been lithographed, whereas ordinary ruling and printing would have been much cheaper and in every way as serviceable.

Appendix E.

A variety of manuscript circulars, letter headings, memorandum headings, and other trifling productions have been executed most unnecessarily by the highly-paid skilled draftsmen of this branch, and printed on stone.

When this branch was visited by the Board, the most highly-paid draftsmen were employed in drawing on stone, plans of towns for new editions—the utility of which was not apparent in some cases—or in adding diagrams of the simplest description, which, if necessary, should have appeared on the Surveyors' plans prior to their being photo-lithographed in the first instance. In one case alone, which came under the notice of the Board (*See Appendix A*) the draftsman had already been for several months engaged in drawing a plan on stone, while lithographs were actually available, which, with but little trouble, could have been completed to date and reproduced as photo-lithographs.

Again, this class of drafting is far slower than ordinary drafting, and although the resultant prints are sharper and more satisfactory to the eye of an expert than work effected on paper by an ordinary draftsman and reproduced by photo-lithography or photo-zincography, the latter class of plans is quite suitable for all practical purposes. The Board consequently recommend that the litho-drafting staff be dispensed with, except three officers to effect any required additions or alterations to photo-lithos or photo-zincos, on the stone or on zinc, or, on occasion, to execute extra fine work for exhibition or similar purposes.

The Board recommend that a clause be imported into the specifications of contract with licensed surveyors, to the effect that all plans of surveys shall, unless otherwise specifically excepted in particular cases, be drawn in the style suitable for reproduction by photo-lithography and photo-zincography, and that failure in this respect shall be met by charging the surveyor whose plan is found unsuitable with the cost incurred by the Department in re-drawing or amending his plan.

Reserves Branch.

By the transference of work hitherto executed in this branch to the District offices, and by the transfer of four officers with their duties to the new Miscellaneous Charting Branch, and of four others to the Compiling Branch, the Reserves Branch will, if the recommendations of the Board be adopted, cease to exist.

In this branch the duty of determining or carving out "Districts," as a preparation for a Local Government Bill to have been introduced by the late Government, was in progress.

It was stated by the officer in charge of the work that the basis of the division is that of "*local community of interests*," which is understood to mean the relation of groups of rural population to their business centres as determined by the prevalent direction of traffic, and road, railway, or water communication.

The

The limits of the districts were, it was explained, being arrived at by an inspection of the maps, upon copies of which were blocked out the proposed districts, the area of alienated land being computed at the same time.

It did not appear, however, that any consideration was accorded to the existing boundaries of police districts, or those of Local Land Boards, the survey staff of which may probably be called upon to perform some important duties should such a measure as a Local Government Bill become law.

Under any circumstances, however, it is patent that the opinion of any officer at Sydney on the subject of "local community of interests," say in the region of Moree, Bourke, Tamworth, or Silverton, can hardly be as reliable as that of a local officer, such for instance as the District Surveyor, who should certainly have been looked to for the initiation of this work.

Occupation Drafting Branch.

The officer in charge of this branch has retained, after the transfer of the branch from the Mining to the Lands Department, a status of Chief Draftsman, independent of the Chief Draftsman in this Department. In reconstituting this branch this anomaly should be removed, and the branch be placed under a draftsman-in-charge, and subjected, like all other drafting branches, to the supervision and control of the Departmental Chief Draftsman.

The Board's recommendation would reduce the number of officers in this branch from twenty-two to sixteen, and the total salaries from £5,525 2s. to £4,028 11s. While adjusting individual salaries, as in other instances, several officers are recommended to be transferred with their work to the compiling branch. The staff of quasi-contract draftsmen should be abolished. These draftsmen differ from temporary draftsmen only in being paid by the hour. They are not in any other sense contractors. The rooms allotted to this branch are overcrowded with presses and furniture, much of it unnecessary.

Plans Record Branch.

The nominal head of this branch was not seen by the Board, who have to report that the frequent and protracted absences of that officer, owing to indisposition, appear to them tantamount to an abandonment of his functions.

The work has been done by an underpaid subordinate who displays much aptitude and energy. The work in this branch has been very heavy in consequence of transmissions of large quantities of plans to District offices, but has now abated. It is likely always to be liable to fluctuations, but the Board is able to recommend reduction of the number of officers from nine to six, and of total salaries from £1,420 6s. to £950. A proportion of the officers retained should be on a temporary footing, as the work is as liable to dwindle as to increase.

Plan Mounting Branch.

The Board are satisfied that this branch has been extravagantly conducted in the past, partly as regards the individual salaries, but chiefly in consequence of lack of sharp supervision, and on account of the frequent and sometimes protracted leaves of absence granted to the head mounter to attend football excursions.

The work has of late considerably diminished, and recommendations of the Board, that a large proportion of certified tracings be henceforth not mounted, will tend to further diminution.

The work of packing lithos and plans for dispatch, hitherto executed in this Branch, may be readily effected in the Litho Sales Branch, where the staff will have ample time for the duty, and to which it naturally belongs. Without pretending to have arrived at an exact knowledge of the extent of reduction in the work, the Board are satisfied that a staff of two workmen, at salaries of £150 and £100 respectively, will be adequate, in lieu of the present staff of three, with salaries of £200, £150, and £125 4s.

The saving will be £225 4s.

Maps Sales Branch.

The Maps Sales Branch is well conducted by a staff of three officers, who were fairly paid till recently, when increases under the Civil Service Act raised their remuneration above the value of their work.

The Board have recommended a staff of equal number, at the salaries which obtained prior to that increase.

The time of the staff in this Branch is not excessively occupied, and the Board recommends that the packing of plans, &c., for despatch be executed in this Branch, instead of being relegated, as at present, to the Plans Mounting Branch.

Deeds Branch.

This Branch calls for no special comment.

Diagram Branch.

Consists of a single officer.

Description Branch.

No special comment required.

Noting Branch.

No special comment required.

The Board have judged it advantageous that these Branches should be amalgamated under one head, which will permit of the abolition of a great quantity of room-records.

In one instance the Board observed that papers handed through an arch between two rooms were noted as despatched from one and as received in the other. The Board have resolved, after careful consideration, that there is no practical or technical objection to descriptions being omitted altogether from deeds, the diagram being adequate; and would recommend that this view be given effect to, provided no statutory obstacle be found to exist.

The

The following are among the considerations which have weighed with the Board in submitting this recommendation :—

1. All descriptions are drawn from diagrams—*i.e.*, from plans. Therefore for purposes of definition plans or diagrams contain all necessary particulars.
2. Although, by omitting descriptions, alterations in deeds (*i.e.*, forgery) are made less difficult, forgeries are not impossible even when descriptions are engrossed. The question is one only of more or less trouble to a person determined to commit the crime. As against the Government, or as regards permanent alteration of a title, the copy of the deed in the Land Titles Office, and the records and plans of original survey in the Lands Department, are ample check and provision.

Should this recommendation be adopted, a further reduction in the number and cost of officers could be made—probably as much as £1,000 per annum in examiners of deeds and examiners of descriptions, in addition to an indefinite amount representing the cost of writing descriptions by contract.

<i>Present cost.</i> —		Deeds Branch	...	6 men	...	...	...	...	£1,631	0	6
		Diagram do.	...	1 man	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
		Description do.	...	7 men	...	...	...	...	1,757	12	0
		Noting do.	...	4 „	...	...	...	...	769	14	0
				18 men.					£4,508	6	6
Staff recommended	...	...	...	12 „	...	...	...	...	2,950	0	0
									£1,558	6	6
					Saving	...	...	...

PROPOSED INQUIRY OFFICE.

The initiation of an organized system for providing information to the public, promptly answering questions, and otherwise affording assistance in the transaction of general business, should be no longer delayed; moreover, it has come within the personal observation of all the Members of the Board that private land agents and others range apparently unchecked throughout the rooms of the office, although possibly they do not penetrate beyond the counters, where such barriers exist. This freedom of wandering about the building, and privilege of interviewing any officer at will, naturally results in much waste of time, and operates in other ways detrimental to the despatch of business.

The Board, while recognizing that the establishment of Local Offices has in a great measure relieved the Central Office in a way most conducive to the convenience of persons resident in the country, consider that the necessity exists for providing similar facilities and convenience in Sydney—not the least beneficial effect of which should be to prevent the interruptions to business from the causes above adverted to.

The Board, therefore, recommend that the rooms now occupied by the Ministerial Account Branch and Certificate Sub-branch, vacated by their present occupants, be made available for a small Inquiry staff. This should consist of a Head, possessing a general acquaintance with all the work of the office, assisted by a clerk and two juniors. The room should be placed in telephonic communication with the principal officials, with all the branches, and with other Departments.

The two juniors would be chiefly employed to convey from the Head of the Inquiry Branch any verbal queries not convenient for telephoning, and in investigations requiring reference to registers, or discussion with officers in branches. They would also procure any papers which might be required to elucidate a point upon which inquiry might be made.

Owing to the position of the rooms indicated, just within the main entrance, all persons desiring to interview could be conveniently required to address themselves in the first instance to the Head of the Inquiry Branch, and be by him introduced, if requisite, to the interior of the building.

A light ornamental metal door would effectually bar access by any other channel. The cost of this suggested new branch would be £800 per annum.

There is yet another point in this connection which demands attention, and that is the necessity for providing convenient access to the plan records of the Survey Office and facilities for taking tracings of these documents if required. The Board would recommend that a room containing three or four tables be set apart for this purpose in close proximity to the plans records room, and that a draftsman be placed in charge to assist inquirers in obtaining the requisite information.

While the Board are of opinion that every facility should be afforded to the general public to inspect plans and maps, they think it would be desirable to restrict the tracing of these documents to Licensed Surveyors or Authorized Draftsmen, for which privilege an annual fee might be charged, which would to some extent cover the cost of accommodation and attendance considered necessary.

W.H.T.
R.D.F.
W.H.

SCHEDULES OF EXISTING STAFFS OF BRANCHES AND STAFFS RECOMMENDED.

EXISTING STAFF.

Various Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Registrar of Appeal Court	700	0	0
Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	700	0	0
Ex-Head of Division of Runs Branch... ..	390	0	0
Draftsman in charge of lease maps	265	0	0
Officer indexing old field-books	219	2	0
Clerk to Chief Inspector	165	0	0
3 Emergency Land Agents at £320	960	0	0
Emergency Clerk	195	12	6

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Various Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Chief Clerk and Registrar of Appeal Court	700	0	0
Controller of Drafting Branch (Survey Branch)	600	0	0
Inspector of L. L. Board and Crown Lands Offices... ..	550	0	0
Clerk to Chief Inspector	165	0	0
3 Emergency Land Agents at £320	960	0	0
Emergency clerk (14s. 6d. per day)	226	18	6

Controller of Drafting.—The Board have to report (Mr. Fitzgerald dissenting) that they have been unable to recognise in any officer who has been before them the possession of all the qualities requisite for the efficient discharge of the duties of the above position. They therefore decline to make any recommendation. There should, however, probably be among the officers in responsible positions in the Local Land Offices or District Survey Offices some who could competently fill the position.

EXISTING STAFF.

Ministerial Branch.

	£	s.	d.
1 Clerk in charge	320	0	0
1 Temporarily in charge	240	0	0
1 Assisting at records	270	0	0
1 Old records	320	0	0
1 Stores and advertisements	340	0	0
1 Records	140	0	0
1 Junior clerk	78	5	0
7	£1,708	5	0

Remarks.—The old records, which are at present attended to by an officer at a salary of £320 per annum, should be stored in locked presses where space is not an object. The keys to be in charge of the head of this Branch. The stores should be combined with those in Surveyor-General's Department, one staff attending to all. The advertising work should be transferred to the junior clerk. The two last items at present occupy an officer at a salary of £340 per annum.

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Ministerial Branch.

	£	s.	d.
1 Clerk in charge	250	0	0
1 Record clerk	200	0	0
1 Assistant record clerk	150	0	0
1 Junior, and advertisements	78	5	0
4	£678	5	0
Decrease	1,030	0	0
	£1,708	5	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Conditional Sales Branch.

	£	s.	d.
1 Clerk in Charge	440	0	0
1 Administrative Clerk	370	0	0
1 In charge of Registers and Registration Staff	340	0	0
1 In charge of Transfers and Transfer Staff	340	0	0
1 Clerk at Registers... ..	290	0	0
1 Room Record for Clerk in Charge	240	0	0
1 Clerk at Registers... ..	240	0	0
1 Clerk at Registers and Transfers	190	0	0
1 Clerk at Registers... ..	190	0	0
1 Administrative Clerk	190	0	0
1 Charge of Refunds and Forfeitures	190	0	0
1 Room Record—Certificate Branch	190	0	0
1 Transfer Clerk	190	0	0
1 Refund Clerk	190	0	0
1 Clerk at Registers	100	0	0
1 Counter Clerk, also Dispatch	100	0	0

EXISTING STAFF—continued.

							<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>		
							£	s.	d.
1	Clerk at Registers...	...	...	...	...	...	250	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	Charge of Certificates and Certificated Staff	...	...	...	...	...	234	15	0
1	Preparation for Deeds	...	...	...	...	...	211	5	6
1	Miscellaneous Work	...	...	...	...	...	172	3	0
1	Certificate Work	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Preparation of Schedules for Chairmen...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Certificate Work and Room Records	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Preparation of Schedules for Chairmen...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Administrative Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	117	7	6
1	Transfer Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	117	7	6
1	Transfer Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	117	7	6
1	Refund Clerk and Room Records	...	...	...	...	...	117	7	6
1	Room Records for Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Room Records for Register—Sub-Branch	...	...	...	...	...	78	5	0
<hr/>									
30							£5,941	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>									

Conditional Sales Branch—Records.

1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	340	0	0
1	Register and Index Keeper (departmental)	...	...	...	...	...	390	0	0
1	Register and Index Keeper (general)	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
1	Connects Departmental (declarations)	...	...	...	...	...	165	0	0
1	Do do do	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0
1	Connects Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0

Temporary Assistance.

1	Notation and distribution of papers	...	...	...	...	...	187	16	0
1	Notation to other branches	...	...	...	...	...	140	17	0
1	Stamps and numbers, indexes, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Notation and distribution of papers	109	11	0
1	Puts away papers, &c.	78	5	0
<hr/>									
11							£2,041	0	0
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STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Conditional Sales Branch.

1	Clerk in Charge	440	0	0
2	Administrative Clerks, at £250	500	0	0
2	Schedule Clerks, at £160	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0

Certificate Sub-Branch.

1	Sub-head	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Preparation of certificates, 1 clerk	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
2	Preparation for deeds and lists for Chairmen, 2 clerks at £175	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
2	Room records, 2 clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0

Registration and Transfer Sub-Branch.

1	Sub-head	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
1	Register Supervisor and Assistant Transfer Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
7	Ledger-keepers, 7, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	0	0
2	Room records, 2 clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £100	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0

Record Sub-Branch.

1	Sub-head	...	...	...	...	...	340	0	0
1	Second Clerk (notation and distribution)	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Principal Record-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Record-keeper of general correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
3	Assistants, to search, connect, and note, at £150	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
4	General Assistants, at £120	480	0	0
1	Do do at £100	100	0	0
1	Youth	50	0	0
<hr/>									
35							£6,705	0	0
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EXISTING STAFF.

								<i>Miscellaneous Branch.</i>		
								£	s.	d.
1	Clerk in Charge	440	0	0
1	Sub-Charge of Reserves, Dedications, &c.	240	0	0
1	Formal Clerical and Searches for Papers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0
1	Special Purchase Registers, I.P. Schedules, Counter	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0
								<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>		
1	Principal Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	15	0
1	Searches for Papers, Patches Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	5	6
1	Reserves, Notifications, and Revocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	16	0
1	Money Registers, minimum for price I.Ps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Noting I.P. Registers, Refusals, and Lapsings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Notifications to Applicants, I.Ps. and S.Ps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	17	0
1	Executive Minutes, Instructions to Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Record Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Receiving and Despatching Papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	11	0
1	Counter Clerk and Miscellaneous Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	5	0
1	Room Record—Reserves Sub-Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	End of Month—Papers and Miscellaneous Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	15	0
1	Dispatch Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
1	Aide to Clerk in charge and Miscellaneous Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
								<i>Alienation Sub-Branch.</i>		
1	Assistant Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Preparation of Sales Lists, Advices to L.As., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
								<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>		
1	Clerk in Sub-Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	17	6
1	Counter and Despatch Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	18	0
23								£3,460	13	0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

								<i>Miscellaneous Branch.</i>		
								£	s.	d.
1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	0	0
1	Second Officer—Reserves, Dedications, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
1	Third Officer—Charge of Alienations	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
1	Head Record Clerk (Miscellaneous Register)	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Clerk—Notification and Revocation Reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Record Clerk (Alienation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	0	0
1	Clerk—Special Purchase Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Do Money Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Do Special Areas, &c., Notification to Applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Do I.P. Registers and Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Records (Assistant Miscellaneous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
1	Clerk—Executive Minutes and Instructions to Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	0	0
1	Do Receiving and Despatching Miscellaneous Papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	0	0
1	Do Assistant to Head of Alienation	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	0	0
1	Do Counter and Miscellaneous Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
1	Do Indexing Requisitions from District Surveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
2	Youths at £60. Generally useful	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0
18								£2,945	0	0

EXISTING STAFF.

								<i>Correspondence Branch (Ministerial).</i>		
								£	s.	d.
1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	0	0
1	Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
1	Despatch do	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
								<i>Temporary.</i>		
1	Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	12	6
1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	12	6
1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Room Record and Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	18	0
1	Index Clerk and Miscellaneous Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
9								1,761	13	0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.
Correspondence Branch (Ministerial).

		£	s.	d.
1	Clerk in Charge	300	0	0
2	Correspondence Clerks at £240	480	0	0
2	Do do at £200	400	0	0
2	Do do at £100	200	0	0
1	Record and Despatch Clerk	75	0	0
8		1,455	0	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Lease Branch.

1	Officer-in-charge	550	0	0
1	Senior Administrative Clerk	340	0	0
1	Record Clerk	290	0	0
1	Clerk General Assistant	140	0	0
1	Administrative Clerk	140	0	0
1	Receipt and Despatch of Papers	100	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Lease Register Keeper	250	0	0
1	Gazette Notifications C. Ls.	234	15	0
1	Assistant Record Clerk	156	10	0
1	Index of Record Registers	156	10	0
1	Revision for re-gazetting... ..	156	10	0
1	Application Register-keeper	156	10	0

12 £2,670 15 0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Lease Branch.

1	Clerk-in-charge	350	0	0
1	Clerk at Registers... ..	250	0	0
1	Administrative Clerk	250	0	0
3	Do Clerks, at £200	600	0	0
1	Assistant Administrative Clerk	140	0	0
1	Record Clerk	200	0	0
1	Record Clerk, Assistant and Despatch	150	0	0

9 £1,940 0 0

EXISTING STAFF.

Occupation (Clerical) Branch.

1	Clerk-in-charge	340	0	0
1	Clerk for Registers and Transfers	290	0	0
1	Record Clerk	265	0	0
1	Homestead Lease Clerk, Old Act Refunds	240	0	0
1	Inquiry Clerk, Keeps Form Book	190	0	0
1	Miscellaneous Ledger and Index	190	0	0
1	Special Leases, Trespass Cases	190	0	0
1	Annual and Scrub Leases	165	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Assisting Special Leases and Indexing	211	5	6
1	Assisting Registers and Transfers	140	17	0
1	Adjustments and Calculations of Rents... ..	250	8	0
1	Do do do	250	8	0
1	Do do do	187	16	0

13 £2,910 14 6

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Occupation Branch (Clerical).

1	Clerk-in-charge	340	0	0
1	Clerk for Registers and Transfers	250	0	0
1	Homestead Leases, Old Act Refunds	250	0	0
1	Special Leases, Trespass Cases	200	0	0
1	Annual and Scrub Leases... ..	200	0	0
1	Record Clerk	200	0	0
1	Assistant Record, Despatch and Counter	150	0	0
*3	Adjustment and Calculation of Rents, 3 at £200	600	0	0

10 £2,190 0 0

* This work is of a temporary nature only, and will probably be completed within the year. The officers now employed are draftsmen of high qualifications, and at professional work would be worth higher salaries. They at present receive £250 8s., £250 8s., and £187 16s. respectively.

EXISTING STAFF.

								<i>Ministerial Account Branch.</i>		
								£	s.	d.
1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	0	0
1	Pay-clerk and Cash Book-keeper	190	0	0
1	Ledger-keeper	187	16	0
1	Advice and Adjustment Clerk	93	18	0
<hr/>										
4								£761	14	0
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STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Ministerial Account Branch.

The Board recommends that this staff be combined with Surveyor-General's Account Staff, in a combined Account Branch, to which please refer.

EXISTING STAFF.

								<i>Clerical and Account Branches (Survey Office).</i>		
								£	s.	d.
1	Secretary and Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Chief Correspondence Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	0	0
1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	0	0
1	Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
1	Pay Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	0	0
1	Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	0	0
1	Ministerial Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
1	Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Custodian of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0
1	Charge of Measurement Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0
1	Advice Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0
1	Assistant Correspondent	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0
<hr/>										
								<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>		
1	Principal Book-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
1	First Ledger-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	0
1	Appropriation Ledger-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Assistant Examiner of Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	15	0
1	Adjustment Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	15	0
1	Assistant Correspondence Clerk, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Abstract Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Cash Account Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Stores Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	9	0
1	Assistant Measurement Books	187	16	0
1	Assistant Examiner of Accounts	187	16	0
<hr/>										
26								£6,785	7	0
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STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Surveyor-General's Correspondence and Records.

1	Correspondence Clerk	250	0	0
1	Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
1	Despatch Clerk, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
1	Record Clerk	} Measurement and Instruction Records...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Assistant Clerk		} Records, Surveyors' Districts, and also Surveyors' Journals	150	0
<hr/>										
5								£330	0	0
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EXISTING STAFF.

Clerical and Account Branches (Survey Office).

1	Stores Assistant	156	10	0
1	Assistant Adjustment Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
1	Miscellaneous Duties	129	2	3
1	Room Records, Petty Cash, &c.	109	11	0
<hr/>										
4								£551	13	3
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Surveyor-General's Personal Staff.

1	Clerk to Surveyor-General	340	0	0
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Temporary Assistants.

1	Assistant Clerk	219	2	0
1	Records Clerk	187	16	0
<hr/>										
3								£746	18	0
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STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Combined Account and Stores Branches (Ministerial and Survey Office).

	£	s.	d.
1 Head of Branches	500	0	0
1 Accountant	400	0	0
1 2nd Accountant and Chief Examiner of Accounts	350	0	0
1 3rd do do Ministerial Accounts	290	0	0
1 Pay Clerk	275	0	0
4 4 Assistant Examiners of Accounts; 2 at £260, 2 at £225	970	0	0
4 Ledger Keepers at £250	1,000	0	0
1 Ledger Keeper (Ministerial)	250	0	0
1 Clerk in charge of Appropriations Ledger	250	0	0
2 Adjustment Clerks; 1 at £240, 1 at £150	390	0	0
1 Abstract Clerk	220	0	0
2 Cash Account Keepers at £220	440	0	0
1 Advice Clerk (Salary and Abstract Books)	200	0	0
1 Cashbook Keeper, &c. (Ministerial)	190	0	0
1 Advice and Adjustment (do)	93	18	0
1 Room Record and Petty Cash, &c.	120	0	0
<i>Stores Sub-branch.</i>			
1 Clerk-in-charge	250	0	0
2 Assistants; 1 at £150, 1 at £100	250	0	0
27	£6,438	18	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Roads Branch.

1 Draftsman-in-charge	600	0	0
1 Sub-head of Section I	440	0	0
1 Sub-head of Section II	390	0	0
1 Administrative work	315	0	0
1 Final examination of road plans	315	0	0
1 Do do	315	0	0
1 Checking road plans	315	0	0
1 Do do	265	0	0
1 Tracing plans, &c.	115	0	0
1 Do	115	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

5 Draftsmen checking road or alignment plans, and making books of reference, at £250 8s.	1,252	0	0
3 Do do do do at £219 2s.	657	6	0
1 Clerk at transient work, 6s. per day	93	18	0
1 Clerk in charge of Records	234	15	0
1 Do do assistant	156	10	0
1 Custodian of plans	125	4	0
22	£5,704	18	0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Roads Branch.

1 Draftsman-in-charge and examiner	400	0	0
2 Final examiners, at £320	640	0	0
6 Draftsmen checking road and alignment plans, at £250	1,500	0	0
3 Do do do at £220	660	0	0
2 Junior draftsmen, at £120 (one to be plan-keeper)	240	0	0
2 Record clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £120	320	0	0
16	£3,760	0	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Charting Branch.

								£	s.	d.
1	Senior Examiner of Charting	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	0	0
1	Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	0	0

DIVISION A.*

1	Draftsman in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	0	0
1	Administrative Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	0	0
1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	0	0
1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Administrative Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Charter of Certified Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
2	Charting Draftsmen at £219 2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	4	0
1	Charter of Certified Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	16	0
1	Room Record and Plan Custody Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	4	0

DIVISION B.†

1	Draftsman in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Draftsman noting action on I. Ps., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	0	0
1	Administrative Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	0	0
1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
4	Administrative Draftsmen at £115	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	0	0
1	Examiner Tracings, also Record Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0
1	Charting and Records	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0
1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0
2	Telephone Operator, £75, Clerk, £240	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	0	0
1	Auction Clerk in Charge of General Maps	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Administrative Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Charting and Auction Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Supplying information to Goulburn Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Preparing Town Maps for Orange Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
2	Charting Draftsmen at £219 2s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	4	0
2	Do do at £187 16s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	12	0
2	Do do at £156 10s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	0	0
1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	16	0
1	Clerk in charge of Maps	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	5	0
1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	4	0
1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	18	0

DIVISION C.

1	Draftsman in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
1	Draftsman Misc. Works and Lied. Sur. Accts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Charting Certified Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
1	Administrative Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Charting Certified Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
2	Do do do at £187 16s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	12	0
1	Clerk in charge of Maps...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	17	0

DIVISION D.

1	Draftsman in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	0	0
1	Do temporarily in Charge (Examiner of Charting)	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
2	Charting Draftsmen, at £115	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0	0
1	Miscellaneous Duties and Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Draftsman, Auction and Miscellaneous Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	8	0
2	Administrative Draftsmen, at £250 8s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	16	0
2	Charting Draftsmen, at £250 8s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	16	0
1	Charting Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	0
1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	10	0

62

£13,767 18 0

* Division A comprises the remnants of Geographical Divisions 4, 11, and 12.

† Division B comprises the remnants of Geographical Divisions 3, 5, 8, 9, and 10.

EXISTING STAFF.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Mr. Saunders, Ministerial Drafting.</i>				
1	Draftsman-in-charge	390	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistance.</i>				
2	Draftsmen on Exchange Work and Maps <i>re</i> Appraisalment of Runs, at £250 8s.	500	16	0
4	Draftsmen on Exchange Work and Maps <i>re</i> Appraisalment of Runs, at £219 2s.	876	8	0
<hr/>				
7		£1,767	4	0
<hr/>				
<i>Miscellaneous Charting Branch.</i>				
1	Draftsman-in-charge (half salary)*	175	0	0
2	Draftsmen—School, Cemetery, and other Public purpose dedications, 1 at £250 8s. ; 1 at £219 2s.	469	10	0
1	Clerk Room Records, &c....	120	0	0
<hr/>				
4		£764	10	0
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* The other half of this salary is charged to Noting Branch, *vide* Noting Branch.

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

		£	s.	d.
<i>New Miscellaneous Charting Branch.</i>				
1	Draftsman-in-Charge	450	0	0
2	Draftsmen at £250—District Offices, Enquiries, and disputed Licensed Surveyors' Accounts	500	0	0
2	Draftsmen at £250, Charting Reserves and kindred duties	500	0	0
2	Do at £200 do do do	400	0	0
1	Examiner of Chartings of Certified Tracings	300	0	0
1	Distributor of Certified Tracings to Contractors	250	0	0
2	Draftsmen, 1 at £265, 1 (Cadet) at £115—Local Government and allied work	380	0	0
3	Draftsmen at £250—Exchanges under 75 Clause	750	0	0
2	Do do Emergency Works, Local Government, &c.	500	0	0
1	Custodian and Exhibitor of General Maps	150	0	0
1	Clerk—Room Records	200	0	0
1	Do Junior, to assist	75	0	0
2	Draftsmen, 1 at £250, 1 at £200—School, Cemetery, Railway, and other Public purpose dedications	450	0	0
<hr/>				
21		£4,905	0	0
<hr/>				
Certified Tracings to be charted by contract will involve an outlay estimated at being equal to 3 Draftsmen at £250		750	0	0
		£5,655	0	0
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EXISTING STAFF.

		£	s.	d.		
<i>Miscellaneous Contract Branch.</i>						
1	Draftsman-in-charge	£440	0	0		
1	Do. examining and certifying tracings	315	0	0		
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>						
2	Do. at £250 8s.	}		500	16	0
3	Do. at £219 2s.			657	6	0
3	Do. at £187 16s.			563	8	0
		}				
2	Do. at £187 16s.			375	12	0
<hr/>						
12		£2,852	2	0		
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STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Miscellaneous Contract Branch.

The detail of this branch is given under the heading of *Lithographic Sub-Branch.*

EXISTING STAFF.
Compiling Branch.

	£	s.	d.
1 Draftsman in Charge	600	0	0
DIVISION I.			
1 Sub-Head of Room and Examiner of Compilations	315	0	0
1 Sub-charge of Feature Survey Work	240	0	0
1 Clerk and Custodian do plans	190	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>			
6 Draftsmen at £250 8s., compiling parish maps	1,502	8	0
5 Do at £219 2s., do	1,095	10	0
2 Do one at £187 16s., one at £156 10s., compiling parish maps	344	6	0
2 Do do £250 8s., do £219 2s., compiling town maps... ..	469	10	0
2 Do do do do City and Suburbs of Sydney	469	10	0
1 Draftsman, New Map of Colony	250	8	0
4 Draftsmen, three at £187 16s., one at £219 2s., Feature Surveys	782	10	0
1 Draftsman preparing litho. plans for office use	156	10	0
1 Clerk and Custodian of Plans	93	18	0
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28	£6,509	10	0

One Draftsman at £350, borrowed from and paid by General Survey, is working in this Branch, on compilation of parish maps.

DIVISION II.

	£	s.	d.
1 Sub-Head of Room and Examiner of Compilations	245	0	0
1 Draftsman compiling parish maps	190	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>			
3 Draftsmen at £250 8s. (parish maps)	751	4	0
4 Do at £219 2s. do	876	8	0
3 Do at £187 16s. do	563	8	0
2 Do at £156 10s. do	313	0	0
1 Do at £250 8s. (town maps)	250	8	0
1 Do Do (index and county maps)	250	8	0
<hr/>			
16	£3,439	16	0

DIVISION III.

Mr. M'Lean's Sub-Branch.

1 Sub-Head of Room	315	0	0
2 Draftsmen at £219 2s. (town maps)	438	4	0
2 Do at £187 16s. do	375	12	0
<hr/>			
21	£1,128	16	0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Compiling Branch.

1 Draftsman in charge	500	0	0
2 Sub-heads, one at £350, one at £320	670	0	0
2 Examiners of compilations, at £275	550	0	0
3 High-class draftsmen at £270 each, two for City of Sydney, one map of Colony	810	0	0
7 Draftsmen, feature, connection, and town surveys, 4 at £220, 3 at £200	1,480	0	0
4 Draftsmen charting reserves at £250	1,000	0	0
2 Clerks and plan custodians at £100	200	0	0
24 Draftsmen, parish and county map compilers, at £250	6,000	0	0
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45	£11,210	0	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Compiling Branch.

Litho. Drafting Sub-Branch.

1 Draftsman in charge	490	0	0
4 Draftsmen at £350 (town maps)	1,400	0	0
1 Do £265 do	265	0	0
1 Do £350 (City and Suburbs of Sydney)	350	0	0
1 Copper-plate Engraver	340	0	0
1 Draftsman (plans of Conservation Water Commission)	240	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>			
2 Draftsmen at £250 8s (town maps)	500	16	0
1 Do £219 2s. (City and Suburbs of Sydney)	219	2	0
1 Clerk	125	4	0
<hr/>			
12	£3,930	2	0

Printing Sub-Branch.

		£	s.	d.
1	Foreman ...	*350	0	0
3	Litho. Printers, 1 at £235; 1 at £200; 1 at £150 ...	585	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>				
1	Litho. Printer ...	219	2	0
2	Do at £187 16s. ...	375	12	0
1	Do ...	157	16	1
1	Do ...	156	10	0
1	Do ...	117	7	6
2	Litho. Printers Assistants, at £109 11s. ...	219	2	0
2	Stone Polishers at £109 11s. ...	219	2	0
14		<u>£2,399</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>

*Including allowance of £50.

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Lithographic Branch.

		£	s.	d.
1	Draftsman in Charge ...	450	0	0
3	Litho-draftsmen 2 at £350; 1 at £265 ...	965	0	0
1	Clerk ...	150	0	0

Printing Sub-Branch.

1	Working Overseer ...	250	0	0
2	Printers, 1 at £200; 1 at £150 ...	350	0	0
1	Do ...	219	2	0
2	Do at £187 16s. ...	375	12	0
1	Do ...	157	16	1
1	Do ...	156	10	0
1	Do ...	117	7	6
2	Do (Assistant) at £109 11s. ...	219	2	0
2	Polishers at £109 11s. ...	219	2	0

Miscellaneous Contract—Sub-Branch.

2	Draftsmen at £250 { To give out work, examine contract tracings, }	500	0	0
3	Do at £200 { and make tracings when requisite. }	600	0	0
1	Clerk at £100 ...	100	0	0
24		<u>£5,129</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
	Less ...	300	0	0
		<u>£1,829</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>

EXISTING STAFF.

Reserves Branch.

		£	s.	d.
1	Draftsman in Charge ...	490	0	0
1	Charge of Room—Administrative work ...	315	0	0
1	Local Government Bill Work ...	265	0	0
1	Examiner of Reserve Chartings ...	265	0	0
1	Administrative ...	240	0	0
2	Charting Draftsmen @ £115 ...	230	0	0
1	Local Government Bill Work ...	115	0	0

Temporary Assistants.

1	Charting Draftsman ...	250	8	0
1	Administrative Draftsman ...	250	8	0
1	Do do ...	219	2	0
2	Draftsmen on Town and Village Work at £219 2s. ...	438	4	0
2	Do Administrative at £219 2s. ...	438	4	0
1	Do do do ...	187	16	0
1	Do Charting ...	187	16	0
1	Do do ...	219	2	0
2	Do Administrative at £187 16s. ...	375	12	0
2	Do Town and Village Work at £187 12s. ...	375	12	0
2	Do Charting at £187 12s. ...	375	12	0
1	Do Administrative ...	187	16	0
1	Clerk ...	187	16	0
1	Do Assistant ...	50	0	0
27		<u>£5,663</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

This Branch is abolished—the duties being performed by the Compiling and Miscellaneous Drafting Branches.

EXISTING STAFF.

		<i>Occupation Branch (Drafting).</i>		
		£	s.	d.
1	Draftsman-in-Charge (Chief Draftsman of Occupation)	490	0	0
1	Draftsman. Survey of run boundaries	390	0	0
1	Draftsman. Matters referred from other Departments	340	0	0
1	Draftsman. Old Compensation Claims	290	0	0
1	Draftsman. Charting Homestead Leases	265	0	0
1	Draftsman. Charge of Parish Lithos. Miscellaneous	240	0	0
1	Draftsman. Charting Runs on Parish Maps	220	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>				
1	Draftsman. Compiling County Maps in Squatting Districts	313	0	0
1	Draftsman. Charting runs on County and Parish Maps	250	8	0
3	Draftsmen at £219 2s. Charting runs on County and Parish Maps	657	6	0
1	Draftsman. Investigating overlaps, run boundaries	250	8	0
3	Draftsmen—1 at £234 15s., 1 at £219 2s., 1 at £187 16s.—Compiling County Maps	641	13	0
1	Draftsman. Charting for Occupation License	219	2	0
1	Clerk	78	5	0
<i>Quasi-Contract Draftsmen.</i>				
These men are paid monthly at 2s. 3d. per hour. Their average earnings are about £220 per annum.				
2	Draftsmen. Charting for Occupation License	890	0	0
2	Draftsmen. Old Compensation Claims			
22		£5,525	2	0

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

		<i>Occupation Branch (Drafting).</i>		
1	Draftsman-in-Charge	450	0	0
1	Second Officer. Instructions to Surveyors under 143rd clause	350	0	0
1	Investigations on work from other Branches, &c.	300	0	0
1	Compensation claims	290	0	0
1	Charting Homestead Leases. Parish Map Records	250	0	0
4	Draftsmen at £250, charting run boundaries	1,000	0	0
1	Eliminating overlaps: run boundaries	250	0	0
3	at £200, adjusting forfeited runs for Auction Lease	600	0	0
1	Clerk	100	0	0
2	at £219 2s., examining claims for compensation	438	4	0
16		£4,028	4	0

EXISTING STAFFS.

		<i>Map Sales Branch.</i>		
	Clerk-in-charge	240	0	0
	Assistant	190	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistant.</i>				
	Assistant	157	16	1
		£587	16	1
<i>Plans Records.</i>				
	Clerk-in-charge	290	0	0
	Temporarily in charge	190	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistants.</i>				
	Clerk	187	16	0
	Do	157	16	0
	Do	125	4	0
	Do	125	4	0
	Do	187	16	0
	Do	156	10	0
		£1,420	6	0
<i>Plan Mounting Branch.</i>				
	Principa Mounter	200	0	0
	Assistant	150	0	0
<i>Temporary Assistant.</i>				
	Assistant	125	4	0
		£475	4	0

STAFFS RECOMMENDED.

Plans Sales Branch—Plans Records Branch—Plan Mounting Branch.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk in charge	250	0	0
Assistant	200	0	0
2 Do at £150	300	0	0
2 Do at £100	200	0	0

Plans Sales Branch.

Clerk in charge	220	0	0
Assistant	170	0	0
Do	156	10	0

Plan Mounting Branch.

Mounter	150	0	0
Assistant do and Clerk	100	0	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Deeds Branch.

1 Clerk in charge	390	0	0
1 Principal Examiner of Deeds	315	0	0
1 Record Clerk. Issues forms, Abstract to Stamp Office	240	0	0
1 Despatch Clerk, also Examiner, &c.	240	0	0

Temporary Assistance.

1 Register of Deeds, Assistant Examiner	226	18	6
1 Assistant Examiner	219	2	0
6	£1,631	0	6

EXISTING STAFF.

Description Branch.

1 Clerk in Charge and Chief Examiner	350	0	0
1 Examiner of Descriptions	315	0	0
1 Examines and writes descriptions	200	0	0
1 Draftsman rectifying omissions	315	0	0

Temporary Assistance.

1 Draftsman as above	202	0	0
1 Record Clerk, also writes descriptions	187	16	0
1 Assistant Record Clerk and Plan Collector	187	16	0
7	£ 1,757	12	0

EXISTING STAFF.

Noting Branch.

1 Officer in charge (*half salary)	175	0	0
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Temporary Assistants.

1 Notation of plans and maps (Draftsman)	219	2	0
1 Do do do	187	16	0
1 Clerk and Collector of Plans	187	16	0
4	769	14	0

*Also supervises Miscellaneous Charting Branch, to which the other half of his salary is charged in this review.

EXISTING STAFF.

Diagram Branch.

1 Examiner of Diagrams	350	0	0
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COMBINED STAFF RECOMMENDED.

New Deeds Branch, combining existing Deeds, Diagram, Description and Noting Branches.

1 Officer in charge	400	0	0
1 Principal Examiner	300	0	0
2 Examiners of Deeds, at £250	500	0	0
1 Examiner of Diagrams	250	0	0
2 Examiners of Descriptions (writing descriptions when required) at £250	500	0	0
1 Senior Noting Draftsman	250	0	0
1 Noting Draftsman	200	0	0
2 Clerks at £200 { Room records, answering inquiries, schedules of } 1 Clerk at £150 { stamps, search for plans. }	550	0	0
12	£2,950	0	0

DETAILS AND SUGGESTIONS IN VIEW OF FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

Register from the Queensland Crown Lands Department.

The specimen register courteously lent by the Under Secretary of the Queensland Crown Lands Department might, it is suggested, be seen by the Heads of some of the branches as an illustration of a method of keeping, under consecutive numbers, in one book, both the index and particulars of correspondence received.

This method is distinctively economical and convenient where correspondence does not assume extraordinarily large proportions.

Conditional Sales Branch.

A number of conditional purchase applications, of various dates from 1882 to 1884, were found by the Board in the pigeon-holes of a desk.

Those, though ostensibly under the custody of a clerk, should be registered and put away.

The practice of keeping valuable records in isolated receptacles, even if temporarily convenient, is pernicious in principle, and calculated to lead to carelessness and possible loss.

Registers—Disfigurement, &c.

Amongst the registers examined and found to be disfigured by blots and erasures were those of the Land Districts of Cootamundra (1884) and Narrandera (1877-1884).

The main entries are generally well done, but the state of these books is indicative of gross carelessness in the clerks handling them. The same remarks apply in a lesser degree to Bathurst, 1884.

Goulburn Register, 1884, well kept.

Deeds Branch—Unnecessary Clerical Work.

There appears to be a quantity of unnecessary clerical work performed in this Branch in keeping registers of purchases, the particulars of which are to be found elsewhere; also in keeping a separate register for Room Records.

It is suggested that an officer might be detailed to inquire how far these registers subserve any useful purpose of reference; or whether they might not be dispensed with, and a less costly method of record adopted.

Lease (Conditional) Branch.

Much unnecessary labour is caused in this branch by the clerks being called upon to laboriously revise and correct schedules received from Local Land Board Offices, containing particulars of leases applied for under the 48 and 54 sections prior to the notification of the leases in the *Gazette*.

Alienation Sub-Branch—Parchment Forms.

An economy may be effected in this subdivision by abolishing the parchment covers used to convey the final result of auction sales, and substituting forms on paper of fair quality. These documents, in fact, being of less importance than the sale list, which is received in advance, and made out on an ordinary paper form, and contains the signatures of purchasers.

Ministerial Branch—Old records.

The old records referred to in the report on Ministerial Branch should be stored where space is not an object, say in the rooms in dome, in locked presses, the keys of which should be kept by the officer in charge of the Ministerial Branch.

Occupation Branch—Unnecessary clerical labour.

There appeared in some of the books a marked redundancy—such, for instance, as the record of Improvement Purchase papers sent to the Branch for query purposes; also a book kept by Mr. F. Williams, containing unnecessarily minute details of "authorities" to occupy Crown Lands.

Compiling Branch—Mineral Lease plans.

The reference to the Department of Mines in respect of Mineral Lease plans, referred to in evidence as a difficulty in executing Parish Map compilations, might be readily avoided by arrangement between the Departments, by which tracings of such plans might be sent to the Lands Department, as well as an intimation in the event of forfeiture or cancellation of the lease.

Clerical and Account Branch—Unnecessary books.

The books enumerated hereunder appear to be useless, and might be dispensed with:—

- Journal Book—Salaried Surveyors.
- Journal Book—Licensed Surveyors.
- Tracing Dispatch Book. (?)
- Memorandum Books (3)—Licensed Surveyors.
- Memorandum Book (1)—Salaried Surveyors.

Charting Branch—Certified tracings.

Certified tracings should not be mounted, the process being injurious to the material used for the tracings (vellum) and to the accuracy of the plot.

Plans Record Branch—Reserve plans, &c.

Plans, tracings, and sketches showing the position of reserves, which on the date of the Board's inspection of the Plans Record Branch had been received as a transfer from the Reserves Branch, should be handed to the Compiling Branch for custody and reference, together with the Catalogue Book containing particulars of them.

Charting Branches—Unnecessary clerical work.

A portion of the work performed by Mr. E. Stack, Clerk of Charting Branch, that of recording papers received by the Geographical Divisions prior to their being again recorded by the clerks of those divisions, is an instance of needless repetition, which should have been put a stop to long ago.

Registers

MINUTE BY THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

HAVING perused the Report of the Board, appointed by my predecessor to inquire into the working of the staff of the Lands Department, and also a part of the appendices, it appears to me that, as regards the branches reported upon, the Board have not perfectly performed the duties assigned to them, and which they undertook.

The minute under which the Board was appointed, among other things, directed them to "ascertain and report upon the respective capacity for position of every officer in the Department," and "whether, with due regard to the expeditious and efficient conduct of the business of the office, it is absolutely necessary that the present number of officers should be retained."

This, it appears, plainly points out that it was a part of the duty of the Board to ascertain the personal qualifications of each officer in each Branch, and his fitness for the post he occupies; and, consequently, if not fit, that the Board should point out to what post the officer should be appointed, or whether he should be removed.

The Board have suggested the remodelling of certain branches of the Department, which, it is pointed out, would result in the saving of £31,200 16s. 3d. annually; and to the new branches they have given designations to officers, and affixed salaries, but they have not suggested the particular officers who should fill the positions.

In some cases the salaries proposed indicate the officer who the Board think should fill the position, and in a few others the names of the officers are mentioned, but generally no suggestions whatever are made in connection with the new position, and the Minister and the Under Secretary are left to ascertain from the suggestions as a whole, the officer for each position as it comes up for consideration. This is the duty the Board was appointed to aid the Minister and Under Secretary to discharge, and as the matter now stands, the Report in no way helps them to the fulfilment of it.

Take, for instance, the Occupation Branch as existing, and that proposed. The present expenditure is £2,910 14s. 6d. The Board proposes to carry on the business at an expenditure of £2,190, by reducing the staff from thirteen to ten, and that portion of the work should be only temporarily provided for.

Now what I wish the Board to do,—and, as I read their instructions—it was the wish of my predecessor they should do, is to suggest which of the three of the present officers should be discharged, and the positions to be assigned to the remaining ten, and which of these should be dispensed with when the work temporarily provided for has been completed.

The reason for my request or desire to be furnished with the suggestion just named is obvious. The Board having possessed themselves of knowledge enough to enable them to say what salary should be affixed to each office of the proposed reduced staff, and of the personality as regards character, habits, and capability of such present occupant, ought to be the very best authority to suggest which of the ten men to be retained should be placed in each particular office to make up the remodelled branch.

The above is simply an example. The same suggestion should be made as regards every branch of the Department.

In other respects the Report,—I am glad to be able to say,—is a most valuable and able document.

THOS. GARRETT.

FURTHER REPORT BY BOARD OF INQUIRY.

To the Honorable The Secretary for Lands,—

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, New South Wales, 7 March, 1887.

Your minute of the 2nd instant is before the Board of Inquiry, and has been duly acted upon.

While forwarding, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your minute above referred to, a list of officers to fill the various positions, and to execute the duties defined in the schedules which accompanied the Board's recommendations for a remodelled staff, the Board would respectfully submit that there was nothing in the Minute of Instructions by Mr. Secretary for Lands Copeland, which authorized the Board to make specific nominations to posts in the re-arranged staff.

This point was, in fact, maturely deliberated on by the Board, who agreed that to make such nominations, although certainly convenient and even desirable in view of the information they had acquired respecting the qualifications of individual officers, would be in excess of the functions and authority delegated to them, and would expose the Board to a possible imputation of having sought to invade the prerogatives of the Minister.

In considering the nominations now submitted, the methods by which the posts, the salaries, and the appropriate officers have been arrived at, should be distinctly kept in mind.

The Board first determined what duties required to be provided for.

Next were fixed such and such duties to each post.

The value of each post was then estimated; and

Finally, the most suitable officer for each post has been nominated, capable officers being retained at the duties they at present discharge, whenever this has been possible.

The course thus pursued has involved, in the final step, a modification of individual salaries in a majority of instances. Deserving officers who have hitherto been under-paid benefit by these alterations; whereas officers whose salaries have grown by successive accretions, while they continued to discharge unchanged duties of no great value, will experience a contrary effect.

Capable officers, also, for whom, owing to the contraction of the work, no provision can be made in their present positions, have, as far as possible, been nominated for positions in other branches, for which they are qualified. In these instances, also, it has not been always feasible to maintain exact correspondence between their present salary and the remuneration provided.

*The Board submit herewith for the information of the Secretary for Lands a separate confidential list showing officers who are subjected to more than ordinary reduction of salary, in consequence of these changes, with special remarks in each instance.

With

* This List has not been printed, as its publication is considered to be undesirable.

With regard to the Compiling Branch, the Board find that there are not available, after filling other posts, a sufficient number of first-class draftsmen for the positions temporarily provided. A variation from the original recommendation by the Board becomes therefore necessary.

Provision can thus be made for the retention of the services of seven good and very promising young draftsmen, originally cadets in the office, and these officers are accordingly nominated at appropriate salaries.

Some vacancies in this branch still, however, exist, and these the Board leave open, with the suggestion that among the staff of draftsmen on high salaries for whom no other provision has been made, there may be some who will elect to accept employment on this work in preference to retiring altogether.

*A list is appended shewing every officer for whom no position has been provided. The rating, &c., of each is fully indicated.

We are, &c.,

W. H. TRAILL.
ROBT. D. FITZGERALD.
WM. HOUSTON.

* This List has not been printed, as its publication is considered to be undesirable.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. WM. HOUSTON.

MEMO.—I dissent, with much regret, from the conclusion arrived at by the Board with respect to the nomination of an officer to take charge of the newly constituted Account Branch, and consider it due in courtesy to my fellow members, and also desirable, for the information of the Secretary for Lands, to give a brief statement of the reasons which lead me to a different conclusion.

The duties which will devolve upon the Head of this Branch are such as no single officer has yet been called upon to perform—the framing of Estimates of Expenditure the collection and arrangement of statistical information, required to provide the Annual Estimates of revenue derivable from Crown Lands, and the close and active supervision of the accounts of Licensed Surveyors, Appraisers, Inspectors, &c.

These duties will, I am convinced, severely tax the powers and energy of the holder of this office, even if unweighed by age and otherwise qualified.

While I am in accord with the Board in its rating of Mr. Landers as a “capable” and thoroughly trustworthy officer in the position of Secretary and Cashier to the Survey Branch, and believe him to be deserving, from a long and faithful service of thirty-two years of every possible consideration, I do not think that he possesses the precise qualifications to enable him to undertake, with the prospect of a successful issue, the heavy duties involved in the Accountantship of the entire Department.

In the course of the Board’s inspection of the subdivisions of Mr. Lander’s branch (other than that of the Accountant, the supervisorship of which does not come within the scope of his functions as Secretary and Cashier), there was evidence of lack of arrangement, supervision, and organization, all of which deficiencies would in my opinion be fatal to the successful establishment of a branch of the character and dimensions of that contemplated.

The recommendations of the Board, if adopted, necessitate an absolute re-organization of almost every branch of the Department, and to effect this no effort should be spared to secure thoroughly qualified officers for the principal posts, even if it be necessary to go without the walls of the Department.

In the present case, however, that contingency does not arise, as there are at least two officers in the Department qualified to fill this post, both being young men of undoubted ability. These officers are—Mr. D. Miller of the Survey Branch, and Mr. V. Cohen. *Vide* confidential report on personnel of the Department.

Mr. Miller (whose record of service is about 12 years) was formerly employed in the Account Branch of the Survey Office; where he acquired an intimate knowledge of the management of Licensed Surveyors’ Accounts, and subsequently became instrumental in introducing a reformed method of dealing with those accounts.

The framing of the Estimates of Expenditure of the Survey Branch is, I believe, even now entrusted to Mr. Miller.

I am decisively of opinion, however, that his qualifications are not equal to those of Mr. Cohen, who is specially adapted by training and general experience for the headship of this important branch.

This officer has had 18 years service, and graduated in the Treasury; he has held the position of Accountant in the Stamps Office, and also in this Department.

The Account Branch was re-constructed by Mr. Cohen, and is now conducted on the lines laid down by him, and so far as the Board could judge, was in perfect working order.

The Estimates (both of Revenue and Expenditure) for the Department are framed under Mr. Cohen’s supervision, which is alone an experience of considerable value.

In conclusion, I desire to add, that having viewed this matter in every possible light, I am firmly of opinion that the success of the new branch will altogether depend upon the vigour, capacity, and experience of the officer selected to conduct it, and I certainly think that Mr. Cohen’s experience as an accountant, and general knowledge of the working of this Department as well as that of the Treasury, place him distinctively before all others as the best possible choice for the position.

8th March, 1887.

WM. HOUSTON.

I have read this memo. to Mr. Traill (Chairman of the Board) who desires me to state that, while he fully recognizes that my conclusions may reasonably follow the premises—the latter are in some essential particulars derived from information and knowledge personal to myself, and not in the evidence collected by the Board.—W.H., 9/3/87.

SCHEDULES SHOWING THE PROPOSED REMODELLED BRANCHES WITH THE NAMES OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES RECOMMENDED.

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Various Officers.

	£	s.	d.		Years of Service.	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Appeal Court.....	700	0	0	Wilson F. H. †.....	*11	No alteration.
Controller of Drafting	600	0	0	.....	.....	See special remarks in report.
Inspector of L.L. Boards and Crown L. Offices	550	0	0	Curry H. C. †.....	16	See confidential report re Lease Branch. The effect of this will be merely to restore Mr. Curry to his legitimate post.
Clerk to Chief Inspector	165	0	0	Meads A. E. †.....	4	No alteration.
3 Emergency Land Agents, at £320.....	960	0	0	Edwards John †.....	15	do
				Boot O. A. C. †.....	11	do
				Gibson G. H. †.....	*4	do
Emergency Clerk (14s. 6d. per day).....	226	18	6	Wilmott G.	3	Temporarily only. See confidential report various officers.

Ministerial Branch.

1 Clerk in Charge	250	0	0	Atterbury B. J. †.....	2	
1 Record Clerk	200	0	0	Ramsay J. A. †.....	3	Increase, £60.
1 Assistant Record Clerk	150	0	0	Legg R.	4	do £56 2s.
1 Junior Clerk and Advertising	78	5	0	Arcus J. A.	2	

Conditional Sales Branch.

1 Clerk in Charge	440	0	0	Capper W. H. †.....	13	No alteration.
1 Administrative Clerk	250	0	0	Swete F. B. †.....	6	Increase, £60.
1 Do	250	0	0	Fletcher W. R.	4	do £132 12s. 6d., should be staff. See confidential report.
1 Schedule Clerk.....	160	0	0	Bennett †.....	5	Decrease, £30.
1 Do	160	0	0	Tindall †.....	10	do £30 (from C.S.)

Certificate Sub-Branch.

1 Sub-Head	250	0	0	Wilkinson H.	11	Increase, £15 5s.; should be staff.
1 Preparation of Certificates.....	200	0	0	O'Brien M. O.	5	Decrease, £11 5s. 6d. do
1 Do for Deeds and Lists for Chairman	175	0	0	Nicholson W. T.	3	Increase, £18 10s. do
1 Do do do	175	0	0	Snell J. S. †.....	.....	Decrease, £15.
1 Room Records	150	0	0	Purcell	1½	Increase, £40 9s.
1 Do	100	0	0	Kenny	2	do £21 15s. do

Registration and Transfer Sub-Branch.

1 Sub-Head	350	0	0	Yorke J. R. †.....	11	Increase, £10.
1 Register Supervisor and Assistant Transfer Examiner.	275	0	0	Way E. F. †.....	9	do £85.
1 Register-keeper	200	0	0	Rich H. P. †.....	16	Decrease, £140.
1 Do	200	0	0	Griffin F. W.	2	Increase, £82 12s. 6d.
1 Do	200	0	0	Miles J. R. †.....	12	Decrease, £40.
1 Do	200	0	0	Craig C. †.....	4	Increase, £100.
1 Do	200	0	0	Gibson T.	2	do £82 12s. 6d.
1 Do	200	0	0	Croft H.	21	Decrease, £50 1s. 5½d.
1 Do	200	0	0	Cope C. †.....	15	do £90.
1 Room Records	150	0	0	Arnold A. J.	13	do £40.
1 Do	100	0	0	Drury G. †.....	3	No alteration.

Records Sub-Branch.

1 Sub-Head	340	0	0	M'Guanne J. P. †.....	11	No alteration.
1 Second Clerk (notation and distribution).....	250	0	0	Penny C. W.	11	Increase, £62 4s.; should be staff.
1 Principal Record-keeper	250	0	0	Harpur F. M. †.....	.....	do £10.
1 Record-keeper (General Correspondence) ...	200	0	0	Stephenson F. W. †.....	4	Increase, £35.
1 Assistant—to search, connect, and note, &c.	150	0	0	Palmer E. W. †.....	7	do £9 3s.
1 Do do do do	150	0	0	Pownall J.	4	do £10; should be staff.
1 Do do do do	150	0	0	Jordan S. A. †.....	4	do £10.
1 General Assistant	120	0	0	Buckworth	4	do £2 12s. 6d.
1 Do	120	0	0	Dunn A.	5	Decrease, £36 10s. (from Charting).
1 Do	120	0	0	M'Lennan J. A. †.....	8	do £30 (from Alienation).
1 Do	120	0	0	Robinson F. S.	1½	do £36 10s. (from C.S.).
1 Do	100	0	0	Landers A. J. †.....	4	No alteration (from Alienation).
1 Youth	50	0	0	Johnson L. H.	1	do (from Reserves).

* Indicates previous service. † Indicates already on staff.

STAFF RECOMMENDED—continued.

Miscellaneous Branch.

	£	s.	d.		Years of Service.	
1 Clerk in charge	440	0	0	De Low R. H.†	13	No alteration.
1 Second Officer—Reserves, Deductions, &c.	275	0	0	O'Dwyer J. E.†	11	Increase, £35.
1 Third do Alienation	275	0	0	Marr E. C.	9	Should be staff; increase, £1 2s. 6d.
1 Head Record Clerk—Miscellaneous Registers	250	0	0	Ferris J. R.	10	do do £5 5s.
1 Clerk—Notification and Revocation of Reserves	200	0	0	Hopkins W. H.	5	do do £12 4s.
1 Record Clerk—Alienation	175	0	0	Stuart W.†	6	do do £15.
1 Clerk—Special Purchase Registers	150	0	0	Macdonnell A.†	4	do do £10.
1 Do Money Registers	150	0	0	Warrington J.	2	Decrease, £22 3s.
1 Do Special Arrears, Notifications to Applicant.	150	0	0	Pugh T.	2	do £6 10s.
1 Clerk—I.P. Registers and Clerical Work ...	150	0	0	Crowley C. W.	2	do £6 10s.
1 Record Clerk Assistant—Miscellaneous Registers.	120	0	0	Hancock	2	Increase, £11 9s.
1 Clerk—Executive Council Minutes and Instructions to Surveyors.	110	0	0	Stevens J. G.	3	do 9s.
1 Clerk—Receiving and Despatching Miscellaneous Papers.	110	0	0	Watson W. J.	2	do 9s.
1 Clerk—Assistant to Head of Alienation	110	0	0	Morris E.	2	do 9s.
1 Do Counter and Miscellaneous Work	80	0	0	Walker T.	1	do £1 15s.
1 Do Indexing Requisitions from District Surveyor.	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....
1 Youth—generally useful	60	0	0	Perry A.	1	Increase, £10.
1 Do do	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Correspondence Branch.

1 Clerk in charge	300	0	0	Thompson H. C.†	1	Already on staff; no alteration.
1 Correspondence Clerk	240	0	0	Davis T.†	10	do do
1 Do do	240	0	0	Rose A. G.	9	Should be staff; increase, £44 7s. 6d.
1 Do do	200	0	0	Bingle W. D.	2	do do £44.
1 Do do	200	0	0	Evans G.	2	do do £47s. 6d.
1 Do do	100	0	0	Macdonnell R. A.	3	Already on staff; no alteration.
1 Do do	100	0	0	Janieson R.	2	Increase, £6 2s.
1 Record and Despatch Clerk	75	0	0	Hall A. T.	1½	do £25.

Lease Branch.

1 Clerk in Charge	350	0	0	Williams F.†	13	Increase, £10.
1 Do at Registers	250	0	0	Howard W. H.	12	No alteration, should be staff.
1 Do Administrative	250	0	0	Ferris H. P.	8	Increase, £15 5s., should be staff.
1 Do do	200	0	0	Wallis A. A.	4	do £60.
1 Do do	200	0	0	Wiley F. S.	2	do £43 10s.
1 Do do	200	0	0	Baker R. W.	2	do £43 10s.
1 Do do Assistant	190	0	0	McClatchie A.†	5	No alteration from C.S. Br.
1 Record Clerk	200	0	0	Croft J. P.†	12	Decrease, £90.
1 Do Assistant and Despatch	150	0	0	Wehr A. J. S.	2	do £6 10s.

Occupation Branch (Clerical).

1 Clerk in Charge	340	0	0	Landers E. C.†	15	No alteration.
1 Do for Registers and Transfers	250	0	0	Edson F. M.†	7	Reduced £40.
1 Do Homestead Leases—old Act refunds ..	250	0	0	Green J.†	11	Increase, £10.
1 Do Special Leases—Trespass	200	0	0	Aylward H. J.†	5	do £10.
1 Do Annual and Scrub Leases	200	0	0	Davis W. L.†	5	do £35.
1 Record Clerk	200	0	0	Vincent F. W.†	21	Decrease, £65.
1 Do Do (Assist.) Despatch, Counter, &c.	150	0	0	Bell W.	9	do £61 5s. 6d.
1 Adjustment and calculation Pastoral Rents...	200	0	0	Hay J.	4	do £19 2s. } From
1 Do do do	200	0	0	Pike G. H.	4	do £19 2s. } Charting
1 Do do do	200	0	0	Davis E. T.	4	do £19 2s. } Branches.

The work for the last three is quite temporary.

Combined Account Branches, also Stores.

1 Head of Account Branches, &c.	500	0	0	Landers J. F.†	32	See Special memo., reduction, £50.
1 Assistant to ditto	400	0	0	Barnes F. E.†	21	Increase, £50.
1 2nd Accountant & Chief Examiner of Accounts	350	0	0	Miller D.†	12	Increase, £10.
1 3rd Do do (Ministerial)	290	0	0	Ireland T.†	7	No alteration.
1 Pay Clerk	275	0	0	Alphen T.†	13	Reduction, £15.
1 Assistant Examiner of Accounts	260	0	0	Hack F. G.†	14	do £20.
1 Do do	260	0	0	Eldershaw N. E.†	12	Increase, £60.
1 Do do	225	0	0	Usher R. W.	11	Should be staff; decrease, £9 15s.
1 Do do	225	0	0	Campbell E.	2	Increase, £37 4s.
1 Ledger-keeper	250	0	0	Twine A. F.	12	Might have Staff appt. (vide Conf. Report.) Reduction, £50.
1 Do	250	0	0	Baldwin R.	10	Should be staff; reduction, £25.
1 Do	250	0	0	Brodie C. W.	7	do no alteration.
1 Do	250	0	0	Caspy P. W.	5	do increase, £25.
1 Do (Ministerial)	250	0	0	Barnes J. W.	1	do do £62 4s.
1 Appropriation Ledger Keeper	250	0	0	Biggar J. G.	10	do decrease, 8s.
1 Adjustment Clerk	240	0	0	Christie C. I.	7	do increase, £5 5s.
1 Assistant Do	150	0	0	Calvert W. M.	4	Decrease, £6 10s.
1 Abstract Clerk	220	0	0	Gregory A. II.	10	Should be staff; increase, 18s.
1 Cash Account-keeper	220	0	0	McMillan W.	9	do do 18s.
1 Do	220	0	0	McDonnell W. J.	8	do do 18s.
1 Advice Clerk (Salary and Abstract books) ...	200	0	0	Callinan W. W.†	9	Increase, £10.
1 Cash Book Keeper (Ministerial)	190	0	0	Calloway W. J.†	5	No alteration.
1 Advice and Adjustment (Ministerial)	93	18	0	Robinson S. J.	2	do
1 Room Records and Petty Cash	120	0	0	Smith R. S.	3	Increase, £10 9s.

Stores, Sub-Branch.

1 Clerk in Charge	250	0	0	Calloway R.†	10	Increase, £60.
1 Assistant	150	0	0	Chalmers A.	5	Decrease, £6 10s.
1 Do	100	0	0	Boyle —	5	Decrease, £56 10.

* Indicates previous service. † Indicates already on staff.

COMBINED STAFF RECOMMENDED.

New Deeds Branch, combining existing Deeds, Diagram, Description, and Noting.

	£	s.	d.		Years of Service.	
1	400	0	0	M'Kern F.†	11	Increase, £10.
1	300	0	0	North H.†	12	Decrease, £15.
1	250	0	0	Peel G.	11	Should be staff; increase, £23 1s. 6d.
1	250	0	0	Farnsworth W.†	11	Increase, £10.
1	250	0	0	Webster W.†	12	Decrease, £100.
1	250	0	0	Underwood R. G.†	21	do £100.
1	250	0	0	Neill W. J.†	9	do £65.
1	250	0	0	Shepherd J.	5	Should be staff; increase, £30 18s.
1	200	0	0	Garvin W. C.	4	Increase, £12 4s.
1	200	0	0	Callaway C. J.†	9	No alteration.
1	200	0	0	Wilcox W.	8	Increase, £12 4s.
1	150	0	0	Bolton F.	4	do £24 6s.

STAFF RECOMMENDED.

Roads Branch.

1	400	0	0	Winder W.†	12	Increase, £85.
1	320	0	0	Nilson A.†	14	do £5.
1	320	0	0	Mackay G. A.†	10	do £5.
1	250	0	0	Board A. S.	9	Should be staff; reduction, 8s.
1	250	0	0	Blaxland L. H.†	10	Reduction, £15.
1	250	0	0	Eliis G. O.	6	Should be staff; reduction, 8s.
1	250	0	0	Campbell R. A.	*5	Reduction, 8s.
1	250	0	0	Heady J.	9	do 8s.
1	250	0	0	Ogden G.	9	do 8s.
1	220	0	0	Oberg J. A.	5	Increase, 18s.
1	220	0	0	Fawns T. H.	3	From Occupation; increase, £32 4s.
1	220	0	0	Rich H. P.	*1	From Charting; do 18s.
1	120	0	0	Spark E.	3	Increase, £5.
1	120	0	0	Loveridge W. D.	3	do £5.
1	200	0	0	Brett W.	4	Reduction, £34 15s.
1	120	0	0	Carpenter G. P.	4	do £36 10s.

Since writing my minute of yesterday upon the Board's Report, I have decided that Mr. Stopps should retain the position of Draftsman in charge of the Roads Branch, at a salary of £450 per annum, which he has accepted. The salary (£400) proposed by the Board may be reduced to £315; and the two salaries of £320 each also reduced to £315. Should the staff prove to be over-officered, one of the officers receiving £250 per annum may be transferred to one of the vacant positions, with like salary attached, in the Compiling Branch. T. G., 30/3/87.

New Miscellaneous Charting Branch.

1	450	0	0		.....
1	250	0	0	Fowler C. A. W.†	9	Reduction, £15.
1	250	0	0	Alexander S.†	10	do £15.
1	250	0	0	Purves T.	11	Should be staff; reduction, 8s.
1	250	0	0	Skolton R. C.	10	do do 8s.
1	200	0	0	Hay R. D.	6	do do £19 2s.
1	200	0	0	M'Roberts F.	5	do do £19 2s.
1	300	0	0	M'Lean R.†	12	From Res.; decrease, £15.
1	250	0	0	Tivey S.	8	Should be staff; reduction, 8s.
1	205	0	0	M'Intyre W.†	12	No alteration.
1	115	0	0	Noble E. G.	5	Increase, £23 2s.
1	250	0	0	Pike J. F.	8	Should be staff; reduction, 8s.
1	250	0	0	Bergelin W.	*3	do do 8s.
1	250	0	0	Balhausen O. W.	7	do do 8s.
1	250	0	0	Ridley —	9	do do 8s.
1	250	0	0	Murphy —	9	do do 8s.
1	250	0	0	Harvey J.	11	do do 8s.
1	200	0	0	Burt R. H.	1	do increase, £43 10s.
1	150	0	0	Fry F. E.†	3	Cadet; increase, £35.
1	200	0	0	Dove W. N.†	8	Decrease, £40.
...	75	0	0	Julian J.	1	do £3 15s.
...	750	0	0		.....

* Indicates previous service. † Indicates already on staff.

SPECIAL MEMO.

DRAFTSMAN IN CHARGE OF NEW MISC. BR.

THE Board are agreed that either Mr. T. Stevens (£525, 23 years service) or Mr. C. J. Saunders (£390, 13 years service) should have this appointment, which is £450.

Mr. Fitzgerald urges Mr. Stevens, on the grounds of seniority, and of his having suffered several injustices of late.

Mr. Houston strongly prefers Mr. C. Saunders, on the grounds of his wider and more recent experience, unexpended energy, and special aptitude.

Mr. Trill declines to express a preference because there happens to be scarcely any evidence before the Board with respect to Mr. Saunders.

The Board therefore respectfully declare themselves unable to come to a decision between the two officers, and submit the matter to the Under Secretary to advise the Minister.

Vide Confidential Report re Mr. Stevens.

W. H. T.
R. D. F.
W. H.

5th March, 1887.

STAFF RECOMMENDED—continued.

Compiling Branch.

	£	s.	d.		Years of Service.		
1	Draftsman in Charge	500	0	0	Willis J. A. C.†	33	Reduction, £100.
1	Sub-Head	350	0	0	Vantia E. S.†	11	Increase, £35.
1	Do	320	0	0	M'Lean J. A.†	12	do £5.
1	Examiner of Compilations	275	0	0	Gemmel W.†	10	do £10.
1	Do	275	0	0	Lloyd E. S.†	5	do £35.
1	Draftsman, map of Colony	270	0	0	Morgan, J. A.	8	Ought to be staff; increase, £19 12s.
1	Do city plan	270	0	0	Paton A.	6	do do £19 12s.
1	Do do	270	0	0	Valc R. W.	4	do do £50 18s.
1	Do feature, connection, and town surveys.	220	0	0	White G. W.	4	From Charting; increase, 18s.
1	Do do	220	0	0	Dobbie S.	*1	From Reserves; do 18s.
1	Do do	220	0	0	Bradford C. B.	5	Increase, 18s.
1	Do do	220	0	0	Julian L.	*1	do 18s.
1	Do do	200	0	0	Forster L. J.	3	Should be staff (from Charting); increase, £12 4s.
1	Do do	200	0	0	Cabill P. J.†	5	From Charting; increase, £10.
1	Do do	200	0	0	Copola P.	3	Increase, £12 4s.
1	Draftsman—charting reserves	250	0	0	Bush G.†	12	From Reserves; decrease, £15.
1	Do do	250	0	0	White J. R.†	5	From Charting; increase, £10.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Hardwick T. H.†	5	From Reserves; do £10.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Jensen F.	10	From old misc. charting; decrease, 8s.
1	Clerk and plan custodian	100	0	0	Jenkins —	1	From misc., decrease, £56 10s.
1	Do do	100	0	0	Booth W.†	4	From Lease Branch; no alteration.
1	Draftsman—parish map compilations	250	0	0	Shaw M.†	8	Decrease, £15.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Foster T. W.	10	Should be staff; decrease, 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	M'Lean J. E.	10	do do 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Shepherd W.	10	do do 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	East A. W.	8	do do 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Rochford S. R.	11	Decrease, 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Hogan W.	12	do 8s.
1	Do do	250	0	0	Baker W.	*6	do 8s.
1	Do do	250	8	0	Le Forestier	11	do 8s.
1	Do do	250	8	0	Hullett E. H.	11	From misc. contract; decrease, 8s.
1	Junior Draftsman—parish compilations	170	0	0	Small O. W.	3	Cadet, increase £53.
1	Do do	170	0	0	Charlton P. E.	5	do £53.
1	Do do	150	0	0	Morath	3	do £33.
1	Do do	150	0	0	Shelton	3	do £33.
1	Do do	150	0	0	Herlihy	3	do £33.
1	Do do	150	0	0	Reynolds A. J.	3	do £33.
1	Do do	150	0	0	Sherring G. W.	3	do £33.
1	Draftsman do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			
1	Do do	250	0	0			

The seven appointments last indicated are left open. It is possible that some of the Senior Staff draftsmen, thrown out in readjusting other Branches, may prefer to accept these posts rather than go on superannuation. Otherwise there are available a number of fair draftsmen at less salaries than £250. Lists of officers unplaced are given separately.

1	Clerk	100	0	0	Booth W.†	4	From Lease Branch—No alteration.
1	Do						

Lithographic Branch, also Miscellaneous Contract Branch.

1	Draftsmen in Charge	450	0	0	Taylor J.†	23	Decrease, £40.
1	Lithographic Draftsman	350	0	0	Russell J. E. M.†	12	No alteration.
1	Do	350	0	0	Cobham J. B.†	16	do
1	Do	265	0	0	Christie C. S.†	16	do
1	Clerk	150	0	0	Landers J. F. B.	3	Increase, £25.

Printing Sub-Branch.

	Working Overseer	250	0	0	Inglis F.†	12	Increase, £15.
1	Printer	200	0	0	Ford P.†	16	
1	Do	150	0	0	Bernauer J.†	4	
1	Do	219	2	0	Lenthall R. H.	8	
1	Do	187	16	0	Twomey J. J.	6	
1	Do	187	16	0	Partridge W. J.	1	Zincographer.
1	Do	167	16	1	M'Donald W. C.	11	
1	Do	156	10	0	Malone J.	1	
1	Assistant Printer	117	7	6	Knight J.	5	
1	Do	109	11	0	Hogan J.	7	
1	Do	109	11	0	Baker J.	9	
1	Stone Polisher	109	11	0	Hanrahan	2	
1	Do	109	11	0	Killian W.	2	

No additions to permanent engagements should be made in this Branch.

Miscellaneous Contract Sub-Branch.

1	Draftsman (to give out work, examine contract tracings, and make tracings when required.)	250	0	0	Larkin	6	Reduction, 8s.
1	Do do do	250	0	0	Mitchell H. C.	8	do 8s.
1	Do do do	200	0	0	Schultz	*1	do £19 2s.
1	Do do do	200	0	0	Pring	*1	do £19 2s.
1	Do do do	200	0	0	Symons	5	do £19 2s.
1	Clerk	100	0	0	Maunsell R. J.	5	do £25 4s.

* Indicates previous service.

† Indicates already on staff.

STAFF RECOMMENDED—*continued.**Occupation Drafting Branch.*

	£	s.	d.		Years of Service.	
1 Draftsman in Charge	450	0	0			
1 Second Officer Inst. to Survey 143rd clause...	350	0	0	M'Minn A. B.†	14	Reduction, £40.
1 Investigations—Work from other Branches...	300	0	0	Crummer H. W.†	19	do £40.
1 Compensation claims	290	0	0	King G. H.†	*5	No alteration.
1 Charting Homestead Leases. Par. Map Records.	250	0	0	Windridge J. W.† ...	8	Reduction, £15.
1 Charting Run Boundaries	250	0	0	Freeman T. W.†	4	Increase, £30.
1 Do do	250	0	0	Barrow J.	11	Decrease, £63.
1 Do do	250	0	0	Counsel D.	*5	Increase, £15 5s.
1 Do do	250	0	0	Underwood F.	11	Decrease, 8s.
1 Eliminating Overlaps—Run Boundaries	250	0	0	Saunders D. N.	8	Increase, £30 18s.
1 Adjusting Forfeited Runs for Auction Lease	200	0	0	Lawrence M. J.	4	Decrease, £19 2s.
1 Do do do	200	0	0	Tye C. R.	4	do £19 2s.
1 Do do do	200	0	0	Peach H.	4	do £19 2s.
1 Examining claims for compensation	219	2	0	Franzen S.	4	{ About the same hitherto paid by the hour.
1 Do do	219	2	0	Soderborg T.	2	
1 Clerk	100	0	0	Freeman W. C.	2	Increase, £21 15s.

Plans Records Branch.

1 Clerk in charge	250	0	0	Outley†	11	Increase, £60.
1 Assistant	200	0	0	Lewis F. G.	6	Should be staff; increase, £12 4s.
1 Do	150	0	0	Simpson J.	7	Decrease, £40.
1 Do	150	0	0	Zouch C.†	8	do £40.
1 Do	100	0	0	Hirst W. L.	4	do £25 4s.
1 Do	100	0	0	Williams C. H.	12	do £37 16s.

Plans Sales Branch.

Clerk in charge	220	0	0	Fames†	10	Reduction, £20.
Assistant	170	0	0	Stobo R.†	6	do £20.
Do	156	10	0	Glanham C.	11	No alteration.

Plan Mounting Branch.

Mounter	150	0	0	Lutton J.†	9	No alteration.
Assistant Mounter and Clerk	*125	0	0	Gilbert	8	do

Surveyor-General's Correspondence and Records.

1 Correspondence Clerk	250	0	0	Briscoe E. J.†	12	Increase, £10.
1 Assistant do	150	0	0	Hunt A.	8	Should be staff; reduction, £37 16s.
1 Despatch Clerk, &c.	80	0	0	Spalding A. J.	2	Increase, £1 15s.
1 Record Clerk (measurement and Instr. records).	200	0	0	Butler W. J.	12	Should be staff; decrease, £19 2s.
1 Assistant Clerk (Surveyors' Districts, also Surveyors' journals).	100	0	0	Paton, G. J.	6	Should be staff; reduction, £37 16s.

Inquiry Office.

	£	s.	d.
Officer in charge	450	0	0
Clerk or Draftsman	200	0	0
Two Junior Clerks, at £75	150	0	0
	£800	0	0

† Indicates already on staff.

The Board recommend either Mr. Victor Cohen (£490) or Mr. Keating (£390) to be the Officer in charge. Other posts—salaries to be provided. Posts may be filled later.

W. H. T.
R. H. D.
W. H.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- A. Specimen of a Town Plan unnecessarily re-compiled and re-drawn on the stone, with report by Mr. J. C. Willis.
- B. Report of Mr. Vautin on the relative merits of photographic negatives (film) and zinc plates as substitutes for lithographic stones.
- C. Specimens of results obtained from ordinary autographic ink, as compared with the alleged patent process used in the Department.
- D. Requisitions for and orders to supply Lithographic Stones and other stores.
- E. Specimen of Memorandum Headings, Diagrams, and Circulars, executed by hand on lithographic stones.

NOTE.—It has been found impossible within the time at command to include in print the appendices enumerated above, which accompanied the report by the Board, dated 26th February, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT AND EVIDENCE :

BOARD OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 April, 1887.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

Board of Inquiry into the Department of Works.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS INQUIRY BOARD.

(REPORT AND EVIDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 April, 1887.

Minute by the Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 December, 1886.

Appointment of Commission to Inquire into Works Department.

I DEEM it desirable, in view of the representations made that there are far more officers in the Government Departments than the requirements of the Service demand, and the necessity that exists at the present time for retrenchment, that inquiry should be made during the recess to ascertain in what way reductions can best be effected. If it is found that the duties to be performed can be carried out by a smaller number of hands than are now engaged it is desirable that a system of retrenchment should be adopted, so far as time will permit, in preparing the Estimates of Expenditure for 1887.

In order that the efficiency of the Service may not be interfered with by any immature scheme, it is necessary that investigation should precede any considerable reductions, so that any changes that are necessary may be made without interfering with the proper discharge of public work. To carry out such investigation, and to report to me with as little delay as possible, and in time for the preparation of the Estimates, I appoint Mr. J. Y. Mills, Mr. J. E. F. Coyle, and Mr. T. F. Waller, who will be assisted by the head of each branch as it is under examination, as a Commission of Inquiry into the working of this department of the Public Service, and wish them to direct their attention, as far as practicable, to ascertain—

- (1.) The amount of work to be performed.
- (2.) The method of performing it.
- (3.) The diligence of the employees in carrying out their work.
- (4.) The suitability, or otherwise, of the buildings and rooms in which the work is done.
- (5.) Whether the system of management is sufficiently stringent that it can be ascertained whether clerks absent themselves during office hours, and, if so, strictly on public business.
- (6.) Whether the present system of recording and transmitting papers between the various offices and officers can be simplified.
- (7.) To carefully go through each branch of the department—the Under Secretary's office, Harbours and Rivers, Roads, Railways (administrative), and Colonial Architect's,—and to report in what way a reduction can best be made in the number engaged, including permanent and temporary officers.

I wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners to this fact: that it has been asserted for years past that the Civil Service has been greatly overmanned, and, through political appointments and otherwise, has grown to much larger proportions than is necessary, so that even before the extension of the office hours the number of officers was in excess of the actual requirements of the Service. If this were so before the hours were lengthened, it must be still more true now the time has been extended from 4 to 5 o'clock, and a reduction proportionate, or nearly proportionate, to the time gained should be possible.

To assist the Commission in obtaining the fullest information, I must request all officers and others called upon by the Board to render every assistance in respect to supplying any particulars required in furtherance of the object sought.

W.J.L.

The Under Secretary will please forward a copy of this minute to-day to the head of each department.—W.J.L., 14/12/86. Heads of branches to note.—J.R., 14/12/86. Ch.A.G., 14/12/86. J.W., 14/12/86. W.C.B., 14/12/86. Copies to Commissioner for Railways, Engineer-in-Chief of Railways, Engineer-in-Chief Harbours and Rivers, Commissioner for Roads, Colonial Architect.—15/12/86. Inform heads of branches that Mr. Coyle has been added to the Board.—J.R., 16/12/86. Done.—16/12/86.

The Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

15 December, 1886.

With reference to our inquiry, we shall be glad if you will cause us to be furnished with a plan showing the buildings occupied by the various branches of the Department, the rooms (size, &c.), and connections, together with the responsible officer in charge of each room.

In order to more clearly show the different branches, we would suggest that each branch is edged with a distinctive colour, and the rooms numbered for reference. As we wish this to be one of the first steps, we should like to have the information at once; and it might be got out roughly, to avoid the time that would be taken in preparing an elaborate plan.

Yours faithfully,

J. Y. MILLS.

T. F. WALLER.

Let this information be got out to-day.—W.J.L., 16/12/86.

Urgent. Done. J.R. 16/12/86.

C. Robinson, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 December, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that having been verbally requested by the Honorable the Minister for Public Works to make provision for the shorthand-writing required to be done in connection with the Commission of Inquiry now sitting, I have engaged Mr. Herbert Robinson to do the work of transcription which, as I explained to the Minister, it would be impossible for me to undertake. The ordinary rate for this service is 1s. per folio for each copy supplied. The rate which I have arranged is to be charged in this instance is 6d. per folio for each copy.

The press of work at the Government Printing Office has been so great that I am informed that it will not be possible for the Government Printer to put the evidence into type for the next two months. Under those circumstances the Commissioners being anxious to complete their inquiry in the shortest time, arrangements have been made to supply them with four copies of the evidence simultaneously.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. ROBINSON.

Submitted, 30/12/86.—J.R.

Approved.—W.J.L., 5/1/87.

Inform, 6/1/87.—J.R.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to C. Robinson, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 6 January, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of Mr. Herbert Robinson being engaged to transcribe shorthand-writing in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Public Works, with remuneration at the rate of 6d. per folio for each copy made.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

C. Robinson, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 January, 1887.

In view of the approaching session of Parliament I shall be compelled to relinquish the work of the Commission of Inquiry into the Public Works Department.

In the absence of the Honorable the Minister for Works from Sydney I have, under the direction of the Commissioners, arranged with Mr. Charles A. Bernays to take up the duties which I have been attending to.

I may mention that the shorthand and secretarial service required is extremely arduous, having occupied my time about fourteen hours a day. The arrangement with Mr. Bernays is that he shall do the work for the ordinary fees, namely, three guineas per diem, this being of course irrespective of transcription.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. ROBINSON.

Submitted.—J.R., 10/1/87.

Approved.—W.J.L., 14/1/87.

Inform.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to C. Robinson, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 January, 1887.

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of the acceptance of your resignation as Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of this Department, as requested in your letter of the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 January, 1887.

We have now the honor to comply with your request that we should hand you a progress report, but desire that you shall understand that the question of reduction in the Railway Department is of such magnitude, necessitating such close inspection and personal examination of so many officers, that you will readily comprehend that this Progress Report, owing to the short time the Commission has been in existence, must of necessity go but little into detail touching only as it were upon the various leading points forced upon our notice and upon which we think we can offer suggestions resulting, even at this early stage of our investigation, in substantial retrenchment.

We propose in this Progress Report to limit ourselves to suggestions relating only to the construction and existing lines branches of the railway, leaving for a future report the dealing with the details of the greater part of the inner working of the clerical, book-keeping, traffic, storekeeping, and other divisions, and not at present in anyway to touch upon the other Departments of the Civil Service included in our Commission, viz., Harbors and Rivers, Roads and Bridges, Under Secretary for Public Works, and Colonial Architect's, owing to the impossibility of our investigating them within the time up to the present at our disposal.

Looking

Looking broadly at the urgency of the question of retrenchment in the Public Service we are of opinion that as far as the departments we have referred to (other than the railways) are concerned they can only be properly dealt with by legislation, or, in other words, by the passing of a comprehensive measure of Local Government *with assured finance*; the creating of Harbor Trusts which would take over the present Department of Harbors and Rivers, retaining such officers as required, relieving the Government of all responsibility and expense further than the naming in London of a consulting Marine Engineer of high standing for the purpose of advising the Government upon any proposed scheme of harbour improvement submitted by the Trusts.

As regards all municipal bodies upon them we think should devolve the carrying out of water supply and sewerage. Building of bridges and making of roads and other local works now performed by Government under the heading of roads and bridges we would in the same way hand over to local bodies such as shire councils and road boards and thus get rid of two enormous ever increasing and unprofitable branches of the Public Service.

With reference to the Colonial Architect's Department we have little or no hesitation in saying that we will be able to suggest a plan which will reduce its dimensions and curtail its expenditure.

Returning to the subject matter of this report we see plainly that if retrenchment of a valuable and permanent character is to be instituted the first step will be the amalgamation of the separate, and we regret to say conflicting and antagonistic, branches of the Railway Department, namely, the construction and maintenance branches. So far as we can understand, the present recognised legal head of the department is the Commissioner for Railways, and we presume were a Board of Commissioners to be created all branches and officers of the railways would be under its control. The Commissioner therefore should be, we think, recognised not only by the Government and the law but also by every individual officer in the Service.

We therefore propose that the Engineer-in-Chief should have control over the construction and maintenance of railways having under him two competent Assistant Engineers, one to have charge of construction the other of maintenance, both being primarily responsible to the Engineer-in-Chief and all subject to the Commissioner or Board of Commissioners. These gentlemen, we are of opinion, should be procured from some of the great centres of railway work in Great Britain or America, to be appointed for a period of five years and to be eligible for reappointment if thought desirable for a further period of five years only, thus ensuring the keeping pace with the successive strides of an ever progressive science. In the event of the office of Engineer-in-Chief becoming vacant it should be filled up in like manner.

As these gentlemen would have to work together and confer with the Commissioner or Board of Commissioners his or their immediate officers, such as the traffic managers, the interlocking engineer, the designing and arranging of stations-yards, and general accommodation, would be carried out so as to ensure the greatest efficiency and safety with the least possible expenditure, and so far as practicable avoiding the necessity for alterations and additions which are now constantly occurring by reason of the alterations and destruction of the works constructed by one department not meeting with the approval or requirements of the other. And we make these remarks because the evidence before us shows that had the Commissioner and his officers, the interlocking engineer, and the traffic manager been consulted more frequently by the head of the construction branch, many alterations and consequent heavy expense would have been avoided.

The necessity for this change of system has been forced upon us from the very outset of our investigation by reason of the antagonism that is displayed between the heads of the rival branches of the service, and has, we have no hesitation in saying, been the cause of useless expenditure if not wilful waste of immense sums of public money which would have been saved, had those officers whose duty it was to protect the public interest conferred together, and so executed the works at the commencement that the large expenditures deemed advisable by the Existing Lines Branch would not have been necessary in order to make new lines workable, with due regard for the safety of the travelling public.

We cannot pass from this portion of our letter without directing your attention to clause 17, page 12, of our Report, regarding the feeling between the Construction and Existing Lines Branches, resulting not only in an immense and unnecessary expenditure of public money upon works and alterations, but also the maintaining of two large and expensive staffs, which can only be looked upon as an unnecessary tax, besides the relaxing of that discipline peculiarly necessary in matters relating to railway service, all tending to culminate in making what should otherwise be a large source of profit to the State, if not an actual loss an unprofitable undertaking.

As each new line now in course of construction is opened for traffic we have ample evidence that unless the existing condition of affairs is altered, and the railway service placed upon a sound business footing, the low per centage of profits now obtainable will yearly diminish profits which to an appreciable extent exist only on paper, and to which we will more particularly refer in a future report.

The question of surveys of land resumed for railway purposes, both for the construction and existing lines, is so important that we deem it necessary to at once draw your attention to what seems to us to be such a loose and incorrect system of surveying as to make it impossible that errors of such a nature have not occurred which may invalidate titles leading to claims arising, the settling of which will probably result in serious loss to the country. This subject will be reviewed by us at greater length hereafter, and we will therefore content ourselves at present with pointing out what we consider to be the absolute inaccuracy of the present system; and we would strongly urge upon Government the necessity of all future surveys of land being made by surveyors licensed under the Real Property Act. The plans of such surveys to pass through the Surveyor-General's Department, thus ensuring as is not now the case, that the land conveyed to the Crown is actually the land over which the railway is constructed.

"The adoption of this suggestion would also have the advantage of enabling the Government to dispense with the services of the staff surveyors of land resumed, and who form another of the many unnecessary and separate branches of the railway service.

We have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER, Chairman,	} Members of the Commission.
J. Y. MILLS,	
J. E. F. COYLE, M. Inst. C.E.	

Progress Report—Construction Branch.

PROPOSED reductions presuming that the construction and maintenance of Railways are under one head, with an Assistant Engineer-in-Chief over each branch.

Surveying and Drafting Branch.	Dispensing with present Surveying and Drafting Branch, and re-engaging such officers as may be found absolutely necessary in surveying and drafting for the whole Department.
Inspecting Engineer. Mr. Drewitt's Staff.	Dispensing with Inspecting Engineer and two Assistant Engineers on Construction. Giving notice of the dispensing with Mr. Drewitt and staff, including architects, draftsmen and surveyors, if any, and re-engaging only such officers as may be found necessary, and under a younger and more active head.
Mr. Quodling's Staff	Giving notice to Mr. Quodling and the Clerical Staff under him, that their services will not be required, as we propose the transferring of the Book-keeping Department to (as it ought to be in any case) the Railway Accountant's Department.
Cadets.	Dispensing with all cadets in the Department and abandoning the system, as we think it would be more to the advantage of the service to fill up vacancies by appointments from the great centres of railway work; thus ensuring having men with a knowledge of the most recent improvements in construction and working, in place of (as under the present system of cadets) obtaining only a number of young men half trained, who, in the majority of cases, are turned out with no professional standing, useless to themselves and to the country, having been brought up in a school to a great extent now obsolete.

EXISTING LINES DEPARTMENT.

District Engineers and Staff.

Dispensing with the services of the Engineer of Existing Lines; also, the Deputy District Resident Assistant Engineers and Surveyors. Reducing the number of inspectors now under them, and replacing the latter, where necessary, by competent and better educated men. As it is our opinion that there is too much supervision and of too expensive a nature, the real work devolving for the most part on inspectors who, in many cases, are shown by the evidence to be unable to prepare the pay sheets and perform other simple clerical work properly appertaining to their position and the high salaries paid them. In adopting the proposed scheme of amalgamation of the two branches, these inspectors would naturally come under the direct control of the Assistant Engineer-in-Chief; or, if the appointment be found necessary, under a Resident Engineer of Existing Lines. Owing to many of the inspectors at present employed, a large and expensive clerical staff now exists for the performance of duties which better educated men would, to a large extent, undertake themselves.

Architects, Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Notice to be given to all architects, surveyors and draftsmen, that their services will be dispensed with at an early date; and this because the new system, as proposed by us, would provide for one department only, and containing, if necessary, members of each of the professions, but under one head and not, as is now the case, each engineer having an engineering, architectural, surveying and drafting branch under his immediate control. The entire drafting of the departments, under the system now in vogue, has grown into its present large dimensions owing to (as far as we can see) preparing special designs for every new work, alteration, or addition to work; even where the addition is merely the duplication of a building fresh drawings are prepared of the original plan, where a tracing would meet all the requirements.

The very objectionable method of what we call making work would be obviated to a very large extent, if not altogether, by the introduction of a uniform system of standard drawings which, with the accumulated improvements suggested by experience, would in a short time result in the department possessing plans of bridges, stations, sheds, shops, &c., &c., of a most complete and perfect character, and, what is still more necessary, of designs fitted for the requirements of the service, which cannot be said to be now the case, utility being in many instances not the primary consideration. By lithographing these standard drawings on inexpensive paper, plans of the various works with quantities would always be available at a moments notice at a cost of a few pence each. Lithographs used as working drawings being mounted on cloth by the persons using them.

It is needless at present going further in this matter, as it will be obvious to everyone that the reduction in the cost of the preparation of plans will be immense, as also in the erection of buildings as the plans of stations, &c., &c., could be completed in parts, the extensions being made at such times as the requirements of the service demanded. The question of the necessity of maintaining an architectural staff at all is to our mind doubtful; as far as our experience goes the class of work now undertaken by the architect and his staff should really be undertaken by the engineering draughting department, inasmuch as any buildings requiring architectural skill or knowledge cannot be other than the designing of outside large stations, such as at Albury, Bathurst, and places of like importance, and for which a plan of an elevation could, if found necessary, be obtained from outside architects and submitted for approval to the proper officers.

Time-keepers and clerical branches.

Notice to be given to the time-keepers and clerical branches attached to the District Engineers and their subordinates that their services will be dispensed with at an early date, and this action we deem necessary as we feel satisfied that this branch of the service is greatly overmanned, and it will be impossible to effect a proper cure in any other way, as this step would enable the Minister or the Commissioner to engage only such officers as may actually be required, and to take care that those engaged are fitted for the positions by satisfactory credentials showing previous training.

Inspectors of permanent way and gangers.

Our investigations not having advanced sufficiently to say whether the number employed of the latter is excessive or otherwise; we in this Progress Report do not intend to deal with them further than to submit that possibly reductions to some extent may be made in their number. The inspectors we have dealt with in our reduction schedule for existing lines.

Other

Other inspectors, such as for iron bridges, timber bridges, brickwork, stations, timber, signals, and telegraphs, &c., &c., we think should also receive notice that their services will probably be dispensed with at any early date, as we feel satisfied that an amalgamation of these offices would result in a material reduction without in any way impairing the supervision necessary to insure the proper maintenance of the railways or endangering the safety of the public, more particularly as we would advise the erection of iron bridges large and small in the first instance, as we understand the Existing Lines Branch are renewing all bridges in iron and masonry, and this change however we advise owing to the repeated statements as to the heavy expense entailed by constant renewals of timber bridges, made necessary by the depredations of the white ants, and rapid decay of timber from other causes which we are in evidence assured it is impossible to guard against, and therefore impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the life of such structures.

As to the truth of these statements we have not as yet any evidence of facts to go by, not having been shown the expenses per annum in the different districts for the maintenance or renewals of wooden bridges and culverts, nor yet any statement showing the class of timber used, the life of such timber, the qualities of the different sorts, and the ages of the various structures now on the older lines. These remarks apply more particularly to the wooden structures on the trunk lines, as it seems to us that the inspection is in any case out of all proportion, more especially if proper precautions had been adopted in selecting the material which a lengthened experience of the durability of timber under various conditions in this Colony ought to have suggested.

Payment of wages to be monthly instead of fortnightly as at present. The adoption of this system would not we think receive much (if any) opposition, nor would it entail any hardship on the individual if a month's notice of the change were given, while on the other hand it would mean a direct saving to the Government in interest of about £12,000 per annum, while no loss would be sustained by the men, as they would not be charged more for their goods by the storekeepers if they paid monthly instead of fortnightly, and further, there would be no peculiar innovation in the change, as many of the employees in the civil service are now paid monthly, and we are informed that this system obtains on the Victorian Railways.

To summarize the advantage of a system of monthly payments, we may state that the average receipts by the Railway Department are about £166,000 per month, equalling in round numbers £2,000,000 per annum, and the payments about £125,000 per month, or £1,500,000 per annum, thus showing that the Government would have to their credit £125,000 for a month, instead of for a fortnight only, and as the Government pay 5 per cent. on overdrawn accounts and receive 3 per cent. on credit balances, an average of 4 per cent. may be taken, representing a difference in favour of the public account between fortnightly and monthly payments of say £12,000 per annum.

Payment of wages by means of pay clerks is we think to a great extent an unnecessary and expensive system, there being now seven pay clerks, costing over £2,000 per annum, between wages and travelling expenses, and we think the services of these officers might be dispensed with, by having the wages paid either by the gangers, inspectors, or stationmasters along the line, as may be found most expedient.

The objections raised to this proposal we do not consider of sufficient weight to merit our largely entering into in this progress report, and we shall content ourselves by stating that the chief objection raised being the possibility of the payers (if gangers or inspectors) misappropriating the money, this objection we deem groundless, and for the following reasons:—

- A. Some railway companies pay their men through the gangers, the box or bag containing the wages for each gang being thrown out of the train (in passing) to the ganger, not even taking receipts.
- B. The gangs and the ganger, knowing the day and hour the train should pass, would be on the look out for their money, and we think the men might be safely trusted to see that they got paid.

Other complications in the way of receipts, &c., under the present system, creating of necessity much clerical work, and consequently a large staff of clerks, including time-keepers, would in a great measure be done away with. Besides also dividing a considerable risk, which now exists by the placing of large sums of money in the hands of a few pay-clerks, who proving dishonest and losing money, could only be looked to for reimbursement to the amount of their guarantee, that is to say, £400, when, as a matter of fact, they are entrusted individually and separately with cash to the extent of many thousands to distribute along the lines, and to the various branches in and around Sydney; which, whilst it reflects the greatest credit on them for the integrity displayed, we consider is expensive, unnecessary, and a system of open temptation. And while on the subject of payment of wages, we desire to record our opinion that the system of doing work by day labourer in the Department of Existing Lines is, with its consequent staff of inspectors and foremen for the different trades, and time-keepers has grown to inordinate dimensions. The necessity for repairing shops will no doubt always exist, but we think that a large proportion of the present army of workmen, including almost every description of artisans, could be dispensed with, and the work upon which they are employed—such, for example, as the painting of stations and the making of barrows, office furniture, &c.—be provided by contract. Where large bodies of men are permanently employed, work, or the appearance of work, has to be provided, and much of their time is likely to be consumed in travelling. Goods sheds, station buildings, and nearly all work apart from maintenance, should be done by contract, and the additional supervision or inspection (if any should be required) should be dispensed with on the completion of the work.

Accountant's Branch.—To carry out the proposed change in the payment of wages and salaries, and indeed the amalgamation of the Construction and Existing Lines Branches, this office would require reorganising, and it would therefore be well that the officers in this department should receive notice of the probable dispensing with their services. This should be done in order that the proper men may be placed in the positions they are best qualified to fill, and to enable a system of payment by cheque to be brought into operation as far as possible. And we would also suggest that all accounts should, prior to going to the Accountant's Branch, be sent to and examined by the Examiner, and not, as now is the case, the accounts of the Existing Lines only.

Owing

Offices.

Owing to the present arrangements of offices occupied by the Railway Department much loss is entailed on the State, not only from the ill-arrangement of the rooms, which in several instances could contain many more hands than they do, if lumbering desks and presses containing stationery and documents, not in daily requisition, were removed, and if desks on commercial or banking principles were substituted, but more particularly is loss incurred by the scattering of the offices under different roofs all over the city, a system which involves large expenditure in the way of rent, amounting to, for the requirements of the Civil Service, in round numbers £12,000 a year, exclusive of insolvency offices, Denham Chambers, and post and telegraph offices, and stables, to say nothing of the loss of time and expense incurred by keeping messengers constantly going to and fro with papers; messengers being often substituted by officers who find it necessary, or think they do, to personally carry the papers.

The impossibility of proper supervision under the present scattered arrangement of the offices creates a laxity of discipline, and a consequent diminution of work performed, and we are therefore satisfied that a very large saving can be made, not only in the amount of rent paid, but in the reduction of hands engaged, and in getting more work done and performed with greater expedition and efficiency.

Having strong views on this subject we would urge upon the Government the advisability of building offices at Redfern Railway Station, or other suitable site, capable of containing the whole of the railway staff required in Sydney, and then giving up all premises now rented by the Railway Department, and by occupying the rooms in the Works Office vacated by them, by other departments of the Civil Service, who have likewise premises rented in the City, thus ensuring retrenchment, not in the Railway Department only, but in the Civil Service generally, as we feel certain that the interest on the capital required to erect suitable railway offices would be so much less than the amount of rent now paid by Government for different offices, that the difference would enable the writing off of the capital expended on the building in a very few years. We would also urgently impress the necessity of having the building designed for the proper conducting and supervision of public business, and thus making it perhaps advisable to call for competitive designs. We would further submit that rooms, somewhat after the style of that occupied by Mr. Palmer's staff at the Mutual Provident Buildings, be adopted, which could be properly supervised if the heads of the branches be placed in positions so as to insure requisite oversight. Should such rooms be found unnecessarily large for any particular branch or department there would be no difficulty in dividing the same by plain partitions. Buildings constructed on these principles, with more attention to the interior, and less extravagance on ornamentation, useless lobbies, unnecessarily wide corridors, and winding staircases, would in themselves be a substantial saving.

Travelling allowances on the present scale appear to be too liberal and too numerous, and we think an allowance for actual costs incurred only should be given, which could be ascertained by adopting the system of travelling aid bills in use elsewhere.

Travelling allowances.

Forage allowances and fees.

Annual forage allowances and fees, we think, should be abolished altogether, and allowances for forage only, to be granted at such places and for such periods as absolutely necessary for an officer to keep horses. But under the present system large sums are voted year after year for forage allowances to officers who do not require to keep horses to enable them to discharge their public duties. We would, therefore, advise that all fees or remuneration paid to any officers in the public railway service for work performed by them during business hours, shall in future be paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

General Management.

We would urgently direct your attention to the necessity for a business head to this great department, representing as it does a commercial enterprise with a capital of nearly £30,000,000, and strongly approve of the proposed bill creating a railway board, who would actually give direct personal attention to the management of the entire railway system, and not principally to office matters, as now appears to be the case with the Commissioner, who is of necessity closely confined to Sydney, performing the duties of general secretary, and not those of general manager. Without intending to reflect in any way upon the fitness of the two principal officers for occupying their present high positions, we may state that to us it appears impossible to conduct the business of the railways profitably or with economy while antagonism exists; and, therefore, in the public interest, the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs ought not to be allowed to continue.

Conclusion.

Before closing this report we would say that owing to the short time since the appointment of the Commission, it is impossible for us to be able to enlarge upon many points which have come under our notice, or even to touch upon them at all, and besides which there are many officers which up to the present we have been unable to examine, but we may shortly state that the system of recording documents, clerical work generally, unnecessary copying of papers and otherwise, multiplication of work, distribution of stationery, requisitioning stores in unnecessary large quantities, has not, so far as we have gone, our approval, and we think that an improvement can be initiated which will result in a considerable saving. Bearing in mind the immense loss sustained by the State owing to the destruction of many valuable documents in the Garden Palace fire, we feel it incumbent on us to suggest, that at once steps be taken for utilising the fire-proof rooms on the basement floor of the Department of Works building, and that the valuable documents now therein, for the most part printed forms, shall be removed, and in their place, valuable plans, field books, level books, contracts, drawings, bonds, &c., be substituted. And should it be found, which we doubt, that the space is inadequate, extra fire-proof rooms could be constructed at little expense, by converting a couple of needless passages at the entrance from Phillip-street into the building, into fire-proof rooms. While on this subject we would advise, that instead of, as is at present the custom, the permitting of district engineers having in their possession in non-fire-proof buildings, valuable original signed contract drawings, that they be supplied with certified tracings, and the originals kept for reference in a fire-proof room, and that in the present offices where it is absolutely necessary that valuable plans and documents must be kept either during the course of preparation or after completion in non-fire-proof rooms, that safes should be supplied for their custody. In view of the possibility of the Government building railway offices, we would suggest that they be made fire-proof throughout, and would also draw attention to the fact that the fire-proof rooms now in the Public Works building are next door to useless; 1st, because few if any valuable documents are kept therein; and 2nd, because the fire-proof shutters are never closed, few persons being aware of such safeguards being provided for the windows.

We have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER, Chairman,	} Members of the Commission.
J. Y. MILLS,	
J. E. F. COYLE, M. Inst., C.E.,	

Sydney, 10th January, 1887.

PROPOSED

Proposed retrenchment, Construction Branch of Railway, amounting to £92,873, viz. :—

A. Engineer-in-Chief.—Forage allowance, as voted, to be abolished, actual expenses for hiring or keeping horses during tours of inspection only to be allowed	£150	
Travelling Expenses, as horse hire is provided for and railway travelling is free, should, we think, be reduced from 40s. per day to the actual travelling expenses incurred, as per receipted accounts, and this system we would introduce throughout the Civil Service where travelling expenses are allowed.		
B. Inspecting Engineer, salary	£600	
Travelling Expenses for say 6 months out of the year, at 30s. per diem... ..	273	873
C. District Engineers.—F. H. Small, salary	500	
Allowance	246	746
Balance of ten aggregate salaries with allowances	7,337	

How many of whom will have completed their work during the current year we have no evidence to shew, but presume some at least will be dispensed with. Information on this point the Minister can obtain from the Engineer-in-Chief, and, we think, considering the irresponsible position, or more properly speaking, the very limited powers intrusted to the District Engineers, it is advisable that these gentlemen's salaries should be fixed at £600 per annum, this sum to include all extraneous expenses, which would reduce the aggregate salaries and allowances from £7,337 now paid, to £6,000 per annum, and we would also submit that it is unnecessary to have a staff of Assistant Engineers on construction, if, as we would strongly advise, the responsibility of setting out the works devolve upon the contractors, as is the practice elsewhere, and not upon the Government, in which case the clause making it compulsory on the Government Engineers to set out the work would have to be expunged. This proposed system would give the District Engineers much more time, and would relieve the Government of responsibility, besides making a further reduction of £3,200, or a total per annum in the salaries of the District Engineers and their Assistants of

4,537

Which reductions we do not think would impair the efficiency of the Construction Branch of the Service, if the Inspectors allowed to each District Engineer are qualified for their positions.

D. Mr. Palmer and staff, as already advised, to be reduced by dispensing with eleven surveyors	5,250	
And there are also five Draftsmen whose services can be immediately dispensed with.		
Balance of reductions to be made during 1887 amount to	22,260	
Less salaries, say to 30th June, 1887, inclusive of Mr. Palmer's salary, equipment vote, travelling and forage allowance, also the salaries of six draughtmen for 1887, to be retained and transferred to the general staff	10,000	12,260

We are not now making provision for continuing a staff of Railway Surveyors, inasmuch as we presume not many fresh railways are likely to be proposed at present, considering the number of lines ready for contract and awaiting the authorization of Parliament, the more so as any number of qualified railway surveyors can be obtained at any time by advertisement.

E. Mr. Quodling (present Chief Clerk) and staff, together with all cadets, say ten in number, to be dispensed with	2,872	
As we consider if the proposed amalgamation of the two Branches is carried out there would be no vacancy for him as Chief Clerk, as one Chief Clerk would be sufficient, and we consider that Mr. Landers, Chief Clerk of the Existing Lines Branch, is eminently suited for the position.		
Less one Book-keeper, Mr. Bromley, to be transferred to Railway Accountant's Office under proposed amalgamation of Branches... ..	350	2,522
F. Mr. Drewett and permanent staff	5,475	
„ „ „ temporary „	2,098	
Less salary for Head of Branch	£600	7,573
Six Draughtsmen and Messenger	1,350	1,950
		5,623

Proposed retrenchment in Existing Lines Branch of Railway Service, amounting to £36,326, being the sum the Commission, in accordance with their investigations to date, consider might be saved; but this amount does not in any way comprise reductions it is anticipated will result from further enquiry.

A. Engineer for Existing Lines.—Office proposed to be abolished; that of Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of Existing Lines to be substituted.		
B. Deputy Engineer.—Presuming the two branches would not be required	600	
C. District, Resident, Interlocking, and Assistant Engineers	5,880	
Less one to be retained Resident Engineer for each line, who would directly supervise the way and works at a yearly salary of £500, and one Interlocking Engineer at £500, and allow travelling expenses actually incurred, as shown by receipted accounts	2,500	3,380
D. Architects, Assistant Architects, Surveyors, Draftsmen, and all Cadets, say 23	6,481	
Less seven draftsmen retained if competent, otherwise to be selected from those proposed to be dispensed with from the construction branch	2,000	4,481

E.

E. Clerical Staff, Head Office.—Chief Clerk	... ..	£600
Six Clerks	... ..	1,255
Office Boy	... ..	30
Interlocking Clerk	... ..	135
		<hr/>
		1,920
Reductions	... ..	Nil.
F. Clerical Staff.—District Engineer's Office, Northern District, proposed to be changed to a Resident Engineer's Office, whose head-quarters would be in Sydney, and who would not require any staff, as a correspondence and drafting work appertaining to his duties on the line would be performed in the head office clerical and drafting branches	... ..	1,105
G. Clerical Staff.—District Engineer's Office, Southern Line, same remarks as for Northern Line	... ..	725
H. Clerical Staff.—District Engineer's Office, Western Line, same remarks as for Northern and Southern Lines	... ..	635
I. Clerical Staff.—District Engineer's Office, Metropolitan District, to be dispensed with, and the clerical and drafting to be carried out by the head office	... ..	1,155
		<hr/>
		2,920
Less six of the best clerks to be selected from those dispensed with from District Engineer's Offices, to be placed under Mr. Lauders	... ..	1,500
		<hr/>
		£1,420
J. Inspector's, Sydney District.		
Inspectors.—Timber and Bridges, Brickwork, Iron Bridges, Permanent Way, Rolling Mills	... ..	1,730
Less one Inspector retained	... ..	330
		<hr/>
		1,400
K. Sub-Inspectors.—Seven	... ..	1,750
Less four retained	... ..	1,000
		<hr/>
		750
L. Tramways.—Sub-Inspectors (two) and clerks (two)	... ..	820
Less two Inspectors and one clerk to be transferred to head office	... ..	655
		<hr/>
		165
M. Inspectors, Northern District (three)	... ..	1,050
Sub-Inspectors (nine)	... ..	2,110
Retained (six)	... ..	1,500
		<hr/>
		610
N. Inspectors, Southern District (four)	... ..	1,320
Sub-Inspectors (thirteen)	... ..	2,915
Retained (nine)	... ..	2,070
		<hr/>
		845
O. Inspectors, Western District (two)	... ..	620
Sub-Inspectors (fourteen)	... ..	3,115
Retained (eight)	... ..	1,840
		<hr/>
		1,275
Gangers to report to Inspectors the general condition of line, including permanent way bridges, culverts, and fences. Inspectors on their part to inspect everything connected with the road, reporting to the Resident Engineer.		
P. Inspectors, clerks, and office boys, Western District	... ..	615
Q. Inspectors, clerks, and office boys, Southern District	... ..	795
R. Timekeepers, Metropolitan (seven)	... ..	1,260
Retained (three)	... ..	600
		<hr/>
		660
S. Timekeepers, Bathurst (two)	... ..	260
Leading hands or foreman to keep the time.		
T. Foreman, Metropolitan District, viz:—Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Painters, &c., (six)	... ..	1,485
Let leading hands act as foremen.		
U. Foremen, Western District (three)	... ..	705
Let leading hands act as foremen.		
V. Foremen, Northern District (two)	... ..	415
Let leading hands act as foremen.		
W. Foremen, Southern District (two)	... ..	445
Let leading hands act as foremen.		
X. Reduction by proposed system of monthly payments—say	... ..	12,000
Y. Reduction in Accountant's Branch, by abandoning the system of Pay Clerks	... ..	1,000
		<hr/>
Making a total of reductions, Construction Branch	... ..	32,873
Existing Lines Branch	... ..	36,326
Less salary of Assistant Engineer-in-Chief on construction	... ..	1,000
		<hr/>
		*68,199

T. F. WALLER, Chairman, }
 J. Y. MILLS, } Members
 J. E. F. COYLE, } of the
 Commission.

Sydney, 11 January, 1887.

* These additions are incorrect, but are printed from the manuscript supplied by the Board; the correct final total is £67,987, and not £68,199 as stated.

The Public Works Inquiry Board to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, The Department of Works, Sydney, 13 January, 1887.

Referring to our Progress Report of yesterday, we regret that we were unable to obtain information relative to the gate-houses and gate-keepers on the line in time to give you our views as to retrenchment which might be effected in this branch of the railway service, but we think from some partial information received to-day that there is no doubt a very large saving can be effected in a system which now costs in buildings and wages a very considerable sum of money.

We have, &c., T. F. WALLER, Chairman. J. Y. MILLS, J. E. F. COYLE, } Members of the Commission.

The Public Works Inquiry Board to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Public Works Department, 17 January, 1887.

We have the honor to state that, so far as our investigations have proceeded up to date, we find that there is an apparent objection on the part of the heads of the departments to accept the position of Commissioners on this Board of Inquiry.

Our own opinion is that, under the circumstances, they should be relieved from the necessity of acting on the Commission.

We have, &c., T. F. WALLER. J. Y. MILLS. J. E. F. COYLE.

Under these circumstances I think it is wise that the heads of Departments should be relieved from acting, as it is no use their retaining the position unless they are willing to act in concert with the members of the Commission.—W.J.L., 17/1/87.

This paper has been sent to me by the minister; it should have been sent, I presume, to the Under Secretary for Works, as its matter affects other heads of departments besides the Railways. I have only to say, in reply to the Minister's minute of this date, "that it is no use their (the heads of departments) retaining the position," &c., that I have not been appointed to any such position as Commissioner on the Board of Inquiry, and have had no opportunity afforded me of saying whether I would act in concert with the members of the Commission.—C.H.A.G., 17/1/87.

This paper has just been handed to me by the Commissioner for Railways. In the Minister's minute of 14th ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded the same day to the heads of branches, there is nothing stated about their being appointed members of the Board. It is merely said that the Board will be assisted by the head of each branch as it is under examination, and, I presume, such assistance has been cheerfully afforded when asked for.—J.R., 18/1/87.

It was my intention that each head of a department should form one of the Commission in going through the department, but this I have now altered.—W.J.L., 19/1/87.

C. Robinson, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Rae, 19 January, 1887.

Please accept my thanks for your kind reminder of to-day's date.

I have not made any charge for my work as Shorthand-writer, which would be £2 2s. per diem extra; but, as I receive salary for that department of work, I do not think it would be expedient for me to make any charge.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES ROBINSON.

Series B.—Contingency Form No. 1. Pay Voucher No.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Public Works. Claimant—Charles Robinson, Sydney.

Table with 3 columns: Date (1887, 19 January), Description (To secretarial services to Commission of Inquiry, Department of Public Works—twenty-five days (fees payable at 21s. per day)), and Amount (£ 26 s. 5 d.).

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

JOHN RAE.

Approved.—W.J.L., 19/1/87.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

THE report of the Commission has been submitted to me on the eve of my retirement from office, and I am thereby prevented from carrying into practical effect the recommendations of the Commission so far as they meet with my approval. With regard to the delay in initiating the inquiry, I may state that for two months before the Commission was appointed I was endeavouring to secure gentlemen to act, but for a long time I failed to obtain those whom I wished to take up the matter.

I wish in the first place to bear testimony to the zeal the members of the Commission have displayed in conducting the inquiry, and to the thoroughness of their Progress Report. Generally, I approve of the conclusions they have arrived at, particularly with regard to the necessity for harmonious working between the Construction and Existing Lines Branches of the Railway Department, and also the recommendation of the Board with regard to the anomalous position occupied by the Commissioner, who should act as a General Manager, rather than as he is compelled to do at present, more as a Secretary, and I may say the suggestion of the Board is carrying out the principle embodied in the Railway Bill I submitted to the last Session of Parliament.

I strongly press these matters on the notice of my successor, as also the necessity for reducing the now overmanned clerical and inspecting branches. I have long been of the opinion that great reform was necessary, and I trust, in view of the information obtained by the Board, that the needed reform will be made *quickly* and with *thoroughness*.

I do not think it would be wise to give a general notice to all officers, as suggested, leaving the heads of departments to reorganise the offices, and select subsequently those officers whom they may consider the most suitable; *but I think notice should be given without delay to those whose services can absolutely be dispensed with.* This and other matters, although of much importance, are questions of detail however, and can be dealt with as may be deemed most desirable and satisfactory in carrying out the needed scheme of retrenchment. Personally, I regret that through my retirement I am unable to deal with this and the further Report of the Board on other branches of the department which is yet to be submitted.

W.J.L., 19/1/87.

Memo. from the Public Works Inquiry Board to The Colonial Architect.

Colonial Architect's Office, 21 January, 1887.

PLEASE furnish us with a list of the number of Court-houses in the Colony, showing where situated and total cost of each. Also the population of the places where these Court-houses are; also a list showing what buildings and lamps outside have to be lighted by the department, and where situated; also a statement showing the value of furniture purchased during the last five years, and for what departments, together with schedule prices for each year during that period.

T. F. WALLER, Chairman.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works. As the information asked for by this communication, as far as I can give it, will take some considerable time to get up, and interfere with the current duties of my office, the work should not perhaps be entered upon without the Minister's instructions or authority.—J.B., 21/1/87. Submitted, 21/1/87, J.R.

The Secretary, Public Works Inquiry Board, to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 21 January, 1887.

I am instructed by the Commissioners to request you to furnish them, at as early a date as possible, with a statement showing your estimates asked for during the past five years, and the amounts granted. Please also to state how much in each year of the sums voted were for new buildings, how much for additions and alterations, how much for repairs, and how much for furniture. Please also to state out of what votes the sums so granted came.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES G. BERNAYS, Secretary.

Forwarded to the Under-Secretary for Works, with reference to my B.C. report of 21st instant on a previous application from the Works Department Commission—as providing the information asked by these two further communications will involve, like in the former case, the expenditure of considerable time and labour, interfering greatly with the current work of my department. I shall be glad to have the Minister's instructions or authority, if the information is to be supplied.—J.B., 22/1/87. Submitted, 24/1/87, J.R.

The Secretary, Public Works Inquiry Board, to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

21 January, 1887.

I am instructed by the Public Works Department Commission to request that you will furnish them with the names of the gentlemen supervising the different districts, and who occupy the positions of assistant architects or foremen of works, giving the number and description of the different buildings now under their supervision, and the value of each.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES G. BERNAYS, Secretary.

Report of Board of Inquiry into the Public Works Department.

SUBMITTED for instructions.—J.R., 20/1/87.

I should like to have a *precis* showing how the Board was appointed, their power, functions, &c., before I deal further with the matter.—J.S., 21/1/87.

Prepare at once.—J.R., 21/1/87. Done—21/1/87.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 January, 1887.

Subject:—Public Works Office Inquiry Commission.

By minute dated the 14th December, 1886, Mr. Secretary Lyne appointed Mr. J. Y. Mills, Mr. J. E. F. Coyle, and Mr. T. F. Waller as a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Public Works Department, to ascertain the best means of effecting retrenchment; the heads of inquiry to be made being fully set forth in paragraphs Nos. 1 to 7 of the minute.

The Commission immediately afterwards commenced their labours, and so far have examined into a portion of the Railway Department, in reference to which they have submitted a Progress Report, in which extensive reductions are recommended. Mr. Secretary Lyne, on leaving office, wrote a further minute dealing with the matter.

At the present time inquiry is being made by the Commission into the working of the Colonial Architect's Branch of the department.

The whole of the papers are submitted herewith.—J.R.

Department

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 January, 1887.

Subject :—Inquiry, Department of Public Works. Fees to Commissioners, £450.

THERE is no vote under this branch of the department to which the above amount can be charged.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade states that the sum in question cannot be defrayed from the Treasurer's Advance Account.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B. Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No. .

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Public Works. Claimant—J. E. F. Coyle, Sydney.

1887.		£	s.	d.
18 January	To advance on account of fees for attendance in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into Works Department (fees payable at £6 6s. per day)	150	0	0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

Approved.—W.J.L., 19/1/87.

JOHN RAE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B.—Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No. .

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Public Works. Claimant—J. Y. Mills, Sydney.

1887.		£	s.	d.
18 January	To advance on account of fees for attendance in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into Works Department (fees payable at £6 6s. per day)	150	0	0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorized in terms of the Audit Act.

Approved.—W.J.L., 19/1/87.

JOHN RAE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B.—Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No. .

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Public Works. Claimant—T. F. Waller, Sydney.

1887.		£	s.	d.
18 January	To advance on account of fees for attendance in connection with the Commission of Inquiry into Works Department (fees payable at £6 6s. per day)	150	0	0

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher as to computations, castings, and rates is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed, and that the expenditure is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

Approved.—W.J.L., 19/1/87.

JOHN RAE.

Minute by the Under Secretary for Public Works.

Subject :—Public Works Department Inquiry Commission.

Department of Public Works, 24 January, 1887.

I WAS NOT aware of the rate at which the members of the Board were to be paid till the 20th instant, when the vouchers were submitted for payment. It now appears that the fees of the members are to be £6 6s. per day; the shorthand-writer £3 3s. and so much for copying, say £5 5s. per day; and Mr. Robinson, who acted as secretary, £1 1s. per day up to the 20th instant. The vouchers submitted for payment and approved by Mr. Lyne are:—

Mr. Waller, on account of fees	... ..	£150	0	0
Mr. Mills, do do	... ..	150	0	0
Mr. Coyle, do do	... ..	150	0	0
Mr. Robinson, 25 days at 21s.	... ..	26	5	0

The cost of the Commission, as far as fees are concerned, is therefore about £25 per day. The time lost in the different Departments during examination cannot be defined. No expense has yet been incurred by the Government Printing Office. Mr. Potter was asked by Mr. Robinson to print the evidence, but refused to do so without Treasury authority, which he has not received. J.R.

Minute by Secretary for Public Works.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

It seems to me that the inquiry of the Commission will extend over a longer period than was anticipated—certainly longer than I am prepared to give them. As, to make the suggestions or recommendations of the Board of value, it is necessary I should have the Report before considering my Estimates—but the preparation of the Estimates will not admit of delay, and must be commenced at once—I must direct, therefore, that the Board shall discontinue its investigation, and submit a final Report to me without delay.

delay as far as it has completed its inquiry. In doing this, I must commend the members of the Commission for the zeal they have manifested in carrying out their work. I believe both inquiry and retrenchment to be necessary; and before submitting their Estimates, I wish the head of each branch, who should be fully conversant with the requirements of his office and be able to deal with the matter quickly, to inquire carefully into the question, and only submit such appropriations and include such officers as are absolutely necessary for the proper working of the department, reporting to me what reductions can be made, and as far as possible providing for the omission of all temporary hands.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

24/1/87.

Inclose copy and inform Commission, heads of branches. 24/1/87.—J.R.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Public Works Inquiry Board.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 24 January, 1887.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to inclose for your information a copy of a minute of the Secretary for Public Works on the subject of the investigations now being made by you as a Commission into the working of this department, and to request that in accordance therewith you will discontinue your inquiries without delay, and furnish your final report.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

It seems to me that the inquiry of the Commission will extend over a longer period than was anticipated certainly longer than I am prepared to give them. As, to make the suggestions or recommendations of the Board of value, it is necessary I should have the Report before considering my Estimates—but the preparation of the Estimates will not admit of delay, and must be commenced at once—I must therefore direct that the Board shall discontinue its investigations, and submit a final Report to me without delay as far as it has completed its inquiry. In doing this, I must commend the members of the Commission for the zeal they have manifested in carrying out their work.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

The Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 25 January, 1887.

87-1,104.

We have to acknowledge your favour of the 24th instant, numbered as per margin, together with copy of undated minute from the Honorable the Minister for Works, and we beg to state that in accordance with that minute we have now discontinued our inquiries, and further, that we shall at as early a date as possible furnish a Report as requested, which, however, cannot possibly be complete, inasmuch as our labours have not been concluded in any one department, and therefore can only be styled a "Progress Report."

We may state that the late Minister for Works, when appointing us, was perfectly aware that inquiries to be made, if to be of value, would take considerable time, as superficial examination would be worthless, and we were therefore somewhat surprised to notice in to-day's *Daily Telegraph* that a complaint had been made to the Honorable the Minister for Works by the Colonial Architect that our investigations required returns covering a period of five years, to furnish which would necessarily upset the whole of his department. We beg to state that such is not the case, and that the information we asked for ought to have been given to us at a moment's notice, as we simply required to see the papers referring to certain important works which had been begun and completed, and partly completed during the past five years. These papers ought to be obtainable as readily as papers referring to works finished in 1886. Had we been handed the papers no returns would have been necessary, as we should have seen there the information we required and been able to examine personally upon it; but we could obtain no information on these points either from the officers in the department or from the Colonial Architect himself. Indeed we cannot help saying that no desire, but rather the reverse, was evinced by the Colonial Architect to aid us in our inquiries. In fact, in some cases, officers of his department declined point-blank to give information, referring us to the Colonial Architect, and they were upheld in their action by that officer, who stated that he had a minute from the Minister which prohibited any officer of his department from furnishing information except through himself. The Colonial Architect informed the Commission that any information which they required could be supplied through him. This mode of procedure we declined to adopt, stating that we preferred to conduct the inquiry in a manner which seemed best to ourselves, and that an inquiry which would begin and end with the Colonial Architect would hardly, in our eyes, be the style of investigation with which we were entrusted. The minute referred to by the Colonial Architect, upon examination, turned out to be an old one of some years standing, relating only to the management of his office, and in no way applicable to the Commission.

Having received special instructions from the late Minister for Works, as *vide* his minute, to investigate the truth of certain charges made by a Member of Parliament against some officers in the Railway Department, we should be glad to learn whether we are to go on with that inquiry or not.

In view of preparing the Report as desired by the Minister, we should be glad if you would supply us with a copy of the full minute, including the final instructions and additional powers conferred upon us by the late Minister for Works, the Honorable W. J. Lyne. Awaiting your reply,—

We have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER, Chairman,

J. Y. MILLS,

J. E. F. COYLE, } Members of the Commission.

Submitted—27/1/87. J.R.

Charles

Charles A. Bernays, Esq., to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 January, 1887.

I am instructed by the Chairman of the Public Works Board of Inquiry to inquire at what date the information asked for by the Board will be ready, as it is their desire to send in their report to the Minister as soon as possible.

In addition to the information already asked for, the Board would be glad if you could supply them with details as to the cost of the North Shore Post and Telegraph Office and Court-house.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES A. BERNAYS,
Secretary.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works, with reference to my B.C. minutes of 21st and 22nd instant on previous communications from the Board.—J.B., 31 Jan., 1887. Submitted.—1/2/87. Seen.—J.S., 2/2/87. Colonial Architect.—J.R., B.C., 2/2/87. To be returned.—J.R.

Charles A. Bernays, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Strathspey House, 187 Macquarie-street, Sydney, 29 January, 1887.

I had this morning the honor of an interview with the Under Secretary for Works with reference to the position I have been placed in owing to the labours of the Public Works Board of Inquiry having come to an end, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Rae, I beg now to lay before you certain facts which I trust you may take into your favourable consideration.

By letter of date the 7th January to the Under Secretary, Mr. Robinson, who had been performing the duties of Secretary to the Board, relinquished that position, and stated that he had arranged with me, by authority of the Board, to take up his duties at the ordinary remuneration of £3 3s. per diem. Previous to this Mr. Robinson communicated with me in Brisbane, asking me if I was willing to accept the position on the above terms, stating that there would probably be from two to three months' work. I wish it to be understood that I received no definite assurance as to the length of my engagement, but the inference to be drawn from the letter was that there would not be less than two months' work. On those terms I came down to Sydney, bringing my wife and family with me, I having previously let my house in Brisbane for three months. After a fortnight's work down here I find that there is no further need of my services, and that I shall be a considerable loser by the whole transaction.

It is under those circumstances that I venture to bring my case under your notice, believing that I am fairly entitled to two months' pay on the terms upon which I was engaged, and that you will not see an injustice done which is within your power to remedy, and which has arisen through circumstances which could not be foreseen.

If necessary I shall be happy to wait upon you and explain matters more fully than can possibly be done by letter; but in the meantime I am living in Sydney at great personal expense, and if you can possibly see your way to forward matters, and give me an early reply, it would be a great convenience and favour.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES A. BERNAYS.

I regret that I can make no direction in Mr. Bernay's favour.—J.S., 31/1/87. Inform at once.—J.R., 31/1/87. Put with other papers.—J.R., 31/1/87.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Charles A. Bernays, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 31 January, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 29th instant, claiming compensation for the loss of your position as Secretary to the Board of Inquiry appointed in connection with this department, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works regrets that your claim cannot be entertained.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Minute by Secretary for Public Works.

Letter from Board of Inquiry of date 25th January, 1887.

ACKNOWLEDGE receipt. Say that their observations in respect of the inquiry into the Colonial Architect's Department have been noted and will be referred to Mr. Barnett for any remarks he may wish to make thereon.

Send them copy of Mr. Lyne's minute of 14th December and of his last minute extending, at the Commissioner's request, the scope of the inquiry remitted to them by him, and say as regards their request to be informed whether they are to conduct the inquiry into the charges brought against certain officers of the Railway Department by Mr. Forsyth in the House, that I have to-day only had the papers on the subject placed before me and that looking to the serious nature of the accusations which affect the reputation and character of the officers in question and embrace a criminal charge of fraudulent practices (charges which have been generalized only and which Mr. Forsyth so far has declined to formulate to admit of their investigation) and to the fact that the present constitution of the Commission will not admit of their taking evidence on oath which the requirements of the case renders indispensable if justice is to be done; I am compelled to say that the inquiry cannot be held by them unless the charges are formulated and they are appointed a Royal Commission by the Governor and the Executive with all the powers and responsibilities attaching to a commission so appointed.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,

29/1/87.

Inform Board.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Public Works Inquiry Board.

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 29 January, 1887.

By direction of the Minister for Public Works, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, stating that in accordance with the Minister's undated minute (which I may inform you was of the same date as my letter to you of the 24th instant) you have discontinued your inquiries, and will at as early a date as possible furnish a report, which, however, will only be a progress report, as your labours have not yet been concluded in any one department.

I am to state that your observations in respect of the inquiry into the Colonial Architect's Department are noted, and will be referred to Mr. Barnett for any remarks he may wish to make thereon.

I have to transmit to you, in compliance with your request, copy of Mr. Secretary Lyne's minute of the 14th December, and of his last minute, extending, at your request, the scope of the inquiry, remitted to you by him; and I am to state as regards your request to be informed whether you are to conduct the inquiry into the charges brought against certain officers of the Railway Department by Mr. Forsyth, in the Legislative Assembly, that he has to-day only had the papers on the subject before him, and that looking to the serious nature of the accusations, which affect the reputation and character of the officers in question, and embrace a criminal charge of fraudulent practices—charges which have been generalised only, and which Mr. Forsyth, so far, has declined to formulate so as to admit of their investigation—and to the fact that the present constitution of the Commission will not admit of their taking evidence on oath, which the requirement of the case renders indispensable if justice is to be done, he is compelled to say that the inquiry cannot be held by you, unless the charges are formulated, and you are appointed a Royal Commission by the Governor and the Executive Council, with all the powers and responsibilities attaching to a Commission so appointed.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Enclosures.—See Minute 14 December, W. J. Lyne, appointing Commission.

The Public Works Inquiry Board to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90, Pitt-street, Sydney, 10 January, 1887.

In proceeding with our investigation we find that if the Commission is to keep strictly within the four corners of your minute of the 15th December, 1886, it will be impossible to bring the duties required by you to a successful issue, and we therefore request that you will so enlarge the powers as to give us authority to examine all persons and officers connected with the following departments:—Railways, Harbours and Rivers, Roads and Bridges, Colonial Architect, and the department of the Under Secretary for Works, inasmuch as we find that the Construction and Existing Lines Branches of the Railways are so interwoven and dovetailed throughout the whole of that service, that if we limit our inquiries to the departments in and about the head office we will be unable to prosecute our inquiries so as to be a benefit to the Government, as many matters appertaining to the departments under the head office cannot be properly investigated or understood without referring to and examining officers outside of it. Therefore, in order to make a valuable report on the reductions which in our opinion can be effected, we think it will be desirable that you should give us authority to call for and examine any persons and documents connected with the service which in our opinion may be expedient.

We have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER,

J. Y. MILLS,

J. E. F. COYLE.

"WHILE I am desirous of having the result of the inquiry at the earliest date, I am equally anxious that the inquiry shall be as thorough as possible, in order that a complete scheme of retrenchment and if necessary reorganisation may be matured.

"The Commission intimate that under their present instructions the inquiry must to some extent be limited, and in order to enable them to fully carry out my intentions, I desire the extension of the scope of the inquiry, so to embrace persons and officers outside the head office (in other words, generally to inquire into the Railway and Tramway Department) as asked by the Commission, and at the same time to take up the charges raised by Mr. Forsyth, M.P., in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on the 30th September last (copy herewith).

"Although indefinite they demand some inquiry, and as the papers disclose I have requested Mr. Forsyth to formulate specific charges, but without success.

"The extended scope of the present Commission will, however, enable them simultaneously with their examination as to possible retrenchment to inquire into Mr. Forsyth's charges of alleged corruption, and I shall be glad if they do so.—W.J.L.

"Though upon first making his complaint, Mr. Forsyth, I understood, charged the Commissioner with fraud, he subsequently withdrew that charge (for which I must say I do not think there was the least foundation), and his charges therefore were levelled against Messrs. Scott and Braid, and it is these charges I desire the Commission to inquire into. As far as the papers quoted by Mr. Forsyth go, instead of implicating the Commissioner they disclose very straightforward action on his part.—W.J.L., 18/1/87."

The Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 1 February, 1887.

In accordance with your letter of the 24th ultimo, numbered as per margin, we have now the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Works the following report of the unfinished investigation made by us into the working of the Colonial Architect's Department.

We have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER,

Chairman of Board of Inquiry.

Submitted.—J.R., 2/2/87.

Acknowledge receipt.—J.R., 2/2/87.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

REPORT.

OWING to the difficulty we experienced in procuring information upon many essential points, in some cases stated to be unobtainable and in others promised to be supplied, which promise, however, up to the present has not been redeemed, but in lieu thereof we have received the following letter:—

“Colonial Architect’s Office, Sydney, 31 January, 1887.

“Sir,—In reply to your communication of 29th instant, applying for certain information asked for by your Board, I do myself the honor to inform you that I am unable to furnish the information referred to unless authorized to do so by the Minister for Works.

“I have, &c.,

“JAMES BARNET,

“Colonial Architect.

“Chas. Bernays, Esq., Secretary Public Works Board of Inquiry, 90 Pitt-street, Sydney.”

Owing also to the limited time allowed us in consequence of the pre-emptory stoppage of our investigations by the Hon. John Sutherland, Secretary for Public Works, which prohibited our insisting upon the production of the required information, and which also prohibited our being able to re-examine certain officers, we have found it impossible to give any report suggesting retrenchment. Your large experience will doubtless have shown you that after reading evidence many points will arise making it absolutely necessary that witnesses should in some cases be re-examined and proof procured to substantiate statements.

To illustrate the difficulty under which we labour, rendering it impossible for us to make a report other than an outline or *résumé* of what has come under our notice, the following important points, upon which information is required and has not been obtained, will suffice to explain:

Information regarding the following being required:—

- (a) Work now in the hands of each individual officer relating to buildings in progress and plans in course of preparation for authorized works, showing amounts authorized to be expended and probable estimated cost of buildings.

This information was necessary owing to the disconnected accounts given by some officers who were examined as to the work they were really engaged on. The Commission experienced great difficulty in ascertaining this fact, the officers themselves not appearing very clear on the subject, and in some cases mixing up work already completed with work to be completed, and likewise taking credit for work which, to some extent, at least, had been undertaken by others.

- (b) All works now under the control of clerks and foremen of works in the city and suburbs, giving particulars and description of such works, with their value, showing how often they were visited by the clerks and whether these were regular inspectors.
- (c) Production of official diaries of clerks and foremen of works.
- (d) City and suburban works in charge of non-resident foreman, giving the number and value of buildings under each and distance apart; also showing the number and value of works on which foremen are permanently stationed.
- (e) Plan of divisional districts under clerks and foremen of works, giving names of officers in charge, showing where buildings are being erected, description and value of same, and travelling distances between such works.
- (f) Information regarding all court-houses, gaols, and police barracks completed and partly completed during the past five years, with particulars in detail of the different structures and values; such as foundations, whether in concrete, rubble masonry block in course or ashlar and superstructure, whether of brick, stone, or concrete; and whether of one or two stories.
- (g) Particulars of the new gaol, land office, post office and telegraph office at Albury.
- (h) Particulars as to requirements by the Colonial Architect for new buildings, repairs, and alterations for 1887, specifying what buildings the money was required for. This information was furnished by the late Minister for Works, but recalled by the Works Department.
- (i) Information regarding all buildings and parks, the lighting of which comes under the control of the Colonial Architect; as also some information regarding the time occupied by the department in corresponding and arranging for the cleaning of privies, sweeping of chimneys, cleaning of windows, ordering of coffins, &c., throughout the Colony, so as to enable the Commission to judge as to the actual cost to the department of undertaking such works and to offer suggestions as to the simplification and economical performance of them in the future, as these duties appear to improperly devolve upon the Colonial Architect who complains, and we think justly, of their being forced upon his office. Such miscellaneous services cost about £40,000 a year; and in a great measure comprises petty jobs in the outlying districts, the authorising, certifying, and paying for which has to pass through the Colonial Architect’s Department.
- (j) Particulars of repairs and cleaning done to the Military quarters, to enable the Commission to ascertain whether a large portion of this work might not be carried out under the Military authorities and some of it performed by the soldiers themselves.
- (k) Particulars of what ought to constitute the furniture and the value of a properly fitted Court-house, land office, survey office, post office and telegraph office in the country, this information to apply only to the ordinary run of such offices and thus enable the Commission to determine whether the constant requisitions for additional furniture and fittings could not be obviated.
- (l) To obtain from the Colonial Architect a copy of his list, showing various prices charged and discount allowed for furniture since 1880, in order that the Commission may determine whether the schedules of prices, with discounts allowed, are in accord with present market values.
- (m) A statement showing the designs prepared for buildings during the past six years which have not been carried out, with the estimated cost of such buildings.
- (n) A statement showing the yearly estimates for new buildings, repairs, and furniture since 1880.

(o)

- (o) Particulars as to the amount paid for furniture, exclusive of fittings, since 1880, apportioning to the different departments the amounts incurred by each, to enable the Commission to suggest a plan whereby the Colonial Architect would be relieved of this onerous duty, a suggestion which, if carried into effect, would it is deemed, bring into competition many furniture-makers who under the present system do not compete for the work.

The result of our investigations has led us to believe that a proper and exhaustive examination of the Colonial Architect's Department would result in suggestions that that Department should be considerably curtailed, if not altogether done away with, the more so as competitive designs for buildings over (say) £7,000 even now can be obtained without cost to Government, excepting for premiums to be paid for those selected; and we feel certain that not only would a saving be effected, but an advantage in every way would accrue to the State were competitive designs to be called for all Government buildings, notice being given as to the amount available for such, and the designs submitted to an independent board of architects to select the most suitable. But should the department be required, it ought, we think, to be completely reorganized, and should undertake the architectural work required for all public buildings of every description, in which case there would not be as there now are two other architectural departments in the Railway Service, and one in the Education Department, when, in point of fact, if an architectural department is required at all, one ought to suffice. We are further of opinion that much money would be saved if the architects preparing designs for public buildings had more practical knowledge of the requirements, and were not permitted to so freely exercise their artistic ideas, resulting in many cases in expensive and ill-adapted buildings requiring alterations and additions to make them suitable for the purposes for which they were originally designed; and we also think that, in all cases before designs are prepared, the architect ought to be clearly advised of the actual requirements of the building, and the amount to be expended upon it, and that he should keep within that amount.

The advantage of such a system would be, that if the requirements rendered it impossible for a building to be designed for the amount available, the Minister being acquainted with the facts could decide whether he would authorize the amount the architect might state would be absolutely required. If he declined then no loss of time or money would ensue, which is not the case now, as many designs are commenced and finished, the estimated cost of which proving so much in excess of the intended outlay, and rendering it necessary either to abandon the erection of the building, or else to carry out works at a cost, reckless of whether the requirements of the place authorize the expenditure or not. (*Vide* Balmain Court-house, Newtown Court-house, Young Court-house, Goulburn Court-house, Bathurst Gaol, Glen Innes Gaol, &c., &c.)

Alterations and additions to buildings, likewise, require more careful looking into before being commenced; for example, plans for the proposed additions to the present Treasury building, amounting to about £70,000, which appears to us to be far too great a sum to expend in additions and alterations to an old building, the more so as more than sufficient accommodation could be obtained for the Treasury Department by completing the Lands Office, to say nothing of the various other departments which could be accommodated therein, and for which offices are now rented at exorbitant rates, besides having the further advantage of leaving the Government a valuable asset in the shape of the present Treasury buildings and site. The combining of the Lands Office and Treasury under one roof, we believe, has proved elsewhere a direct public benefit.

Customs House additions and alterations to cost £45,000, including the new wings and an additional story on the old building, which, however, on examination after completion of the wings proved to be totally unfitted to support another story. Consequently the old building has to be pulled down and a new one erected in its place. This will bring the total cost, we are informed, up to £62,000. We are also of opinion that a better building could have been erected from start to finish for much less money than that expended on this patchwork arrangement. Be that as it may, surely proper investigation before the commencement of the expenditure would have shown that the old building was not worth adding to and unfitted to carry an upper story.

Free Public Library: The cost of additions and alterations also appear excessive, as they will amount, when completed, to £25,000, which is now being expended on additions to an old building remarkable only for an entire absence of beauty and convenience.

While on this subject we may state that it has been intimated to us by the Colonial Architect that another cause, which goes to explain the apparently excessive sums expended on public buildings, is owing to the fact that bad sites are sold to Government, and that in many cases it would be far cheaper to buy others than to attempt to add on to old buildings, or adapt new buildings to such unsuitable sites. (*Vide* Newtown Court-house, North Shore Post and Telegraph Office, Police Barracks, Court-house, &c.)

In drawing attention to the fact that buildings were seldom or ever completed for the estimated cost, and that much money was expended in making alterations, we were told that this arose from many persons being allowed to have a voice in the designs, and who were incapable of understanding them; consequently, when the buildings were completed the arrangements were often condemned, requiring, therefore, all sorts of alterations to be made.

As an example of the ignorance or carelessness displayed as to the probable amount available for a building, and the mistake which is made in allowing architects free rein to their fancies, we may state that the design prepared for an Art Gallery, Technological Museum, &c., proposed to be erected on the site of the Colonial Architect's offices, was estimated to cost the modest sum of £1,000,000 sterling; but this statement the witness subsequently wished to amend, saying that the Colonial Architect informed him that he was wrong, and that the amount was only £400,000.

Supervision of buildings, or to speak more properly, the inadequate supervision of the erection of valuable buildings is, we find from evidence, a fact, and that several valuable buildings are in the course of erection, and under the supervision of one clerk of works or foreman only, who has not only to supervise these works but also to attend to his official duties. What may be the value of such supervision, or how it can possibly prevent scamping or slumming by contractors if so inclined, is a matter upon which we do not think there can be two opinions, but we think it our duty to strongly enter our protest against the continuance of such a loose system of guarding the public interest. When it is borne in mind that these structures are of brick and cement, or stone and cement, or concrete, how is it possible for a clerk of works or foreman, who is not continually on the spot, to be able to know what class of cement, mortar, or concrete is used, or what the character of the work is that is covered? The

absence

absence of official diaries being kept by these gentlemen also prevents the exercising of proper supervision over them by the head of the department. When we mention that at the present time several buildings are under the supervision of one foreman of works, the value of which run from £3,000 to about £50,000, and upon none of which is there a resident Clerk of Works or Inspector; indeed, so unnecessary does this close inspection appear to be in the eyes of the Colonial Architect, that the supervision of such an important building as the General Post Office was placed under a Foreman of Works who had also to supervise other valuable buildings at the same time. These remarks also apply to the supervision, or rather non-supervision, of buildings in the country districts, where the difficulty of proper oversight is augmented owing to the distance in some cases of hundreds of miles between the buildings.

The Medical School at the Sydney University, a building costing £48,000, is visited by a Clerk of Works three times a week, and is under the immediate charge of a young gentleman of 19, who also supervises the erection of some costly buildings on Spectacle Island; but in reality whose time is chiefly occupied, not in supervision, but in preparing detailed drawings for the contractor and clerical work. Even this supervision, valueless as it is for all practical purposes, is rendered still more so by the fact that although the work commences at 7 o'clock in the morning this officer does not go upon the site of the work until 9 o'clock.

Actual cost of preparing plans of buildings is a subject upon which we cannot give much information, not having examined the Clerical Branch of the Colonial Architect's Department; but we are satisfied, from the absence of books in the architectural branches, that it would be impossible to obtain correct information, and therefore that the statement by the Colonial Architect as to the cost in his department of preparing plans based on no proper data is unreliable. Much time is occupied in this department by drawing plans on every conceivable subject, such as chairs, tables, wardrobes, presses, picket fencing, pigeon-holes, and window-shutters, and of the most trivial repairs, for which, in private business, plans would be deemed quite unnecessary, but the drawings of which have the doubtful advantage of occupying time and keeping a staff engaged, which, if competent, would be far better employed in the inspection of works under contract costing several hundred thousands of pounds per annum. While on this point of superfluous and unnecessary work, we may state that had we been permitted to continue our investigations we would, we think, have been able to suggest the means of withdrawing from the Colonial Architect's Department a large amount of work now improperly devolving upon it, and consequently increasing the staff, and which work ought in most cases to be performed under the head of the department requiring such services, and who ought, in our opinion, to be quite as trustworthy and competent to carry out such work as an officer in the Colonial Architect's Department. That no advantage to the State in the way of economy or otherwise is gained by making the Colonial Architect perform the duties referred to is evident, as it is impossible for him to exercise close supervision in matters over which he has no control. For example, at times of general elections he receives instructions to provide and distribute throughout the Colony a large number of ballot-boxes, valued from £1 17s. to £2 4s. each, exclusive of cost of carriage to the places where required, a no inconsiderable item, numbers of these being never heard of again; and the same operation has to be gone through at every succeeding election.

The furniture supplied in many cases we consider to be of too expensive a character, but whether the quality is equal to the price we are hardly in a position to state, further than, to judge from the appearance of the furniture in the Public Works Office and new Lands Office in Sydney, we do not think it deserves the high eulogium passed upon it by the officer under whose particular supervision it is made, or that it will last anything approaching the period allowed to it, namely, fifty years.

With reference to the request made by the Minister, that we should, in our Report, furnish him with information that would enable him, when preparing his estimates, to retrench, we regret that it is impossible for us to do so in the face of our investigations having been abruptly quashed, and all evidence as to the probable requirements for the Colonial Architect's Department for expenditure upon the erection and completion of new buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs to old, having been either refused, or, if supplied, demanded back by the Works Department.

In concluding this Report, we wish it to be understood that in undertaking this Commission our only desire was to honestly and fairly carry out our investigations without fear or favour, to show the inner workings of the Departments as they really exist, to discover and disclose abuses, if any, and to submit suggestions as to the best means of carrying out the public business of the Colony in a simple and economical manner.

1/2/87.

T. F. WALLER,
Chairman.

P.S.—Referring to the statement made by the Colonial Architect that, owing to the returns we required that he should furnish to us, he would have to upset the whole department, and occupy the entire staff for some months, to the detriment of the public business; in reply, we desire to state that had the Colonial Architect kept books such as any business man would keep the information asked for by us would have been at once available. We at the time only asked for information regarding the cost of some gaols and court-houses erected during the past five years; and we think that if the Colonial Architect kept proper books such information would be obtained in a few minutes. For example, if a book similar to that kept in the Public Works Department which gives an abstract of the percentage of cost of each item in railway construction, had been kept by the Colonial Architect in reference to his buildings, all the information required would have at once been at hand.—T.F.W., 1/2/87.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 2 February, 1887.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the unfinished investigation made by the late Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Colonial Architect's Department, forwarded under cover of your letter of the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 1 February, 1887.

Having concluded our report on the Colonial Architect's Office, which we forwarded this day, we are now engaged in reviewing the evidence of the various officers in the railway branches of the Works Department investigated by us, and we will as speedily as possible forward you a complete copy of the evidence, with any remarks which we may deem necessary to make thereon.

In the meantime we shall be glad to learn whether it is your desire that we shall make arrangements with the Government Printer for printing the evidence in the usual way.

I have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER,

Chairman of Board of Inquiry.

Acknowledge receipt, and state that on receipt of the evidence in manuscript the Government will decide as to the advisability of printing it.—J.S., 2/2/87.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 2 February, 1887.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, intimating that the late Commission had concluded their report, and to inform you that upon receipt of the evidence in manuscript the Government will decide as to the advisability of printing it.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90, Pitt-street, Sydney, 9 February, 1887.

Referring to our progress report published in the papers on the 17th ultimo, at the request of the late Minister for Works, I handed both the original and press copy to him, which he gave to the papers. On applying to them for either the original or press copy, I was informed that the press copy had unfortunately been destroyed and the original had been returned to your office. Will you favour me with the original in order that I may make a copy of it, and compare it with the report as printed by the papers. The Commission had no opportunity from the time the rough draft was handed to the transcribers to correct errors which may have occurred.

I have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER, Chairman.

Submitted.—J.R., 10/2/87.

Forward certified copy of original report.—J.S., 11/2/87.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 February, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am directed to transmit herewith a certified copy of your Commission's Progress Report on the Railway Branch of this department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Series B.—Contingency Form No. 1.

Pay Voucher No.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Public Works.—Commission of Inquiry. Claimant—Herbert Robinson, Queen-street, Ashfield.

1886.			£	s.	d.
16 December	...	To transcription of evidence, four copies—95 folios, at 6d.	9	10	0
17	"	" " " " " 98 " at 6d.	9	16	0
20	"	" " " " " 124 " at 6d.	12	8	0
21	"	" " " " " 148 " at 6d.	14	16	0
22	"	" " " " " 117 " at 6d.	11	14	0
23	"	" " " " " 173 " at 6d.	17	6	0
24	"	" " " " " 58 " at 6d.	5	16	0
29	"	" " " " " 204 " at 6d.	20	8	0
30	"	" " " " " 180 " at 6d.	18	0	0
31	"	" " " " " 57 " at 6d.	5	14	0
1887.					
3 January	.....	" " " " " 186 " at 6d.	18	12	0
4	"	" " " " " 184 " at 6d.	18	8	0
5	"	" " " " " 239 " at 6d.	23	18	0
6	"	" " " " " 160 " at 6d.	16	0	0
7	"	" " " " " 140 " at 6d.	14	0	0
11	"	" " " " " 142 " at 6d.	14	4	0
14	"	" " " " " 173 " at 6d.	17	6	0
17	"	" " " " " 186 " at 6d.	18	12	0
18	"	" " " " " 159 " at 6d.	15	18	0
21	"	" " " " " 113 " at 6d.	11	6	0
24	"	" " " " " 166 " at 6d.	16	12	0
25	"	" " " " " 51 " at 6d.	5	2	0
Total			310	6	0

The Secretary Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,
Strathspey House, 187 Macquarie-street, Sydney, 3 February, 1887.
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st January in which you are directed by the honorable the Minister for Works to express his regret that he cannot entertain my claim for "compensation." In appealing once more to the honorable the Minister I beg most respectfully to point out that my letter of 29th January contained no reference whatever to "compensation," but I asked for favourable consideration of an application for two months' salary in view of the fact that, with ministerial authority, I had been offered and had accepted what was practically a two months' engagement.

I cannot help thinking that there must be some misconception as to the application I have made, as I cannot conceive it possible that the Minister would refuse to recognise a liability, although only a small one, contracted on behalf of the Government by authorised persons and with the approval of the late Minister.

I beg, therefore, that you will once more place this matter fairly before the Minister for Works and request for me a reconsideration of the decision he has given.

In view of the labours of the Board of Inquiry shortly coming to an end—after they complete and forward the evidence together with their report, upon which work I am still occupied with them in my capacity as Secretary—I should be glad if you would inform me whether payment will be made for the two months' engagement previously mentioned.

It is of course understood that my services are at the disposal of the Government until the expiration of the two months.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES A. BERNAYS,
Secretary, Public Works Board of Inquiry.

Submitted.—J.R., 4/2/87. Request Mr. Bernays to state by whom he was appointed and on what terms. Mr. Sutherland has no wish to avoid the payment for work legitimately incurred.—J.R., 7/2/87.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Secretary Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,
Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8 February, 1887.
In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant in further reference to your application for the payment for a period of two months of the salary attached to the office of Secretary to the Board of Inquiry into this Department, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with all the particulars connected with your engagement as there are no papers in this office upon which your claim can in any way be based.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Secretary Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,
90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 February, 1887.
I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, and in compliance with the request contained in it I now enclose copies of all papers in my possession which in any way bear upon the claim I have made for two months' salary as Secretary to the Public Works Board of Inquiry. It is with great satisfaction I enclose copy of Mr. Robinson's letter of January 3rd, which, until this morning, I had been unable to find. You will observe that this letter bears out my assertion that no definite assurance was given as to the length of the engagement, but I think the previous part of the letter will show what induced me to accept the offer.

Upon this letter I rest my claim and ask for favourable consideration, and with the utmost confidence I now leave the matter in the hands of the honorable the Minister for Works.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES A. BERNAYS.

Submitted.—15/2/87. As Mr. Robinson could give no definite assurance as to the duration of Mr. Bernays' engagement I think he should be paid for the work actually performed.—J.S., 17/2/87.

[Enclosures.]

The Principal Shorthand-writer to C. A. Bernays, Esq., Shorthand-writer, Brisbane.

Dear Sir,

Sydney 3, January, 1887.

I understand that it is your intention to spend your recess in Sydney, and I therefore write to inquire whether, if so it would be convenient for you to take the secretaryship of a Commission for which I am acting; but which I shall relinquish about the 15th January. It is my present impression that there will be at least two months' work after that, but that is a point upon which I could give you no definite assurance.

Your duties would be almost exclusively confined to taking shorthand notes during the day and dictating them and revising transcription at night. The work so far has been heavy, say ten or twelve hours per diem for five days a week.

I am doing the work without any terms as to pay and do not expect to receive anything, but I believe that I could obtain remuneration for you at the rate of £3 3s. per diem.

Kindly let me have an answer by return post.

Yours truly,

CHAS. ROBINSON.

Telegrams from C. Robinson, Esq., to C. A. Bernays, Esq., Shorthand-writer, Brisbane.

7/1/87.

Will try and settle matter this morning; will wire to-day.

CHAS. ROBINSON,

Principal Shorthand-writer.

HAVE

7/1/87.

HAVE arranged that you take my place. Come down as soon as possible.

Telegram from C. A. Bernays, Esq., Shorthand-writer, Brisbane, to C. Robinson, Esq.

E/1/87.

*THANK you. Will suit me well. Letter written, but will you wire.

*This telegram is written from memory, but is believed to be correct.

In reply to
letter of 3rd
January

Chas. Robinson, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

7 January, 1887.

In view of the approaching meeting of Parliament I shall be compelled to relinquish the work of the Commission of Inquiry into the Public Works Department.

In the absence of the Honorable the Minister for Works from Sydney, I have, under the direction of the Commissioners, arranged with Mr. Charles A. Bernays to take up the duties which I have been attending to. I may mention that the shorthand-writing and secretarial service required is extremely arduous, having occupied my time about fourteen hours a day; but the arrangement with Mr. Bernays is that he shall do the work for the ordinary fees, namely, three guineas per diem.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. ROBINSON.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Chas. Robinson, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 14 January, 1887.

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Public Works has approved of the acceptance of your resignation as Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of this department, as requested in your letter of the 7th instant.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Secretary Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 February, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, further respecting the payment of two months' salary as Secretary to the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of this department, I am directed to inform you that as no definite assurance was given as to the duration of your engagement, no payments can be made for other than work actually performed.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 February, 1887.

Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to request that you will furnish me as soon as possible with the final report of your Commission on the working of this department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board to the Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 February, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge your favour of the 18th instant, and in reply to state that the transcription and copying of the evidence will be finished, I trust, to-day or to-morrow, when it will be forwarded to you. The final report on same will also be forwarded with the least possible delay. The evidence being very bulky will, you will see, have occupied much time in perusal, checking, and transcribing.

I have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER.

Submitted.—J.R., 22/2/87.

The Chairman Public Works Inquiry Board to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 23 February, 1887.

In accordance with my letter of yesterday I have the pleasure now herewith to send you original copy, together with index of the evidence taken by the Commission, amounting to in all 811 pages. I have not had a fair copy made, presuming that the Minister would prefer having the original.

The final report of the Commission will be forwarded to you with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

T. F. WALLER.

Submitted.—J.R., 23/2/87.

Memo.

Memo. respecting Report of Public Works Commissioners— Colonial Architect's Department.

WITH reference to the accompanying report on my Department, forwarded to me under B.C. on 11th instant, for any remarks, &c., I do myself the honor to state that on 15th December last I received a copy of a minute prepared by the late Minister for Works (Mr. Lync) notifying that he had appointed a Commission for enquiring into the several branches of the Public Works Department, with the view of retrenchment, by reducing the number of hands employed, &c., &c., the parties named to carry out the investigation being Mr. J. Y. Mills and Mr. T. F. Waller; by a subsequent communication I was informed Mr. Coyle had been added to the list. On the morning of the 17th January these gentlemen, without previous intimation, presented themselves at my office, accompanied by a shorthand-writer. On being seated they commenced to question me on several matters. I replied to their questions, explained and gave my opinions as to the subjects touched upon, &c. On their leaving I furnished them with some printed annual returns of expenditure, a list of officers of the Department, and a plan showing position of the different offices, at the same time offering my assistance in going through the other rooms, which they declined, but shook hands, saying they would not further trouble me, and took their departure for the office of the First Clerk of Works.

This officer being absent on leave, his room is occupied by one of the draftsmen, who, with other brother officers—according to Regulations in such cases—were attending to the duties of the First Clerk of Works. The officer in charge of the room they examined chiefly regarding the public buildings in Albury, viz. :—Gaol, police buildings, post office, telegraph office, and survey office, as to estimated cost, actual cost, materials used, and class of work specified and executed, where the stone used was obtained, and the cost of foundations from top of basecourse to bottom of footings, this information being required for each of the buildings named, and as most of them were built many years back, and not under the supervision of the officer interrogated, it was impossible for him to furnish the information asked for without reference to office books and records, and making the necessary calculations as to cost of foundations. He therefore suggested to the Commissioners reference to the Colonial Architect in the matter. Having ascertained what they required, I telegraphed to the local Foreman of Works at Albury, then at Wagga Wagga, to come on immediately to Sydney. On his arrival, after travelling all Sunday, I instructed him and the before-named officer to at once collect all the particulars, and have a copy made for the Commissioners, which was being done the last day they were in the office. After leaving the officer referred to, they went to the rooms of five clerks of works, a foreman of works, and the chief clerk, for the purpose of proceeding with their investigations.

In meantime, on 21st January, I received three letters from the Commissioners, asking to be furnished with the following information, viz. :—

List of the number of Court-houses in the Colony, showing where situated, and total cost of each, also the population of the places where these Court-houses are, also a list showing what buildings and lamps outside have to be lighted by the Department, and where situated, also a Statement showing the value of furniture during the last five years, and for what Departments, together with schedule prices for each year during that period. Letter No. 1.

A Statement, showing my Estimates for the last five years, and the amounts granted, also stating how much in each year of the sums voted were for new buildings, how much for additions and alterations, how much for repairs, and how much for furniture, also stating out of what Votes the sums so granted came. Letter No. 2.

To furnish names of the gentlemen supervising the different districts, and who occupy the positions of assistant architects or foremen of works, giving the number of the different buildings now under their supervision, and the value of each. Letter No. 3

Subsequently a further communication was received, asking when the information applied for by these letters would be ready, and in addition for details of the Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office, North Shore, but as the getting up of all this information would involve much labour and time, and considerably interfere with the current work of the office, I considered the preparation of such statements, &c., should not be undertaken without reference to the Minister for Works, to whom I forwarded these communications for his instructions and authority—more particularly as I had by this time seen in the newspapers the report of the Commissioners on the Railway Department, in which was inserted a paragraph showing these gentlemen had already passed an unfavourable and damaging verdict upon my Department, although they had not visited an office belonging to it.

Having now stated the part taken by the Commissioners while investigating my Department, the whole time occupied by these gentlemen being about twenty-three hours, with exception of one of the Members, who was not always present, I desire to make some remarks upon the more definite statements in their Report, which, it may be noticed, is of a general depreciatory tone throughout.

Every

Every information was furnished to the Commissioners, as far as it could be done, verbally or otherwise, while they were in the offices, of all their enquiries being answered as fully as possible; no difficulty was therefore thrown in their way, as inferred at the commencement and other portions of their Report.

With regard to the belief of the Commissioners, that a proper and exhaustive examination of the Colonial Architect's Department would result in suggestions that the Department should be considerably curtailed, if not altogether done away with, they do not suggest any means for the preservation or maintenance in repair of the 1,300 or more public buildings, ranging in value from a few hundred pounds to say a quarter of a million and upwards, spread throughout the entire area of the Colony—or for carrying on the numerous works in progress; and again, their suggestions that competitive designs for public buildings could be obtained by the Government at a cost only for premiums, shows an absence of knowledge in such matters, no mention being made of how the work is to be carried out, the architect's commission, salaries to clerks of works, travelling, clerical, and other expenses—besides it has been found that work carried out in this irresponsible way, and by private architects, has proved the reverse of economical. The Art Gallery in the Domain, and the Macleay Museum at the University, may be quoted as instances, in both cases the buildings far exceeding the money originally voted. The latter building I understand had no special officer to supervise the work, which I think can hardly meet the views of the Commissioners, as expressed in portions of their report, giving extreme opinions on supervision of works. The same, I believe, may be said with regard to public schools erected by private architects, but as no special votes, like in my Department are taken for these buildings, which are paid for I understand out of a lump sum, I am unable to compare their cost with the amounts appropriated for them in similar cases. Again, this suggestion of the Commissioners has been tried elsewhere and abandoned, the system adopted here is similar to that of other Colonies, England, and United States, and with satisfactory results.

With regard to the opinion of the Board, that much money would be saved if the architect's preparing plans had more practical knowledge of the requirements, &c., &c., I would state that previous to preparing plans, which is done under Ministerial authority, the head of the Department for which the building is required furnishes the particulars of the accommodation considered necessary. This will apply to the buildings quoted by the Commissioners, viz.:—Balmain Court-house, Newtown Court-house, Goulburn Court-house, Young Court-house, Bathurst Gaol, Glen Innes Gaol, &c., &c. The plans for all of which were, as usual in all cases, submitted to and approved by the Minister—therefore, should alterations or additions be afterwards considered necessary, it is not the fault of the architect.

In respect to the Custom-house additions and alterations, dwelt upon by the Commissioners, I would state that a new Shipping Office, &c., was proposed in the first instance, for which plans were prepared and a vote taken, but the then Treasurer determined that instead of erecting a new building, additions to the Custom-house, providing for the Shipping and other Departments, should be made; and as the condition of the internal foundations and walls could not be ascertained until they were all opened up, this could not be done while the building was occupied. With regard to the cost of the Free Library additions—about £25,000—alluded to by the Commissioners as apparently excessive, &c., this work is being done in accordance with the request of the Trustees, under authority of the late Minister for Public Instruction, and has been publicly tendered for, which is a fair way of testing its value.

The allusion in the report to an error which was inadvertently made by one of my officers as to the estimated cost for Art Gallery, Technological Museum, Lecture Hall, &c., proposed to be erected some years ago, while being questioned and exhibiting plans of foundations for that building, needs no comment; and as this officer afterwards corrected the error, it appears scarcely necessary that attention should have been called to it.

In reference to the paragraph respecting supervision of buildings, or, as the Commissioners are pleased to term it, the inadequate supervision, &c., I may state that the Colonial Architect is responsible for all works under his charge, and is supposed to use his own judgment as to the supervision necessary to ensure faithful and sound work, and is guided by the nature of the contract and the contractors he has to deal with. The particular case alluded to—that of the Foreman of Works over the Post-office extension having as well to supervise other valuable buildings, viz., Custom-house additions, and the new Fire Brigade Station—it will be sufficient for me to say that the Post-office is nearly completed, the Custom-house is far advanced, and the Fire Brigade Station has only recently been commenced; also, that no work which will be out of sight, such as foundations, &c., is ever carried out without strict and constant supervision. When the work is above ground there is not so much need, as all practical men know, for this constant attention, as any one of experience in such matters can without difficulty detect inferior work or materials; and in cases where such is provided the contractor has to pull down the work and remove the condemned materials from the site. I would also state that inspections are made frequently by clerks and foremen of works, and periodically by Colonial Architect.

The

The Medical School at the University is another building which the Commissioners consider to be much neglected, being visited by a Clerk of Works only three times a week, and under the immediate supervision of a young gentleman of 19, who also supervises the erection of costly buildings at Spectacle Island, &c., &c., the buildings referred to being in an advanced state, the same observations will apply as those made in regard to the Post-office, &c. Respecting the young gentleman alluded to, I need only say that he has had about five years practical experience, is on the work when the workmen commence, not 9 o'clock, as stated by the Commissioners, and is quite competent for the performance of the duties entrusted to him. He has, moreover, passed successfully an examination by the Technical College for masonry. Further, respecting this young gentleman's time being so much occupied in making detail drawings, &c., I would state that the draftsman employed in preparing drawings required for this building died very suddenly, and as the late Minister for Works (Mr. Lyne) would not approve of my recommendation for the appointment of another officer to fill the vacancy, it, therefore, necessitated the drawings being made by the officer referred to while on the works. I may also state with respect to alleged neglect in supervision of buildings, that the buildings erected during the time I have been Colonial Architect, about twenty-six years, will stand the test of practical men, as to the quality of the work and materials used in their construction.

Actual cost of preparing plans, &c., &c. As this is a subject the Commissioners state they cannot give much information upon, not having examined the clerical staff, yet are quite satisfied to dwell upon it in unfavourable terms, it does not perhaps require notice.

In regard to reference made as to the absence of official diaries being kept by my officers, I may state that they render weekly reports on all works, also monthly measurements and valuations, which are found sufficient for all purposes.

Ballot-boxes and numbers of them being never heard of again as stated in the report. This is a matter which concerns the Department in charge of electoral business.

I think it hardly necessary for me to make any further remarks upon this report, which indicates a want of experience and knowledge of the subjects dwelt upon, pointing rather to considerably and unnecessarily increase the cost of the Department, more especially with respect to the inferred necessity of having resident officers on all buildings in progress, instead of effecting any retrenchment, in number of hands, &c., as set forth in Mr. Lyne's minute.

As to the postscript referring to a "statement made by the Colonial Architect, that owing to the returns required by the Commissioners, he would have to upset the whole Department and occupy the staff for some months, to the detriment of the public business," this is incorrect, as the Colonial Architect made no such statement.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 24th February, 1887.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

The Chairman of Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 90, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1887.

As we understand that instructions have been given to print the Reports of the Commission, as also the evidence, we attach herewith corrected copy of the printed statement from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 17th January, regarding the retrenchment proposed in the Construction and Existing Lines Branch of the Railways.

We regret to see that so many clerical errors have crept in, whether in the printing or in the transcribing we are unable to state, inasmuch as the original Report, together with the Press copy, were obtained from us immediately they were written, and consequently before we had an opportunity of checking the figures.

Will you therefore be good enough to substitute the attached for any copy that may have been handed to the Government Printer, and also kindly instruct him to submit proofs to us of all the Reports and evidence as he prints them, in order that we may correct any errors that may occur.

I have, &c.,
T. F. WALLER,
Chairman of Public Works Commission.

The Chairman of Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Under Secretary for
Public Works.

Sir, 90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 9 March, 1887.
Referring to our Progress Report of the 17th January, we have now the honor to tender herewith our final Report in regard to those Departments investigated by us.
We have, &c.,
T. F. WALLER, Chairman.

Submitted, 9/3/87.—J.R. Let the whole be printed, but send me the Report as soon as possible.
—J.S., 9/3/87.

The Chairman of Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Under Secretary for
Public Works.

Dear Sir, 90 Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 March, 1887.
As private business makes it necessary that I should visit the old country at once, I have made arrangements for leaving by the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. "Ballarat" on the 13th proximo. I will therefore esteem it a favor if you would ask the Honorable the Minister for Works if he would kindly authorise the payment of the fees due to the late Public Works Commission of Inquiry out of the Advance fund, so that I may be able to wind up my affairs previous to leaving.

I am, &c.,
T. F. WALLER.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Chairman of Public Works
Board of Inquiry.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 18 March, 1887.
In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, requesting the payment of fees due to the late Public Works Commission of Inquiry, I am directed to request that you will furnish me with a detailed statement of the dates and number of days you were employed, and also the charge as sanctioned by the late Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Lyne.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

The Chairman of Public Works Board of Inquiry to The Under Secretary for
Public Works.

Sir, 90, Pitt-street, 21 March, 1887.
In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, numbered as per margin, I have the honor to state that the date of the appointment of the late Public Works Commission of Inquiry was the 15th December last, and that between that date and the date upon which the final Report of the Commission was furnished to you that is to say, the 9th instant, the Commission was engaged for seventy-one days.
In reply to your second query, I may state that the remuneration fixed by the late Minister for Public Works was £6 0s. per day.

I have, &c.,
T. F. WALLER.

FINAL REPORT from the Commissioners appointed by the Honorable W. J. Lyne, late Minister for Works, to inquire into the condition of the Department of Public Works.

HARBOURS, RIVERS, ROADS, AND BRIDGES.

Not having had an opportunity of examining these departments of the Civil Service we can only repeat what we said in our Progress Report of the 17th January:

Looking broadly at the urgency of the question of retrenchment in the Public Service, we are of opinion that, as far as the departments we have referred to (other than the Railways) are concerned, they can only be properly dealt with by legislation; in other words, by the passing of a comprehensive measure of Local Government, with assured finance; the creating of Harbour Trusts, which would take over the present Department of Harbours and Rivers, retaining such officers as required, relieving the Government of all responsibility and expense further than the naming in London of a consulting marine engineer of high standing, for the purpose of advising the Government upon any proposed scheme of harbour improvement submitted by the trusts.

As regards all municipal bodies upon them we think should devolve the carrying out of water supply and sewerage. Building of bridges and making of roads and other local works now performed by Government, under the heading of roads and bridges, we would in the same way hand over to local bodies, such as shire councils and road boards, and thus get rid of two enormous, ever-increasing and unprofitable branches of the Public Service.

And again impress on the Government the advisability of instituting with the least possible delay a system of Local Government. In dealing with such questions as arise in considering the position of these departments the difficulty meeting us at the outset is, that in the event of their abolition how will the important functions now discharged by them be performed? We naturally look elsewhere to ascertain in what manner this difficulty has been met, and we find that in other Colonies measures of Local Government obtain of a more or less comprehensive character. And on the local authorities devolve the duty of carrying out works performed by Government here, the experience being that as a large portion of all such expenditure is borne by the local bodies they can be depended on to guard against extravagance and to adjust their requirements to their means.

We think this explanation necessary as it may be deemed that in suggesting legislation we are exceeding the limits of the Commission entrusted to us.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

We think the evidence will bear out the propriety of our remarks regarding the want of proper supervision and the unnecessarily large and expensive public buildings. We desire to draw attention to the following illustrations of what we consider unnecessary expenditure:—

Newtown Court-house.

A personal visit to and inspection of this unsightly building disclosed the fact that the work is of an unsatisfactory character: walls discoloured and mildewed, loose sand running out from behind the architraves which is, we are informed, a matter of daily occurrence. This building occupies a large area, and has an imposing flight of steps leading to a spacious vestibule of about 30 feet square, and paved with
marble,

marble, whilst the entrance to the underground portion of the building is by means of an extensive asphalt carriage subway, skirted on either side by pathways curbed apparently with Melbourne blue stone, specially dressed to suit the contour of the road. Cells have been provided for seventy prisoners, and also extensive police quarters. The cells, however, have been condemned by the Police Surgeon as unfit for occupation, while the police decline to accept the accommodation provided, and we think that the disapprobation thus expressed is not out of place. This building has cost from £15,000 to £18,000, whereas in our opinion a judicious expenditure of from £6,000 to £7,000 ought to have amply provided for all requirements.

North Shore Court-house, Post and Telegraph Office, &c.

This building, the amount of the contract for which is stated to be £11,500; but which we are informed on the best authority will cost more, probably £17,000, is an illustration of the impropriety of erecting public buildings on ill-adapted sites. Of course the Colonial Architect is not altogether responsible for the waste of public money taking place in the erection of this building, but at the same time we think that a public officer occupying the high position of the Colonial Architect should have advised the Government against building on such an unsuitable site, which from its shape must necessarily entail a wasteful expenditure of public money, particularly as the resumption of a short and unnecessary street at the back of the site in question would have obviated these objections, and thereby suitable buildings might have been erected for less than half the money.

Custom House.

The alterations and additions to this building are matters in our opinion for which some person deserves grave censure. Owing to the apparent carelessness of the Colonial Architect's Department no examination of the original structure upon which additional stories were to be put took place, although the designs were specially prepared in order to permit of utilising the original building, by the addition of two wings, and the raising of the old structure by means of another story, the consequence being that two long narrow wings were erected about 32 feet wide, the width of which it was impossible to increase, inasmuch as they were bounded on one side by streets and on the other by the old building which was to be retained intact, with the exception of the adding of the additional story. The result of this neglect was that two long and expensive slabs of buildings were erected at great cost, and when the time came for raising the old building it was discovered to be unfit to carry an additional story, a discovery which we think any professional man should have made before preparing designs for a work entailing such heavy expenditure. This want of professional foresight has involved additional expenditure of a large sum of money, increasing the total cost of the building from about £52,000 to £62,000, and also prohibiting the possibility of erecting a building of new design more suitable for the purposes intended and at a greatly reduced cost.

Foundations of Buildings.

Amongst the information required by us, which we were unable to obtain from the Colonial Architect's Department, was that regarding the cost and materials used in the foundations of buildings, to afford which we were given to understand would have upset his Department for months. Our reason for desiring to obtain the information was to ascertain whether in many cases the foundations of cottages and similar buildings were not composed of masonry of an unnecessarily expensive character. Abstract books, if kept properly, should, we maintain, give all this information at a moment's notice; and we would strongly advise, if the Colonial Architect's Office is allowed to continue in existence, that a proper system of indexed books, showing in detail the actual cost—not the estimated cost of buildings—be introduced so that the Government may be able to ascertain at any time the expenditure incurred upon work.

Gaols.

The gaols at Bathurst, Goulburn, and other places, strike us as being excessive in their cost, as they entail expenditures amounting to in some cases as much as £100,000.

The

The Rookwood Reformatories.

These buildings appear to us to be excessively expensive. Had suitable designs been prepared in the first instance, giving more accommodation under smaller roof area, a large proportion of this expenditure would have been unnecessary.

Additions to Buildings.

Designs for which are on a scale to our thinking far in excess of what ought to be expended, and we give here, too, examples which came under our notice, which will serve to illustrate our objection. Treasury buildings, to which additions were contemplated, and for which plans were prepared, estimating the cost at about £70,000, while the additions to the present Free Library, which has little to recommend it either for its beauty or convenience as regards site, is now being added to at a cost of some £25,000.

Recording.

This system, so far as our investigations have gone, proves to be apparently in need of reorganisation, as no means are afforded by the system of tracing papers which may have gone astray, and no acknowledgment of the receipt or delivery of papers is given.

Correspondence.

It appears to us that the enormous quantity of correspondence in this Department, taking up an immense amount of time, would, upon further examination, be found to be to a great extent unnecessary (for example *vide* Appendices A, B, and C, and attached copies herewith of letters from the military authorities). Repairs and other trivial miscellaneous works which appear to us to be unlimited, and in many cases to be of such a nature as to make it inadvisable that the valuable time of the Colonial Architect and his staff should be occupied in carrying them out ought, we think, to be removed from his department.

Furnishing and Fittings for Public Offices.

We think that in many cases the furniture and fittings required for public offices in the country might with advantage be procured in the township in which the buildings are situated or adjacent to, and we are of opinion that the officer in charge of this important and expensive branch of the Colonial Architect's Department ought to be better acquainted with the capabilities of our large inland towns for supplying the furniture and fittings required, and we have little doubt that it would be found that these requirements could be obtained as reasonably as they are now supplied by the Colonial Architect's Department in Sydney.

Timekeepers.

The fact of such officers being sent down to superintend insignificant jobs seems somewhat ridiculous, when buildings of the utmost importance are allowed to be erected with the most superficial oversight.

Referring once more to this question of nonsupervision, we desire to direct attention to the fact that large quantities of unbranded, inferior, and damaged cements are always on the Sydney market, and are used more or less in works even under supervision; what then may be expected to occur upon works when for days and weeks at a time no person representing the department visits Government buildings in course of erection.

In summing up this our report upon the Colonial Architect's Department, we are of opinion that the minor services performed by him for other departments can be equally well carried out by those departments to which they properly appertain. Such works as light-houses and fortifications should be constructed by engineers as properly belonging to that profession, while the designs for and erection of public buildings should be thrown open to competition to the architectural profession as we feel satisfied that whatever good services this department may have rendered in the past it has outlived its usefulness and should be forthwith abolished. We are the more confirmed in this opinion, as we find in the returns of this department that for nine years, ended in 1885, the amount expended on erections, additions, and repairs of public buildings, was
£3,299,627

£3,299,627, or an average of £366,625 per annum. The amount expended in furniture and fittings for public buildings during the same period was £193,705, or an average of £21,523, making a total expenditure as far as we have ascertained, on public buildings by the Colonial Architect, for the period named, of £3,493,332, or an average of £388,148 per annum. As to whether the Colony has received full value for its money may be judged from some of the examples quoted in this Report.

RAILWAYS.

General Management.

In our Progress Report we stated :—

Returning to the subject matter of this report we see plainly that if retrenchment of a valuable and permanent character is to be instituted, the first step will be the amalgamation of the separate, and, we regret to say, conflicting and antagonistic branches of the Railway Department, namely the construction and maintenance branches. So far as we can understand, the present recognised legal head of the Department is the Commissioner for Railways, and we presume were a Board of Commissioners to be created, all branches and officers of the railways would be under their control. The Commissioner, therefore, should be, we think, recognised not only by the Government and the law but also by every individual officer in the Service.

We therefore propose that the Engineer-in-Chief should have control over the construction and maintenance of railways, having under him two competent assistant engineers, one to have charge of construction, the other of maintenance, both being primarily responsible to the Engineer-in-Chief, and all subject to the Commissioner or Board of Commissioners.

These gentlemen, we are of opinion, should be procured from some of the great centres of railway work in Great Britain or America, to be appointed for a period of five years, and to be eligible for reappointment, if thought desirable, for a further period of five years only, thus ensuring the keeping pace with the successive strides of an ever progressive science. In the event of the office of Engineer-in-chief becoming vacant it should be filled up in like manner.

As these gentlemen would have to work together, and confer with the Commissioner or Board of Commissioners, his or their immediate officers, such as the traffic managers, the interlocking engineer, the designing and arranging of stations, yards, and general accommodation, would be carried out so as to ensure the greatest efficiency and safety with the least possible expenditure, and as far as practicable avoiding the necessity for alterations and additions which are now constantly occurring by reason of the alterations and destruction of the works constructed by one department not meeting with the approval or requirements of the other, and we make these remarks because the evidence before us shows that had the Commissioner and his officers, the interlocking engineer and the traffic manager, been consulted more frequently by the head of the construction branch, many alterations and consequent heavy expense would have been avoided.

The necessity for this change of system has been forced upon us from the very outset of our investigation, by reason of the antagonism that is displayed between the heads of the rival branches of the Service, and has, we have no hesitation in saying, been the cause of useless expenditure, if not wilful waste of immense sums of public money, which would have been saved had those officers whose duty it was to protect the public interest conferred together, and so executed the works at the commencement that the large expenditure deemed advisable by the Existing Lines Branch would not have been necessary in order to make new lines workable with due regard for the safety of the travelling public.

Our views upon this question are still strongly in favor of the formation of a Board for the management of the Railways, which should be removed from all political control or influence, as provided in the Bill brought forward by the late Government. A Board so appointed should exercise a personal supervision over the working of the various branches of the service, and their intimate practical knowledge would enable them to prevent the waste inseparable from the system that now obtains in the management of the railways of the Colony, where each head of a branch is practically uncontrolled. Such a Board would naturally assume the functions of a general manager, and be principally occupied outside in regulating the whole system of railway working, observing and remedying those defects which cause the enormous leakage now existing. In order to show the necessity that exists for having the inauguration and working of our railways removed as far as possible from political influence, we may state that the lines Juneec to Hay and Jerilderie, Werris Creek to Narrabri, Mudgee line, and Murrumburrah to Blayncy, constructed at a cost of £3,247,220, not only do not return any interest on the capital expended, but fell short of paying working expenses by £29,155 during the year 1885. At the end of that year unexpended votes for £2,700,000 for railways under construction were open, while in a few months working surveys of a further extension of the railway system of 886 miles, estimated to cost £9,913,500, will be completed and ready for letting by contract—indeed some portions are already under construction. 656 miles of this extension will average £13,395 per mile, while the portion between Grafton and Glen Innes, 103 miles in length, is estimated to cost £19,417 per mile, or £2,000,000.

It

It is outside our province to express any opinion upon the policy involved in this extension of the railway system ; but we mention it for the purpose of pointing out that, however desirable it may be to open up the country by means of railways, a large proportion of this extension, owing to the high cost per mile and the sparsely settled country through which it runs, cannot reasonably be expected to make any return by way of interest on capital, but will probably be a charge on revenue for many years, and will in this way still further reduce the percentage of profits derived from our railways.

We would suggest for consideration, in view of this large extension of the railway system, whether the time has not arrived for the introduction of a lighter and less expensive class of railways in construction and equipment, to afford means of communication and act as feeders to the main lines; as there is but little doubt that many of the new lines for which working surveys are now completed would, if constructed, entail even a greater loss than that sustained by the lines above quoted.

In making these remarks we do not desire that we should appear in any way to reflect upon the present Commissioner for Railways, for we feel satisfied that no man, no matter how able or how great his experience, could, under existing circumstances, re-organise the department so as to carry out the management of the railways of New South Wales in a manner profitable to the State or reflecting credit upon himself.

To show the immense increase in all grades in the number of hands now employed, we may observe that while in 1876 the railways of New South Wales comprised 508 miles, and the number of persons employed on the permanent way was 710, being an average of nearly 1·4 men per mile, the total number of men employed at that date being 2,443, giving an average of 4·8; in 1886, when the railways extended over 1,887 miles, there were employed 3,643 men on the permanent way, making the number of men per mile 1·93, and the total number of men per mile in 1886 5·76, supposing the number of hands employed on the railway to be, as stated, 10,882, but which we have no evidence to show is inclusive of the number of hands of the various trades employed in day labour, and who may be discharged from time to time. This shows an increase of 8,439 men, or an increase of nearly one man per mile; or, in other words, an increase of mileage of 1,379 miles since 1876, involving an increase in the number of men required to work them of 8,439, equal to (say) 6·12 men per mile to work the mileage open for traffic since that date,—an increase, we think, out of all proportion, inasmuch as that the extended mileage should reduce the cost per mile of management and supervision over the whole system of railways. In 1876 the total number of professional and clerical hands employed in the management of 508 miles of railway were 12, whereas in 1886 the district engineer in the metropolitan district has a clerical and professional staff of 54 for the management of 140 miles of railway and 36 miles of tramway, while the other district engineers have staffs as follow:—Southern District, 36; Western District, 43; Northern District, 23 (*vide* Appendices D, E, F, & G.)

The clerical staff under the Chief Clerk, who has to conduct the whole of the correspondence of the railways and tramways, including all the correspondence from the district engineers' offices, numbers only six, whereas the clerical staffs of the district engineers' offices, exclusive of timekeepers, cadets, inspectors, draftsmen, surveyors, and office boys are as follow:—Metropolitan 9, Southern 6, Western 4, Northern 4,—clearly showing that these offices must be overmanned, at least in our opinion, though to judge from the number of office boys and cadets employed, namely, 12 cadets and 9 office boys, the work must be heavy indeed. We append to this report a tabulated statement (Appendix II) showing the gradual increase in the professional and clerical staffs in the Department of the Engineer for Existing Lines between the years 1876 and 1886, the number of hands employed on the permanent way, and the mileage open for traffic during the same period, making it apparent that as the railways are extended, instead of a decrease in the number of persons employed per mile, as might reasonably be expected, there is a constant and steady increase.

Selection of Routes for New Lines.

It appears to us that there is a want of necessary examination by an engineer experienced in construction in regard to the selection of the best available routes for new lines; and we think this is to be regretted, as lines have been constructed with
ruling

ruling grades of 1 in 40 where subsequent surveys have shown that not only were grades of 1 in 60 obtainable, but also curtailments in the lengths of the lines. We are of opinion that if the Engineer-in-Chief more frequently held personal interviews with his railway surveyors it is probable that routes would have been selected which might have avoided many of these objectionable grades, and been less expensive in construction and working. We may here state that the ruling grades which obtain on the lines of this Colony are very heavy, necessitating the use of ponderous locomotives to perform the required haulage, and the percentage for maintenance will always be a large item as compared with other railway systems where easier grades are worked by lighter engines. We are therefore of opinion that on all new railways every endeavour should be made to lower the ruling grade, even if necessary by lengthening the lines and adopting sharper curves in rough country, so that the use of these heavy locomotives should not be a permanent bar to economical management.

Antagonism and unnecessary expenditure.

Regarding the antagonism which we pointed out in our Progress Report as existing between the departments, we think there is little doubt that it is the cause of the wasteful expenditure of tens of thousands of pounds, as shown by Appendix I to this Report. The enormous expenditure by the Existing Lines Branch upon lines handed over by the Construction Branch clearly proves that either the Engineer-in-Chief does not hand over his lines properly constructed and completed for the due working of the traffic; or, on the other hand, if he does, that the money so expended is improperly expended. We would also draw attention to the Commissioner's Report on Railways for 1885, which will show that additions and improvements to stations and buildings and siding accommodation charged to capital account during 1885 amounted in the aggregate to £182,790, and that apparently the cost of some of these buildings is not only excessive, but, without proof to the contrary, some of them appear to be uncalled for. Before leaving this subject we would desire to enter our protest in the strongest manner against what we deem to be the pernicious system now in existence of permitting any operation upon the credit balance which may remain out of the vote for construction of any line; for it seems to us that so long as there is a credit balance, so long there is the temptation for the Existing Lines Branch to debit this vote with expenditure which ought properly to be charged against maintenance. We would therefore suggest that immediately the Construction Branch hand over a line as completed to the Existing Lines Branch it should be inspected then and there by the Engineer for Existing Lines, who shall point out to the Engineer-in-Chief what he thinks is still required, and when such requirements shall be completed or refused that the credit remaining to that vote shall at once be cancelled. Any further expenditure proposed by the Existing Lines Branch to be debited to capital shall be first authorized by Parliament.

Monthly Payments.

Referring to the payment of wages monthly instead of fortnightly, all the evidence of those competent to judge is entirely favourable to the adoption of the monthly system, the saving to be derived being not in interest only but also in the reduction of the number of pay clerks and other clerical assistance now required under the fortnightly system.

We desire to again draw attention to a clerical error which crept into and was carried right through our Progress Report, whereby the saving in interest was made to appear as being £12,000 per annum instead of £1,200, an error which we were unfortunately unable to detect or check, owing to the fact that both the original and press copy of the document in question were obtained from us previous to any checking being possible, and it was not until we saw the published report in the daily papers that we were aware of the error, an error which we submit, however, in no way affects the principle of monthly payments.

Inspectors

Inspectors and Permanent way Men.

In our Progress Report it is stated :—

EXISTING LINES DEPARTMENT.

District Engineers and Staff.

Dispensing with the services of the Engineer of Existing Lines, also the deputy district resident assistant engineers and surveyors. Reducing the number of inspectors now under them, and replacing the latter, where necessary, by competent and better educated men, as it is our opinion that there is too much supervision and of too expensive a nature, the real work devolving for the most part on inspectors, who in many cases are shown by the evidence to be unable to prepare the pay-sheets, and perform other simple clerical work properly appertaining to their position and the high salaries paid them. In adopting the proposed scheme of amalgamation of the two branches, these inspectors would naturally come under the direct control of the Assistant Engineer-in-chief, or, if the appointment be found necessary, under a resident Engineer of Existing Lines. Owing to many of the inspectors at present employed, a large and expensive clerical staff now exists for the performance of duties which better educated men would to a large extent undertake themselves.

As regards the large number of inspectors of permanent way and others, such as inspectors of timber and iron bridges, masonry, &c., a number of whom we proposed in our Progress Report to do away with, we are further confirmed in our views. In that report we did not touch upon the gangers and permanent way men, but we are of opinion that by increasing the number of men in each gang to four, and lengthening the distance to be maintained from 4 to 6 miles, reductions may be made to the extent of fully 20 per cent. in the number of gangers and fettlers without impairing the efficiency of the maintenance.

This reduction would effect a saving of (say) £54,360 as compared with the amount paid in 1885, and is exclusive of the flying gangs, which number 440 persons, and in which probably a corresponding reduction may be made.

Cattle-stops.

Further savings may be made in the cost of construction and maintenance of railways by the adoption of improved American cattle-stops at level crossings. A pair of cattle-stops with sign-posts may be put in place complete for from £35 to £50, according to the class of crossing, and will last for twenty years, thus doing away with the necessity of gatekeeper's house, gatekeeper, and gates.

Returns furnished to us (Appendix J) show that there are 236 gatekeepers' houses at level crossings, erected by Government, on railways, at a cost of over £200,000, the present estimated value by district engineers being £192,796, exclusive of interlocking gates, and gates where there are huts not the property of Government but at which paid gatekeepers are stationed. These gatekeepers are usually fettlers' wives, to whom about 7s. 6d. per week is paid.

In addition to the first cost of (say) £200,000 for houses and gates at crossings, there would be an annual charge of perhaps 10 per cent. for renewals, maintenance, and wages amounting to £20,000. Cattle-stops put in at these 236 crossings, at £50 per pair, would amount to £11,800, with an annual charge at the same rate for renewals and maintenance of £1,180. Guard-rails, guard-baulks, metalling, &c., would be common to both, thus showing a saving in favour of cattle-stops of £188,200, and an annual saving of £18,820 in the level crossings included in the list furnished to us, without touching upon the interlocked gates or those at huts not the property of Government.

These cattle-stops are used on the railways elsewhere with much success, and we are not aware of any valid objection to their introduction on the railways of this Colony. Tradition, and the Standing Orders of the Imperial Parliament, have, we believe, barred their introduction on English railways up to a recent date, but the broad principle, first acted upon in the construction of American railways, that human beings possessed sufficient intelligence to protect themselves, might, we think, be safely accepted in this Colony, where, in the tramway system, as constructed and worked in Sydney, we already possess the most dangerous system of locomotive traffic in the world. The risk of trains being interfered with by animals getting on the line at crossings would be no greater than at present.

We would therefore recommend that on new lines cattle-stops be substituted for gates, gatekeepers, and houses at level crossings, and that the gates on lines already constructed be gradually replaced by cattle-stops, and the houses sold or otherwise disposed of.

Interlocking gates may always be necessary at certain crossings, and we do not propose to interfere with those already in use.

Day

Day Labour.

The following is an extract from our Progress Report:—

And while on the subject of payment of wages, we desire to record our opinion that the system of doing work by day labourers in the Department of Existing Lines, with its consequent staff of inspectors and foremen for the different trades and timekeepers, has grown to inordinate dimensions. The necessity for repairing-shops will no doubt always exist, but we think that a large proportion of the present army of workmen, including almost every description of artisans, could be dispensed with, and the work upon which they are employed, such for example as the painting of stations and the making of barrows, office furniture, &c., be provided by contract. Where large bodies of men are permanently employed, work, or the appearance of work, has to be provided, and much of their time is likely to be consumed in travelling. Goods-sheds, station buildings, and nearly all work apart from maintenance should be done by contract, and the additional supervision or inspection (if any should be required) should be dispensed with on the completion of the work.

The assertion by the Existing Lines Branch that the work cannot be done properly by contract labour is not borne out either by the evidence, the experience of other Departments, or by the experience of the public in general. The statement made by one officer that a trial of the contract system resulted in a respectable house in Sydney mixing their paints with water instead of oil appears to us to be incredible and scarcely deserving of sufficient weight to have permitted of the system being condemned without further trial. The enormous number of tradesmen of all classes, and day labourers now performing work which could, we think, be more advantageously done by contract, makes it a matter of vital importance that this question of day labour *versus* contract should receive the fullest investigation at the hands of impartial and competent judges.

Timekeepers for the most part do not keep the time, but simply make out wages sheets from information received from the gangers. And we think in many cases the clerical staff of the district engineers ought to have been able to do all this work without the employment of persons specially appointed as timekeepers.

Clerical.

As regards the multiplication of clerks, we think the evidence clearly shows that there are a number of clerks who do not appear to have any more defined work than that of being generally useful or generally keeping someone else, and that a lot of unnecessary work is done in the shape of extra book-keeping, needless checking, &c. We consider that if the office of Examiner is necessary that office ought to undertake all the checking required, and that the Examiner's office ought to be in the same building as the accountant's, which branch we think ought to be thoroughly reorganised, so as to be not only a record office but an office in which books should be kept which would give more detailed information than is now obtainable, and which is so frequently required by the Commissioner, the Minister, the House, and Members of Parliament, and which information, owing to the absence of books of a comprehensive character which should supply abstract detailed information, and would prove an immense saving of time, is not now available. This extra book-keeping and checking so far from, in our opinion, being calculated to prove an additional check is more likely to open the door to carelessness and fraud for we hold that the Examiner ought not to take any notice whatever of signatures at the end of documents purporting to certify to their correctness, but that he himself should be the only one whose certificate to the correctness of an account ought to carry weight.

Cadets.

In our Progress Report we suggested the

Dispensing with all cadets in the Department and abandoning the system, as we think it would be more to the advantage of the service to fill up vacancies by appointments from the great centres of railway work, thus ensuring having men with a knowledge of the most recent improvements in construction and working in place of, as under the present system cadets obtaining only a number of young men half-trained, who, in the majority of cases, are turned out with no professional standing, useless to themselves and to the country, having been brought up in a school to a great extent now obsolete.

As this system is universally condemned throughout the service we think that it would be better to fill vacancies for general work by young men trained to business habits outside the service, an appreciable proportion however of the higher appointments to be filled, as previously suggested, by persons specially trained at the great centres of railway work.

Recording

Recording of Documents.

This system so far as came under our notice is shown to be faulty, and not of the nature to either simplify work or insure the efficient transmission of papers, or afford adequate means for tracing same if lost.

Routine.

The routine now adopted in the transmission of papers appears to us to be open to improvement and simplification, both as regards time and system.

Office Time Books.

These books, as now kept, appear to us to be, in many instances, of little value.

Working Hours.

With reference to the recent extension of the working hours of officers in the Civil Service, we desire to state that we consider it would be preferable that the office hours should be from half-past 9 to 5 o'clock, with an interval of one hour in the middle of the day.

Railway Profits

As previously stated, to an appreciable extent, exist only on paper, and in this way large sums charged to the contractor for haulage of stuff for the construction of the lines, do not in reality come out of his pocket, but out of the pocket of the State, inasmuch as the contractor, when preparing his tender, simply looks up the published rates of carriage, and tenders accordingly, thus increasing the amount of his tender by the amount of the carriage he will have to pay. In the same way the Engineer-in-Chief, when making his estimate of the cost of any line, calculates the amount that will be charged by the Existing Lines Branch for carriage of permanent-way, &c., and adds this on to the estimated cost; consequently these two very large items are not profits, but they are just taken out of one pocket and put into the other. Granting even, for the moment, for the sake of argument, that they are profits, they cease the moment the construction of new lines terminate, and by reference to the railway account books it will be seen what a very large amount of money has been paid by contractors and the construction branch for carriage, and which has been claimed by the Existing Lines Branch as profit. Deduct this from the actual earnings of the railway, and it will be found that the supposed interest now paid by the railways will be reduced materially.

By reference to the Report of the Commissioner for Railways for the year 1885-6, it will be seen by a comparative statement therein of the rates charged for the carriage of railway material in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, for distances of 50 and 150 miles in New South Wales were respectfully 17s. 8d. and 49s. 4d. per ton; in Victoria, 13s. 6d. and 38s. 6d.; in Queensland, 8s. 4d. and 23s. 4d.; and in South Australia, 14s. 6d. and 38s. 11d.: thus showing that a mean of the rates of the three colonies is less than that of New South Wales by above 30 per cent.

Thus the cost of many railway works has been increased from this cause by from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 11 per cent. of the total cost of construction. This excessive charge not only adds to the cost of the works but creates a fictitious profit, and is not, in our opinion, legitimate revenue. In passing from this subject we may state that we have noticed on more than one occasion statements as to the possibility of selling the Government Railways to private individuals, and we think that the sooner that idea is abandoned the better for the country, for, in our opinion, the railways of New South Wales ought to be a certain source of large income if properly worked; and, moreover, it must be apparent to every thinking person that the present tendency of modern thought is in the direction of the State acquiring the railways rather than parting with them. The whole matter resolves itself into a question of management; and we fail to see why there should be any difficulty in managing the railways so as to make them not only profitable but a powerful colonising agent in settling the people on the waste lands of the Crown.

Surveying and Drafting Branch.

As we presume that, in the face of the Engineer-in-Chief's report, Mr. Palmer's report, and our Progress Report, this branch of the Service will not be continued beyond the few months necessary for the completion of the work in hand, especially as there are now completed working surveys for new railways estimated to cost, in round numbers, £10,000,000 sterling, we are of opinion that there is no further need for these gentlemen's services, and consequently think they ought to be dispensed with, particularly as it is well known that should it at any time be found necessary to re-engage professional men of this class no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining the required number.

Land Surveys.

The land survey along the line of route is laid down on the railway plan from lithographed parish maps, on which bearings and lengths of boundaries adjoining the railway are marked from records in the Survey Office. We have no evidence as to what meridian these bearings are from, or whether they are observed or calculated bearings, but we have evidence that the meridian on which the railway survey is based is a magnetic meridian arbitrarily determined by each surveyor merely swinging the needle of the instrument in ordinary use.

We need not point out that the meridian thus determined will not correspond with the meridian of the Survey Department, even if that should be a magnetic meridian, local attraction and instrumental error probably causing degrees of difference; so that, where no direct connection has been obtained on the ground for a distance of 1 or 2 miles, the accumulated error, caused by difference of meridian, would be quite beyond that admissible in any recognized system of survey.

No connection with the minor triangulation of the district or mathematical reduction of traverse is attempted in the preparation of these plans, but the land survey is *fitted in* on the railway plan by mere mechanical protraction, and it is hardly necessary to say that the difference of meridian alone would throw the line out of its proper position in a distance of 2 miles by some chains.

Plans of land resumed, prepared in the manner set forth above, are sent into the office of the Land Valuer without any connection whatever. This officer, in order that he may describe the land to be dealt with, scales the distances to some corner of an allotment or section of land, which may be chains out of its proper position relatively to the plan he is dealing with, and this is made the starting-point. The lengths of the boundaries are then arrived at by scaling, and from this data a description is prepared of a certain portion of land, which is duly conveyed to the Crown; but we venture to affirm that where no direct connection has been obtained for a mile or over that the land so conveyed is not that occupied by the railway.

No bearings or distances were shown on any of the land plans exhibited to us, the descriptions merely giving the scaled lengths of boundaries. We need not point out that in the absence of bearings the same description may apply to two pieces of land of entirely different shape. Whatever difficulty there may be in effecting a connection with some recognized starting-point, there ought to be none as to the accuracy of the survey of the portion of land to be conveyed. The distances and bearings measured and observed, or calculated from proper data, should be shown on all land plans, so that the elements for determining whether the survey is correct or not would appear upon the plan itself. No scaled distances should, on any account, be admissible. All levels not measured should be calculated from measured lines, and the whole capable of mathematical reduction, so that the closing error may be determined.

We recommend that, in future, all railway surveys should be carried out upon or reduced to the meridian of the land survey of the district through which the railway passes, so that the main traverse of the railway may be used to base the land survey upon. The plans of all lands resumed should pass through the office of the Surveyor-General, and be certified to before any conveyance is prepared.

The evidence on this point discloses such a condition of things that we feel compelled, at the risk of travelling beyond our Commission, to specially direct the attention of the Government to the whole question of Surveys. The practice that obtains of carrying on survey operations over an extended area from magnetic meridians arbitrarily determined, is one which, in our opinion, cannot fail to lead, in the near future, to consequences of the gravest character.

Tramways.

We regret not having had the opportunity of examining into the working and management of the Tramways, the more so as we are somewhat at a loss to understand why, in the face of the enormous traffic, 39,594,753 fares in 1885, and which has increased since then, in the first place they should not pay, and in the second place why so many 'bus proprietors can not only exist, but find remunerative employment for their capital, unless it is that the trams are not worked as they would be if in the hands of private individuals competing with other passenger-carrying companies.

With a traffic of 40,000,000 fares, representing a sum of £223,340 per annum, it is inexplicable to us why the Tramways do not pay interest on the £708,000 expended on them, and we have but little doubt that if they were in the hands of a private company, and worked on business principles, they would return a handsome profit.

We are of opinion that an adjustment of the time-table to the traffic would probably at once bring about not only an improvement in the receipts but a very large reduction in the working expenses, without in any way curtailing the legitimate facilities afforded to the travelling public. Bearing in mind, therefore, the acknowledged necessity for retrenchment it appears to us that the trams not being (as the railways are) a national undertaking, but simply a convenience for Sydney and its suburbs, the general revenue is improperly charged with the defraying any loss sustained, and we would therefore suggest that if they cannot be made to pay it might, in the interests of all concerned, be well to sell or lease them.

CONCLUSION.

In presenting this, our Final Report on the Railways and Colonial Architect's Departments, we have to draw your attention to the fact that, owing to the abrupt termination of our investigations, we had not only to leave unexamined numerous important offices and officers in the Departments we commenced with, but also we were unable to in any way examine or investigate the greater portion of the departments committed to our care.

Amongst the important and unexamined branches, we may quote the Railway Traffic, Locomotive, Workshops, Tramways, Stores, Ticket, and Stationery Departments, and shortly the whole of the outside system, where undoubtedly the great leakage exists. We were also debarred from obtaining much information which we asked for and which would have been supplied to us had we been permitted to continue in the execution of our commission. The same remarks refer to our being unable to examine in detail the inner working of those offices which we began with, and to further examine officers upon points which, upon reading over the evidence obtained, suggested many important questions.

As regards the other departments of the Public Works Department, such as the Colonial Architect's office, we experienced the same difficulty, and we feel compelled to say that, owing to the action of the Minister, the at all times difficult task of extracting evidence was greatly enhanced, and placed us in a most invidious position.

As to the Departments other than those mentioned, such as Harbours and Rivers, Roads and Bridges, and Under Secretary for Public Works, we refrain from making any remarks further than those already contained in our first Progress Report; but in handing in this, our Final Report, we desire to state that should it be less valuable than we trusted it would have proved, and perhaps was anticipated by others, the fault lies not so much with us as with our premature dismissal.

T. F. WALLER, Chairman.

J. Y. MILLS.

J. E. F. COYLE, M. Inst., C.E.

9th March, 1887.

APPENDICES.

A.

Re ASH-PITS, VICTORIA BARRACKS.

The Colonel Commanding Garrison to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Military Staff Office, Sydney, 6 January, 1887.
I have the honor to request that in future notification may be given by the contractor when the work of emptying closets, &c., is to be carried out at Victoria Barracks. If this is done a non-commissioned officer will be detailed to go round with him to see that the work is performed in a satisfactory manner. I would also beg to suggest that a clause be inserted in the new contract rendering the contractor liable to a fine in the event of his non-compliance with the terms of same.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,
Commanding Garrison.

The Brigade Adjutant. I cannot state how often the contractor presents his vouchers for payment, as they do not come through this office. I have seen Mr. Little and he cannot give me any information.—S. WEBSTER, W.O., B.G.M.Q., 22/11/86.

Memo. from Artillery Brigade Office, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, to Mr. Webster.

CAN you let me know particulars asked for in Colonel's minute of to-day's date?—A.H.P.S.

Lieutenant Morris to The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.

Sir, Victoria Barracks, 10 November, 1886.
I have the honor to report, for your information, that the ash-pits in rear of the cauteen have not been emptied yet, and are in a very filthy condition.

I have, &c.,
AUGUSTUS A. H. MORRIS,
Lieutenant, N.S.W.A.

I find on inquiry that the ash-pits were not emptied last Friday according to custom.—M. M., Lt.-Col.

Re ASH-PITS, VICTORIA BARRACKS.

The Colonel Commanding to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Military Staff Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1886.
I have the honor to inform you that the ash-pits at Victoria Barracks have not been emptied for the last fortnight, and the smell arising from them is most offensive. It is requested that immediate steps may be taken to have this nuisance removed.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,
Commanding Military Forces.

Recommended to the Under Secretary for Public Works. It was suggested some time ago that the military should have the supervision of the cleansing of dust-bins, &c. Subsequently Colonel Spalding gave a promise that some men of the force should go round with the contractor's men each time they came. If this had been done it is difficult to understand how they should have been neglected for a fortnight. The signature of officer in charge that the work has been properly carried out by the contractor on each occasion should be produced before he can obtain payment of his accounts; therefore an end to these very frequent complaints would be avoided.—J.B., 13/9/86.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 16/9/86.—J.R. The Major-General Commanding, B.C., 4/11/86.—C.W. O.C.P.A. For report in connection with the remarks of the Colonial Architect.—J.S.R., M.G., 5/11/86. Brigade Adjutant. Please let me see Mr. Webster on this.—C.F.R., Colonel, 5/11/86. Brigade Adjutant,—How often does contractor present his vouchers for payment, and do they come through this office?—C.F.R., Colonel, 22/11/86. D.A.Q.M.G. It appears no one can vouch for the work being done prior to payment being made, as vouchers do not pass through this office. (See memo. attached.)—C.F.R., Colonel, 22/11/86. The Chief Paymaster,—How are these accounts paid?—J.S.R., M.G., 1/12/86. The General Commanding. Paid by the Colonial Architect's Department.—F.B., Lt.-Col., 3/12/86.

Major-General,—I would recommend that the contractor be provided with a book, in which the dates he may empty the ash-pits can be entered, and initialled by a responsible non-commissioned officer (who will be detailed) as to the satisfactory manner, or otherwise, that the work is done.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, Commanding Garrison, 11/12/86.

P.H.S. Recommended that directions may be given for suggestion as above to be carried out.—J.S.R., M.G., 16/12/86. Approved.—G.R.D., 3/1/87. If the contractor then fails to keep the pits clean the contract to be cancelled.—G.R.D. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 4/1/87.—C.W. Colonial Architect, B.C., 6/1/87.—J.R.

B.

Re STOVE TO BE EXCHANGED, VICTORIA BARRACKS.

From The Colonel Commanding Garrison to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Military Staff Office, Sydney, 29/11/86.

I have the honor to enclose letter from the Officer Commanding No. 3 Battery, N. S. W. Artillery, with minute of Officer Commanding A. Forces, in reference to exchanging the stove referred to for one of a serviceable description. As this seems to be a case of an urgent nature, I have to request that steps may be taken, with as little delay as possible, to have the matter attended to.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,

Colonel Commanding Garrison.

Forwarded for authority. There is a stove recently removed from the officers' quarters which might be repaired for £2 and meet this requirement, chargeable to vote "Furniture Public Offices," but no funds are at present available.—J.B., 10th January, 1887.

Submitted, 12/1/87.—J.R.

Approved.—W.J.L., 14/1/87.

Colonial Architect, B.C.,

15/1/87.—J.R.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy to The Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 26 November, 1886.

No 463, Gunner
M. Gleeson.

I have the honor to forward an application from the Gunner named in the margin for a new stove to be placed in his quarters.

I have seen the stove complained of, it is useless, and I would suggest that it be exchanged, as he has nothing to cook with.

I have, &c.,

M. MURPHY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding No. 3 Battery, N. S. W. A.

D. A. Q. M. G. This appears an urgent case, and this man is employed all day carting water in the Barracks.—C. F. R., Col., 27/11/86.

C.

Re PIPE OF URINAL, BARRACKS, SOUTH HEAD.

From The Colonel Commanding Garrison to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Military Staff Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that the pipe of the urinal at Barracks, South Head, is blocked, or broken under ground, and as this is a matter requiring immediate action I have to request that measures may be taken, without loss of time, to have this pipe placed in a proper state of repair.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,

Colonel

D.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.

Return showing Staff of Sydney District.

Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.	Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.
<i>Professional Division.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.	<i>Clerical Division.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.
District Engineer ...	Walter Shellshear	4 7	500 0 0	Timekeeper	F. H. S. Doutty	5 1	195 0 0
Resident Engineer...	George R. Cowdery	7 8	375 0 0	Do.	Wm. R. Wilkins	4 4	195 0 0
Do.	Edwin M. Halligan	11 9	375 0 0	Do.	Wm. J. Brown	6 10	195 0 0
Do.	Robert Kendall	5 0	350 0 0	Do.	Peter K. Eckford	6 4	195 0 0
Surveyor	Thos. A. Melrose	4 7	300 0 0	Do.	Robert Wibber	1 2	125 0 0
Do.	Wm. Howe Baxter	6 2	300 0 0	Do.	Thomas Bawden	2 10	80 0 0
Draftsman	Fred. Moore	3 0	250 0 0	Inspector	Henry Purton	27 10	390 0 0
Do.	George H. Pitt	2 2	200 0 0	Do.	Richard Waring	27 10	390 0 0
Cadet	Fred. T. Bagshawe	1 6	130 0 0	Do.	Peter Lucas	26 9	310 0 0
Do.	T. B. S. Wells	3 6	130 0 0	Do.	Wm. J. Hilynger	5 11	310 0 0
Do.	Alex. Downe	2 2	110 0 0	Do.	Thomas Bladen*	6 7	330 0 0
Do.	Jas. V. Menzies	2 6	70 0 0	Sub-Inspector.....	Wm. Murphy	5 7	260 0 0
Do.	Frank L. Mackenzie.....	2 10	70 0 0	Do.	Wm. Doeksey	22 2	260 0 0
Do.	Edwd. J. Newman	1 7	70 0 0	Do.	Wm. Maloney	15 2	260 0 0
Do.	Arthur Wray	1 5	70 0 0	Do.	John Berncastle	25 4	230 0 0
Do.	J. B. Thompson	1 1	70 0 0	Do.	Peter Deans	19 4	230 0 0
Temporary Surveyor	John H. Corlett	1 0	5 0 0 Weekly.	Do.	James Waring	21 11	230 0 0
<i>Clerical Division.</i>				Do.	Thomas Rowlands	14 4	230 0 0
Clerk	Henry J. Mailer	5 0	215 0 0	Foreman	Alfred Neate	14 10	260 0 0
Do.	Leopold Schuler	10 0	195 0 0	Do.	Wm. Deitz	8 1	260 0 0
Do.	Andrew A. Prentice	8 9	150 0 0	Do.	George Minns	18 4	260 0 0
Do.	Benjamin Roberts	4 3	140 0 0	Do.	Isaac Eckerley	8 2	260 0 0
Do.	S. F. Bolger	1 2	120 0 0	Do.	James Dowsett	9 0	230 0 0
Do.	T. H. Sherlock	3 1	95 0 0	Do.	Wm. Parker	12 8	215 0 0
Do.	Albert Miles	0 11	95 0 0	<i>Tramways.</i>			
Do.	Henry Sherlock	3 1	80 0 0	Sub-Inspector.....	Ralph Richardson	22 7	260 0 0
Do.	A. E. Prentice	3 0	65 0 0	Do.	George Foster	2 2	230 0 0
Timekeeper.....	John Palfreyman	9 8	275 0 0	Clerk	Henry Burrows	12 2	165 0 0
				Do.	Sidney C. Wood	3 8	165 0 0

* Inspecting re-rolling of iron rails at Eskbank.

E.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.
Return showing Staff of Southern District.

Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.	Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.
<i>Professional Staff.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.			Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.
District Engineer ...	Richard D. Stephens ...	13 0	500 0 0	Inspector.....	Joseph Lewton	28 3	390 0 0
Assistant Engineer...	John W. Melrose	12 7	330 0 0	Do.	John Brown	7 3	310 0 0
Do.	Henry Prevost	2 4	310 0 0	Do.	James Franklin	11 3	310 0 0
Draftsman ...	Samuel Mann	2 9	170 0 0	Do.	John C. Rose	6 9	310 0 0
				Sub-Inspector...	William Taylor	5 9	260 0 0
<i>Clerical Staff.</i>				Do.	William Flood	17 4	230 0 0
Clerk	Charles Flood	7 7	165 0 0	Do.	John White	8 2	230 0 0
Do.	George Camden	5 6	165 0 0	Do.	Thomas Conithwaite	18 4	230 0 0
Do.	Charles Warn	4 4	140 0 0	Do.	William Layton	24 2	230 0 0
Do.	John Brown	4 0	125 0 0	Do.	Edward Robins	17 6	230 0 0
Do.	Ernest Warn	1 8	65 0 0	Do.	John Harvey	17 7	230 0 0
Do.	George G. Harris	1 7	65 0 0	Do.	James Rose	26 6	230 0 0
Inspector's Clerks ...	Richard Blatchford	4 4	140 0 0	Do.	George Stanhope	2 10	215 0 0
Do.	Egan Allen	3 3	140 0 0	Do.	John Coleman	18 4	215 0 0
Do.	Amos Trigone	2 9	140 0 0	Do.	John Giddy	11 10	215 0 0
Do.	William Dingaran	3 8	140 0 0	Do.	William Lidden	19 5	200 0 0
Do.	George R. Webb	4 7	95 0 0	Do.	John Woodrow	24 0	200 0 0
Do.	William J. Line	0 9	80 0 0	Foreman	Charles England	10 0	230 0 0
Office Boy	Robert Spence	3 9	60 0 0	Do.	Benjamin Webber	8 8	215 0 0

F.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.
Return showing Staff of Western District.

Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.	Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.
<i>Professional Staff.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.	<i>Clerical Staff.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.
District Engineer ...	Alexander F. Watson ...	1 11	525 0 0	Sub-Inspector	Thomas Hollis	16 4	230 0 0
Resident Engineer...	Percy Davidson	7 4	375 0 0	Do.	Edward Farnsworth.....	13 7	230 0 0
Assistant Engineer ...	John B. Suttor	6 11	350 0 0	Do.	William King	11 6	230 0 0
Surveyor	Edward Biddulph	3 8	220 0 0	Do.	Richard Payne	6 7	230 0 0
Draftsman	Arthur G. Hinder	3 5	210 0 0	Do.	Robert Mercer	6 3	215 0 0
Cadet	Philip W. Rygate	1 5	90 0 0	Do.	William Hollis	17 5	215 0 0
Do.	G. F. Clements	1 5	70 0 0	Do.	Edward Jennings	10 0	215 0 0
Do.	Claude Watson	0 10	50 0 0	Do.	Thomas Leggo	3 6	215 0 0
				Do.	Wm. T. Sorrell	10 5	215 0 0
<i>Clerical Staff.</i>				Do.	Thomas Spin s	16 1	200 0 0
Clerk	John J. de Putron	7 9	165 0 0	Do.	Samuel W. Miles	3 0	200 0 0
Do.	Andrew Mailer	4 8	165 0 0	Do.	James E. Watson	8 0	200 0 0
Do.	Walter A. Howard	3 7	165 0 0	Foreman	Henry C. Hartley	6 5	245 0 0
Do.	Alexander Pringle	2 2	140 0 0	Do.	John C. Harford	6 4	230 0 0
Timekeeper.....	William B. Langley	9 7	150 0 0	Do.	Joseph Seaman	7 4	230 0 0
Do.	Walter Patterson	2 9	110 0 0	Do.	Edward Jennings*	2 2	50 0 0
Inspector's Clerk ...	Edwin Hollis	7 11	125 0 0	Office Boy	Edwin Farnsworth*	2 11	50 0 0
Do.	John M. Kennedy	1 7	110 0 0	Do.	William King†	2 0	50 0 0
Do.	Herbert Read	2 0	80 0 0	Do.	John Payne‡	2 1	50 0 0
Inspector.....	John Hollis	23 7	310 0 0	Do.	Edward Lakeman¶	1 1	40 0 0
Do.	Henry Mayo	15 1	310 0 0	Do.	John K. Bennett¶	0 9	30 0 0
Sub-Inspector	George Lainsom	6 10	260 0 0	Do.	T. S. M'Philly¶	0 9	30 0 0
Do.	Noah Longhead	6 7	260 0 0				

* Left service on 22/12/86. † Left service, 27/12/86. ‡ Payne is on leave; services will be dispensed with at expiration of leave. ¶ Left service, 22/12/86.

G.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.
Return Showing Staff of Northern District.

Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.	Position.	Name.	Length of Service.	Present Salary.
<i>Professional Staff.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.	<i>Clerical Staff.</i>		Yrs. Mos.	£ s. d.
District Engineer ...	George Bewick	23 3	550 0 0	Sub-Inspector.....	Aaron Hampton	28 8	280 0 0
Resident Engineer...	William M. Manly	9 4	350 0 0	Do.	George Barrack	24 8	280 0 0
Draftsman	Edward Jackson	4 0	190 0 0	Do.	John Adam	9 10	230 0 0
Cadet	Percy S. Hunt	1 6	70 0 0	Do.	W. Cruickshank	14 7	230 0 0
				Do.	John Blinco	26 4	230 0 0
<i>Clerical Staff.</i>				Do.	A. Marshall	11 4	230 0 0
Clerk	James A. Cameron	5 9	165 0 0	Do.	William Pickin	14 7	230 0 0
Do.	Edward DeKenne	1 7	65 0 0	Do.	Thomas Lochrin	7 11	200 0 0
Do.	Ernest O'Neal	2 10	65 0 0	Do.	Henry Leo	12 0	200 0 0
Do.	James Matthews	3 5	110 0 0	Foreman	George Murdoch	23 4	230 0 0
Inspector.....	James Duffy	26 10	390 0 0	Do.	Joseph Bewes	23 6	215 0 0
Do.	Peter Morrison	13 3	350 0 0	Office Boy	Thomas Nicoll	0 1	30 0 0
Do.	James Welsby	2 1	310 0 0				

H.

RAILWAYS NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT showing mileage of Railways open for public traffic at the end of each year from 1876 to 1886, inclusive.

Year.	Mileage open.		Remarks.	Year.	Mileage open.		Remarks.
	Miles.	Chs.			Miles.	Chs.	
1876	508	8		1882	1265	58	274 m. 24 chs., opened during 1882.
1877	597	62	89 m. 54 chs., opened during 1877.	1883	1317	34	51 m. 56 chs., opened during 1883.
1878	686	1	88 m. 19 chs., opened during 1878.	1884	1615	39	298 m. 5 chs., opened during 1884.
1879	731	42	45 m. 41 chs., opened during 1879.	1885	1723	45	108 m. 6 chs., opened during 1885.
1880	846	0	114 m. 38 chs., opened during 1880.	1886	1887	17	163 m. 52 chs., opened during 1886.
1881	991	34	145 m. 34 chs., opened during 1881.				

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT showing number of professional and clerical staff employed at end of each year from 1876 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Number.			Remarks.	Year.	Number.			Remarks.
	Profes- sional.	Cleri- cal.	Total.			Profes- sional.	Cleri- cal.	Total.	
1876	3	9	12	The locomotive branch was under charge of the Engineer for Existing Lines in 1876 and 1877, and was placed under separate control in 1878.	1879	8	14	22	The construction of tramways was commenced in 1879, and the professional staff employed in their construction and on surveys in connection with them are included in this return.
1877	5	14	19		1880	19	16	35	
1878	6	11	17		1881	18	20	38	
					1882	23	27	50	
				1883	36	41	77		
				1884	42	32	74		
				1885	59	47	106		
				1886	59	49	108		

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT showing the total number of persons employed at end of each year from 1876 to 1886 inclusive. Railways only.

Year.	Number Employed	Remarks.	Year.	Number Employed	Remarks.
1876	710	Permanent-way only. There were 725 persons in 1876 and 909 in 1877 employed in the Locomotive Branch, which was at that time under charge of the Engineer for Existing Lines.	1879	1,461	
1877	1,056		1880	1,808	
1878	1,545		The Locomotive branch was placed under separate management in 1878.	1881	2,470
			1882	2,553	
			1883	2,787	
			1884	3,057	
			1885	3,695	
			1886	3,643	

I.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, &c., against sundry Loan Votes to 31st December, 1885.

Name of Railway.	Mileage.	Construction.	Land.	Expended by Existing Lines.	Total Expenditure	Vote.	Balances.	
							Dr.	Cr.
	M. chs. lks.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Orange to Wellington and Dubbo	86 0 0	508,680 18 5	15,839 5 5	18,880 10 1	633,416 18 11	650,000		16,584 6 1
Wagga to Albury, Nos. 4 and 5.	77 20 0	720,268 7 8	35,972 7 4	13,097 6 10	769,338 1 10	775,000		5,661 18 2
Juncce to Narrandera	69 63 0	337,637 7 0	4,118 0 8	1,879 8 6	348,694 16 2	351,000		40,305 3 10
Narrandera to Hay	106 72 0	550,676 9 10	12,377 10 1	6,284 13 5	669,339 2 7	735,000		165,660 17 5
Gunnedah to Narrabri	65 61 0	227,709 2 7	3,121 9 0	4,682 12 3	295,513 3 10	370,000		74,486 16 2
Dubbo to Bourke	227 0 0	1,235,690 6 5	1,825 18 8	12,063 17 11	1,250,486 3 0	1,450,000		199,513 17 0
Narrandera to Jerilderie	64 70 34	390,360 5 0	7,200 11 4	3,728 12 4	401,288 8 8	518,000		116,710 11 4
Wallerawang to Mudgee	81 34 13	599,129 10 4	16,501 4 0	11,985 1 7	926,716 16 8	892,000	34,716 10 8	
Tamworth to Tentfield	203 0 0	2,249,233 1 11	45,373 2 7	11,723 8 3	2,306,334 12 0	2,211,000	95,334 12 9	
Honoluh to Waratah	95 0 0	507,097 3 0	69,483 18 6	19,024 9 5	595,555 10 11	2,000,000		1,104,444 9 1
Goulburn to Cooma	130 0 0	685,788 5 8	10,333 2 2	5,150 1 0	691,351 8 10	1,450,000		328,648 11 2
Sydney to Wollongong and Klama	63 0 0	662,984 10 11	212,421 8 7	28,129 1 2	958,535 9 9	1,020,000		116,464 10 8
Murrumbidgee-Blayney	103 0 0	470,005 10 3	16,797 13 1	1,002 1 11	488,405 6 3	1,200,000		771,594 14 9
Cootamundra-Gundagai	32 34 51	180,914 4 4	3,466 12 11	1,275 18 0	191,650 15 3	218,000		28,348 4 9
Orange to Molong and Forbes	83 0 0	203,901 3 2	10,767 17 8	1,770 12 9	216,443 13 7	795,500		489,051 6 5
Albury to River Murray	1 31 8	72,906 14 10	12,998 4 7	13,266 3 1	99,201 2 6	80,000	19,201 2 0	
Gundagai to Tumut	33 0 0	21,802 7 6			21,802 7 6	500,000		
Tentfield to Queensland Border	12 0 0	578 16 11			578 16 11	173,500		478,107 12 6
Kiama-Jervis Bay	41 0 0	64 6 8			64 6 8	894,000		172,921 3 1
Grafton to Glen Innes	103 0 0	3,777 5 11			3,777 5 11	2,000,000		803,135 18 4
Bega to Eden	49 0 0	944 5 10			944 5 10	606,000		1,996,222 14 1
Grafton to Tweed River	165 0 0	110 9 4			110 9 4	1,980,000		605,955 14 2
Musclebrook-Cassilis	79 0 0	805 15 4			805 15 4	700,000		1,979,369 10 8
Wagga-Tambarumba	69 0 0	897 4 3			897 4 3	710,000		699,194 1 8
Forbes to Wilcannia	340 0 0	568 0 8			568 0 8	1,050,000		709,099 7 9
Inverell-Glen Innes	45 0 0	2,168 2 3			2,168 2 3	578,000		1,046,496 3 4
City Extension	1 76 0	2,063 11 1			2,063 11 1	450,000		576,881 17 9
Nyngan to Cobar	82 0 0	1,116 6 6			1,116 6 6	263,500		447,936 8 11
N. Shore-S and N. Junction Railway	11 15 0	3,595 18 8			3,595 18 8	140,000		262,334 13 7
Narrabri-Moree	61 0 0	1,970 15 0			1,970 15 0	336,500		180,104 1 4
Cukairu-Corowa	45 0 0	297 18 9			297 18 9	210,000		334,520 5 0
Gaylong-Burrowa	18 0 0	945 4 4			945 4 4	144,000		208,702 1 8
Goulburn-Crookwell	25 0 0	694 16 4			694 16 4	269,500		143,054 15 8
Tarago-Braidwood	31 0 0	1,687 18 1			1,687 18 1	810,000		258,805 3 8
Perth-Rockley	17 0 0	680 16 10			680 16 10	195,000		303,312 1 1
		£ 10,304,657 9 6	478,603 10 7	154,029 6 7	10,937,289 12 8	20,108,600	149,251 11 11	15,320,461 19 3

Engineer-in-Chief's Office (Railways), Sydney, 19 April, 1886.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXISTING LINES BRANCH.

RETURN showing the approximate value of Gates at each level crossing where any person is placed in charge of same. Interlocking gates excluded.

No. of Level Crossing.	Approximate value of Gates at each Crossing.	No. of Level Crossing.	Approximate value of Gates at each Crossing.
104	£40 per set.	15	NORTH-WESTERN LINE. £40 per set.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—EXISTING LINES BRANCH.

RETURN showing the number and approximate value of Gate-houses, the property of the Commissioner for Railways.

No. of Gate-houses.	Approximate value of each.	No. of Gate-houses.	Approximate value of each.
18	£200 each.	2	NORTH-WESTERN LINE. £150 each.
5	£250 "	1	£200 "
2	£300 "	3	£350 "
14	£350 "		
8	£450 "		
11	£500 "		

APPROXIMATE Value of Gate-houses and Gates in Sydney District, 7/1/87.

Suburban Line.

			£	s.	d.
Ashfield	...	Gate-house	259	4	0
		Gates and Turnstiles	27	0	0
Burwood	...	Gate-house	378	7	6
		Gates	30	0	0
Granville	...	Gate-house, Western Road	292	10	0
		Gates and Bye-posts	64	0	0

Western Line.

Blacktown	...	Gate-house	252	9	0
		Gates	32	0	0
Penrith	...	Gate-house, Proctor's Lane	275	8	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, Heards	244	16	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, Cross-roads	405	0	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, Pilgrims	408	5	0
Lapstone	...	Gate-house, No. 1	408	5	0
Blaxland	...	Gate-house, No. 2	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0
Karabar	...	Gate-house, No. 3	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, No. 4	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0
Valley ...	...	Gate-house, No. 5	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, No. 6	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0

Southern Line.

Fairfield	...	Gate-house, No. 1	312	10	0
		Gates and Wickets	43	0	0
		Gate-house, No. 2	447	12	6
		Gates	30	0	0
Liverpool	...	Gate-house, Paper-mill	117	6	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, Asylum	280	16	0
		Gates	24	0	0
		Gate-house, Liverpool Road	178	4	0
		Gates	30	0	0
Campbelltown	...	Gate-house, Camden Road	252	9	0
		Gates	30	0	0
		Gate-house, Adair's...	198	4	0
		Gates	30	0	0
Pieton ...	...	Gate-house	408	5	0
		Gates	24	0	0

Richmond

								<i>Richmond Line.</i>		
								£	s.	d.
Windsor	...	...	Gate-house, No. 4	...	...	...	...	325	11	6
			Gates	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 5	...	...	...	...	310	16	6
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Richmond	...	...	Gate-house, No. 1	...	...	...	...	310	16	6
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 2	...	...	...	...	310	16	6
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 3	...	...	...	...	331	13	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
								<i>Illawarra Line.</i>		
St. Peters	...	...	Gate-house, No. 1	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 2	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Marrickville	...	...	Gate-house, No. 1	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 2	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Tempe	...	...	Gate-house, No. 1	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
			Gate-house, No. 2	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Arncliffe	...	...	Gate-house	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Kogarah	...	...	Gate-house	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Sutherland	...	...	Gate-house	...	...	...	...	459	0	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Heathcote	...	...	Gate-house	...	...	...	...	459	0	0
			Gates and Wickets	...	...	...	...	43	0	0
								<i>Homebush-Waratah Line.</i>		
Ryde	...	...	Gate-house	...	...	...	...	405	12	0
			Gates	...	...	...	...	30	0	0

Goulburn, 6 January, 1887.

RETURN showing Gate-houses the property of the Commissioner in Southern District, with the approximate value of each; and also the approximate value of the gates at each level crossing where any person is placed in charge of same, not including Gates interlocked.

Station.	Mileage.	Description of House.	Who in Charge.	Value of House	Value of Gates.
	m. ch.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pictou	53 19	Stone	Mrs. Winfield	450 0 0	31 0 0
Mittagong	76 1	"	N. Brown	450 0 0	31 0 0
Bowral	79 58	No house	Station-master		31 0 0
"	80 13	Bark hut	Mrs. Hopson		31 0 0
Burradoo	81 28	Brick	Mrs. Chapman	350 0 0	25 0 0
Moss Vale	86 26	Stone	Mrs. McIntosh	450 0 0	31 0 0
Meryla	89 14	"	Mrs. Clout	450 0 0	25 0 0
Bundanoon	95 22	"	Station-master	450 0 0	31 0 0
Morrice's Siding	100 6	Bark hut	Mrs. Jollent		25 0 0
North Goulburn	132 46	Stone	Mrs. Williams	450 0 0	31 0 0
Goulburn	134 30	"			35 0 0
"	134 43	Wood	Mrs. Beck	300 0 0	31 0 0
"	135 40	Slab hut	Mrs. Brenner		25 0 0
Yarra	140 30	Brick	Mrs. Ferny	425 0 0	31 0 0
Breadalbane	149 10	"	Mrs. Williams	425 0 0	25 0 0
"	150 10	Bark hut	Mrs. Wallace		25 0 0
Callerin	153 55	Brick	Mrs. Kundson	400 0 0	31 0 0
Fish River	164 26	Slabs and iron	Mrs. Murphy		25 0 0
Burrawa	191 48	Brick	Mrs. Frost	400 0 0	31 0 0
Binabong	207 54½	Wood	Mrs. Heapy	275 0 0	25 0 0
Galong	214 12	Bark hut	Mrs. Stewart		25 0 0
Cunninggar	225 9	Brick	Mrs. Stacc	425 0 0	31 0 0
Hardon	228 27½	Wood	Mrs. Drummond	250 0 0	25 0 0
Murrumburrah	229 30½	Brick	Mrs. Woodrow	540 0 0	31 0 0
Neonondulla	231 51	Slab hut	Mrs. Elliott		25 0 0
"	233 45	"	Mrs. Egan		25 0 0
Nubba	237 12½	Brick	Porter in charge	350 0 0	31 0 0
Wallendbeen	241 50	Bark hut	Mrs. Effgrave		31 0 0
"	242 43½	Slab hut	Mrs. Howard		20 0 0
Cootamundra	250 51	Wood	Mrs. Tyford	275 0 0	31 0 0
"	251 69¼	Slab hut	Mrs. Brassington		25 0 0
"	252 34½	Brick	Mrs. Huntley	235 0 0	25 0 0

Station.	Milage.		Description of House.	Person in Charge.	Value of House.			Value of Gates.		
	m.	ch.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cootamundra	253	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wood	Mrs. Richardson	300	0	0	31	0	0
"	253	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bark hut	Mrs. Mills				25	0	0
"	254	20	Slab hut	Mrs. Martin				20	0	0
Cungegong	256	27	Bark hut	Mrs. Bannan				25	0	0
Bethungra	264	28	Wood	Mrs. Blades	275	0	0	25	0	0
"	265	14	"	Mrs. Crowe	275	0	0	20	0	0
"	267	9	"	Mrs. Heger	275	0	0	20	0	0
"	268	42	Bark hut	Mrs. Kennedy				20	0	0
Illabo	279	26	"	Mrs. Butts				20	0	0
Junee Junction	285	25	Slab hut	Mrs. Lee				25	0	0
"	286	33	Wood	Mrs. Siddon	300	0	0	31	0	0
"	286	63	Brick	Mrs. Anderson	400	0	0	31	0	0
"	289	79	Slab hut	Mrs. Phillips				25	0	0
Bowen	301	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bark hut	Mrs. Thompson				20	0	0
"	304	53	Wood	Mrs. Jones	275	0	0	20	0	0
Wagga	306	75	"	Mrs. Johnstone	275	0	0	20	0	0
"	308	2	"	Mrs. Lee	275	0	0	50	0	0
"	308	53	Brick	Mrs. Duffy	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	309	25	"	Mrs. Chicken	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	309	76	"	Mrs. Young	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	310	14	Slab hut	Mrs. Filby				25	0	0
Sandy Creek	317	40	Brick	Station-master	450	0	0	31	0	0
The Rock	326	48	"	Mrs. Atwater	450	0	0	31	0	0
Yerong Creek	337	75	"	Mrs. Atwood	450	0	0	31	0	0
Doodle-Cooma	347	18	Slab hut	Mrs. Watson				20	0	0
Calcairn	355	50	Brick	Mrs. M'Garth	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	361	26	Bark hut	Mrs. M'Coy				25	0	0
Gerogery	367	44	Brick	Lilly Aubil	460	0	0	25	0	0
"	369	43	Slab hut	Donara Curry				25	0	0
"	370	48	"	Eliza Ross				25	0	0
"	374	24	"	Mrs. Cunningham				25	0	0
Yambla	375	61	"	Sarah Dreton				25	0	0
"	376	67	Brick	Porter in charge	450	0	0	25	0	0
"	377	52	"	Mrs. Moore	450	0	0	25	0	0
"	379	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slab house	Jane Jinken				25	0	0
Eltamogah	380	59	Bark hut	Mary Rowe				25	0	0
"	381	76	Slab hut	Mary J. Wilson				25	0	0
"	382	72	Brick	Mrs. Cambourne	450	0	0	31	0	0
Albury Racecourse	384	34	"	Annie Ogilvie	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	384	71	"	Sarah Smith	450	0	0	31	0	0
Albury	385	53	"	James Malony	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	386	55	Wood, built by occupant	Mrs. Trappord				31	0	0
"	387	0	Slab hut	Mrs. Raylock				25	0	0
"	387	21	Wood, built by occupant	Mrs. Wilson				31	0	0

Southern and Western Line.

Junee	1	2	Wood	Mrs. Pegg	275	0	0	31	0	0
Old Junee	4	41	Brick	Mrs. Johnson	450	0	0	31	0	0
Marrae	14	4	"	Mrs. Ewees	475	0	0	25	0	0
Coolaman	19	40	No house	Mrs. O'Shanassy				25	0	0
Devlin's Siding	39	30	"	Mrs. Scully				25	0	0
Coolaman	22	78	Wood	Mrs. Harold	275	0	0	31	0	0
Grong Grong	47	41	"	Porter in charge	450	0	0	25	0	0
Narrandera	59	58	"	Mrs. —	250	0	0	25	0	0
"	61	34	"	E. Kollett	200	0	0	31	0	0
Whitton	88	29	"	Mrs. Burnett	350	0	0	31	0	0
Darlington	98	52	"	S. M.	450	0	0	31	0	0
"	101	60	Slab hut	Mrs. Warton				25	0	0
Benerambah	107	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wood	Mrs. Willesmith	350	0	0	31	0	0
Bringagee	116	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Porter in charge	350	0	0	31	0	0
Gromfal	125	24	"	Mrs. Ellis	350	0	0	31	0	0
Carrathol	132	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hut	Mrs. Thomas				25	0	0
Beabula	149	20	Wood	Mrs. Salter	375	0	0	25	0	0
Waradgery	157	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. Chitts	375	0	0	31	0	0
Hay	167	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brick	Mrs. Gardner	475	0	0	31	0	0

Narrandera to Jerilderie.

Narrandera	61	24	Wood	Mrs. M'Clure	500	0	0	25	0	0
"	61	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. Welsh	375	0	0	25	0	0
"	68	3	Slab hut	Mrs. Fisher				20	0	0
Cuddell	73	24	"	Mrs. Tulyer				25	0	0
"	75	65	"	Mrs. Foster				20	0	0
Colombo	80	20	"	Mrs. Flood				25	0	0
"	80	45	Wood	Mrs. Canty	375	0	0	31	0	0
Widgiewa	90	28	Slab hut	Mrs. Wake				20	0	0
Coonong	97	34	"	Mrs. Collett				20	0	0
Bundure	104	40	Hut	Mrs. M'Casbell				31	0	0
Yathong	112	31	"	Harriet Lewis				25	0	0
"	115	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. O'Leary				25	0	0
"	117	4	"	Mrs. Hoskins				25	0	0
"	119	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. Lee				25	0	0
Jerilderie	122	57	"	Mrs. M'Kenzie				20	0	0
"	123	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. M'Kenzie				20	0	0
"	124	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mrs. Hand				25	0	0

Station.	Mileage.	Description of House.	Who in Charge.	Value of House.	Value of Gates.
Goulburn to Cooma.					
Bungalow	m. ch. 143 84	Slab hut	Mrs. Bard	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 25 0 0
Lako Bathurst	152 44	"	J. Clark .....	.....	25 0 0
Tarago	157 63	Wood	Mrs. Bayfield	275 0 0	31 0 0
Bungendoro	170 8	Slab hut	P. Egan .....	.....	20 0 0
"	176 40	Brick	Porter Carroll	425 0 0	31 0 0
"	176 64	"	Mrs. Pollack	425 0 0	31 0 0
Demondrille to Young.					
King's Vale	235 70	Wood	Mrs. Herring .....	.....	25 0 0
"	238 15	Slab hut	Mrs. Lynch .....	.....	25 0 0
Young	245 70	"	Mrs. Osbourne .....	.....	25 0 0
"	247 12	"	Mrs. Peltit .....	.....	20 0 0
"	248 4	Brick	Mrs. Norman	500 0 0	45 0 0
"	248 33	"	Mrs.	500 0 0	65 0 0
"	248 44	"	Mrs. Allmarsh	500 0 0	65 0 0
"	252 76	Slab house .....	.....	.....	40 0 0
Cootamundra to Gundagai.					
Brenolin	m. ch. lks. 259 73 0	Brick .....	.....	450 0 0	45 0 0
Muttama	266 9 23	Wood .....	.....	350 0 0	45 0 0
Coolac	275 55 88	" .....	.....	400 0 0	45 0 0
"	276 6 30	Brick .....	.....	500 0 0	31 0 0
Gundagai	285 23 30	Slab hut .....	.....	.....	31 0 0

STATEMENT Showing Number and Value of Gate-houses. Also, Value of Gates at Level Crossings, where persons are in charge.

Station or Mileage.	Gate-house	Gates at Level Crossing.	Approximate Value.	Station or Mileage.	Gate-house	Gates at Level Crossing.	Approximate Value.
Springwood .....	.....	1 pair	£ s. d. 40 0 0	199 miles 5 chains .....	.....	1 pair	£ s. d. 30 0 0
52 miles 6 chains	1	.....	450 0 0	202 " 59 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
63 " 40 "	1	.....	450 0 0	203 " 30 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
66 " 30 " .....	.....	1 pair	40 0 0	209 " 55 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
70 " 60 "	1	.....	450 0 0	213 " 46 "	1	.....	450 0 0
73 " 15 " .....	.....	1 pair	40 0 0	217 " 35 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
76 " 33 "	1	.....	450 0 0	226 " 63 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
81 " 18 "	1	.....	200 0 0	227 " 6 "	1	.....	450 0 0
93 " 47 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0	232 " 5 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
96 " 57 "	1	.....	450 0 0	239 " 78 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
100 " 3 "	1	.....	450 0 0	244 " 20 "	1	.....	450 0 0
110 " 0 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0	245 " 70 " .....	.....	1 pair	40 0 0
110 " 20 " .....	.....	1 "	40 0 0	246 " 65 "	1	.....	450 0 0
119 " 75 " .....	.....	1 "	40 0 0	247 " 10 "	1	.....	450 0 0
133 " 67 "	1	.....	250 0 0	247 " 55 "	1	.....	450 0 0
135 " 16 " .....	.....	1 pair	35 0 0	247 " 65 "	1	1 pair	40 0 0
143 " 0 " .....	.....	1 "	40 0 0	248 " 20 "	1	.....	250 0 0
Bathurst	2	.....	700 0 0	250 " 0 "	1	.....	450 0 0
" .....	.....	3 pair	120 0 0	252 " 20 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
144 miles 74 chains .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	254 " 32 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
145 " 34 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	255 " 20 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
146 " 60 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	260 " 50 "	1	.....	450 0 0
148 " 29½ " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	264 " 60 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
48 " 79 "	1	.....	250 0 0	266 " 20 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
151 " 12 "	1	.....	200 0 0	268 " 8 "	1	.....	450 0 0
153 " 14 " .....	.....	1 pair	24 0 0	270 " 0 "	1	1 pair	30 0 0
157 " 70 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	274 " 45 "	1	.....	450 0 0
164 " 60 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	275 " 55 "	1	.....	450 0 0
165 " 35 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	276 " 50 "	1	.....	450 0 0
168 " 41½ " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	277 " 48 "	1	.....	450 0 0
171 " 70 "	1	.....	300 0 0	278 " 2 "	1	.....	500 0 0
172 " 52½ " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0	278 " 13 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
173 " 25 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	278 " 30 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
174 " 78 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	279 " 15 "	1	.....	200 0 0
176 " 78 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	295 " 0 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
178 " 61 "	1	.....	70 0 0	300 " 0 "	1	.....	220 0 0
179 " 41 "	1	.....	200 0 0	301 " 20 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
179 " 79 "	1	.....	60 0 0	340 " 70 "	1	.....	250 0 0
181 " 62 " .....	.....	1 pair	24 0 0	376 " 55 "	1	.....	450 0 0
182 " 68 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	376 " 75 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
183 " 42 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	377 " 40 "	1	.....	270 0 0
183 " 63 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	399 " 9 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
184 " 13 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	Molong Line--			
184 " 71 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	191 " 37 "	1	.....	250 0 0
185 " 40 " .....	.....	1 "	24 0 0	192 " 40 " .....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0
190 " 23 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	193 " 40 "	1	.....	450 0 0
191 " 79 " .....	.....	1 "	40 0 0	194 " 50 "	1	.....	450 0 0
193 " 5 "	1	.....	450 0 0	195 " 30 " .....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0
197 " 15 " .....	.....	1 pair	40 0 0	195 " 75 " .....	.....	1 " 12 "	24 0 0
				196 " 14 "	1	.....	450 0 0

Station or Mileage.	Gate-house	Gates at Level Crossing.	Approximate Value.	Station or Mileage.	Gate-house	Gates at Level Crossing.	Approximate Value.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
198 miles 57 chains.....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0	502 miles 48 chains.....	.....	1 pair	80 0 0
199 " 40 " .....	.....	1 " 12 "	24 0 0	503 " 10 "	1	.....	400 0 0
200 " 45 " .....	.....	1 " 15 "	30 0 0	Mudgee Line—			
201 " 4 "	1	.....	450 0 0	104 m., 61 ch.	1	.....	500 0 0
205 " 3 " .....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0	114 " 50 " 89 lks....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0
205 " 55 " .....	.....	1 " 12 "	24 0 0	119 " 2 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
205 " 68 "	1	.....	450 0 0	120 " 65 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
206 " 55 "	1	.....	450 0 0	146 " 50 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0
207 " 41 " .....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0	147 " 50 "	1	.....	200 0 0
208 " 18 "	1	.....	450 0 0	149 " 59 "	1	.....	200 0 0
211 " 78 "	1	.....	450 0 0	161 " 63 "	1	.....	200 0 0
212 " 9 " .....	.....	1 pair, 12 ft.	24 0 0	156 " 75 "	1	.....	200 0 0
213 " 78 "	1	.....	450 0 0	157 " 13 "	1	.....	500 0 0
404 " 55 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0	167 " 43 "	1	.....	200 0 0
405 " 0 "	1	.....	260 0 0	157 " 57 "	1	.....	200 0 0
423 " 66 " .....	.....	1 pair	30 0 0	157 " 72 "	1	.....	200 0 0
431 " 78 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	174 " 40 "	1	.....	200 0 0
437 " 24 " .....	.....	1 "	30 0 0	185 " 20 "	1	.....	500 0 0
443 " 40 "	1 "	30 0 0	187 " 56 "	1	200 0 0
455 " 0 "	1	250 0 0	188 " 32 "	1	500 0 0
498 " 5 "	1 pair	30 0 0	189 " 13 "	1	500 0 0

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The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 March, 1887.

I am directed to transmit herewith a copy of the Final Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of this Department, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with your views on that portion thereof having reference to the office under your control.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Paper with my remarks on report referred to herewith, 2 April, 1887.—J.B.

Forward to Government Printer, and attach copy to report and place before evidence.—J.S., 4/4/87.

Remarks by the Colonial Architect on Final Report of the Board of Inquiry appointed by the late Minister for Works.

NEWTOWN COURT-HOUSE.

THE site upon which this building is erected was purchased without reference to the Colonial Architect's Department; and, in accordance with instructions, plans were prepared to suit the site, providing accommodation considered necessary, consisting of two court-rooms, with usual offices, lock-up, and police quarters. These plans were duly approved, and tenders invited for the work, which cost £15,989. The building was completed and handed over to the authorities on 3rd June, 1885, at which time it was in every respect fit for occupation. The courts have been used, but the quarters have not been occupied, and in consequence of there being no one to look after the building, the drains became choked, causing the appearance of damp, which has now been removed; but, unless some one lives on the premises and takes care of them, this will no doubt occur again. It may be stated that the smallness of the site necessitated the cells and police quarters being provided for under the court-house. Previous to the purchase of this site, the Colonial Architect recommended a more eligible one, which would have allowed a much more convenient arrangement of the buildings, and at less cost.

NORTH SHORE COURT-HOUSE, AND POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

THE site for this building was purchased without reference to the Colonial Architect. In accordance with instructions, a sketch plan was prepared of a building to suit the site, showing accommodation required, consisting of two courts, with necessary offices, under the Justice Department; lock-up, cells, charge-room, prisoners' yard, &c., under the Colonial Secretary's Department; and Post and Telegraph Offices, with usual quarters, &c., under the Postal Department. This sketch was not approved in time to allow working drawings to be prepared, before the vote would lapse; therefore, authority was given to invite tenders for the work, from the sketch plan referred to. Under these circumstances, there will no doubt be some extra work, chiefly for foundations; but the cost of the buildings, when completed, will not probably exceed £13,000.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ADDITIONS.

AS stated in Colonial Architect's remarks, on progress report of the Commissioners, it was originally intended to erect a new Shipping Office, on a site of its own, and not disturb the Custom-house. Plans for a shipping office were prepared, and a vote taken for the work, but the then Treasurer decided that instead of a new building, additions should be made to the Custom-house, providing accommodation for the Shipping Office and Marine Board. Therefore, it was only on the old Custom-house being vacated that it could be thoroughly examined, as to the construction and condition of the walls and foundations; the cost of taking down and rebuilding the old portions, including foundations, was £6,845. As to erecting a new building, &c., in accordance with the views of the Commissioners, that was not for the Colonial Architect to decide. He has, however, always been averse to making additions to old buildings, especially in this case, for various reasons; but having been instructed to make these additions, here was no alternative but to have the work carried out.

FOUNDATIONS

FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDINGS.

All that need be said respecting this subject is, that the Colonial Architect provides foundations, of the materials available in the several districts, which he considers suitable for the buildings they have to carry. In regard to the Commissioners' views, or method, as to finding the cost of buildings, &c., it may be stated that by the system adopted in the Colonial Architect's Department, the actual cost of a building may be ascertained at any time; and as to not being able to obtain information, &c., no one in his Office gave them to understand that the information asked by them would upset the Department for months.

GAOLS.

The amount stated as to the cost of the Gaols in some cases may strike the Commissioners as being excessive, but the Colonial Architect is not aware of any that have cost £100,000—the amount named by them. It may, however, be as well to say that Gaols and Lock-ups are of necessity, and for obvious reasons, very costly buildings.

ROOKWOOD REFORMATORIES.

These buildings appear to the Commissioners to be excessively expensive, and that much unnecessary expenditure might have been saved had more suitable designs been prepared. Perhaps so. The original designs and plans prepared by the Colonial Architect were set aside, and plans of the buildings, as at present, prepared to entirely suit the views of the late Sir Alexander Stuart.

ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

With regard so this matter, the Colonial Architect would merely state that, generally, he does not approve of making additions, especially to old buildings. Treasury buildings are referred to, for which plans have been prepared; but as to whether the work will be carried out, it is not for the Colonial Architect to decide. In regard to the Free Library additions, also noticed, as stated in previous remarks upon the Commissioners' Progress Report, the Colonial Architect is not responsible for the site of this building, or for making the additions to it, which have cost £12,380—not some £25,000, the amount named by the Commissioners.

RECORDING.

The system adopted for recording in the Colonial Architect's Department has always been found to answer, papers are easily traced, and seldom go astray to cause inconvenience. To adopt the system proposed by the Commissioners, in giving acknowledgment of the receipt and delivery of papers, would cause much additional work, endless confusion, and necessitate a clerk to make out and record the receipts and deliveries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This can only be lessened by the joint action of all Departments which, directly or indirectly, are in frequent communication with the Colonial Architect. Letters when received should be replied to. In regard to trivial works, referred to under this heading, if left for every department generally to carry out, it would, I think, prove neither satisfactory nor economical.

FURNISHINGS AND FITTINGS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

With regard to furniture and fittings being procured in the different townships in which the buildings requiring same are situated, or adjacent thereto, as suggested by the Commissioners, it may be stated that this is done when found to be practicable, economical, or otherwise advantageous, which is not often the case. A contract is taken annually for supply of furniture, all articles being inspected by an officer of the Colonial Architect's Department. Without supervision of this kind, the probability is that inferior articles would be obtained and no saving effected.

TIME-KEEPERS.

One Time-keeper only is employed in the Colonial Architect's department, who visits works considered most requiring his services.

As stated in previous remarks upon the progress report of the Commissioners, all works carried out by the Colonial Architect's Department have proper and sufficient supervision to ensure faithful and sound work, as well as the use of the best materials. It is no doubt generally known that cements and other materials of an inferior kind are always on the Sydney market, and, no doubt, also, they may be more or less used, but only by those who have no experience in such matters. No cement is allowed to be used in works under the Colonial Architect's Department without being properly tested, and other materials examined thoroughly by practical men.

In

In regard to the summing-up of the Commissioners, which commences with rather a vague opinion, that minor works, consisting I presume, of repairs, alterations, furniture, &c., now carried out by the Colonial Architect, could be equally well carried out by those departments to which they properly appertain—or in other words, that they should be done somehow, by somebody—it may be stated that cases do occasionally occur when officers in country districts are authorized to have works of this kind performed, if it is considered they can be done in a satisfactory and economical manner. Respecting this matter it may be as well to point out that when buildings are occupied by three or more departments as sometimes the case, a difficulty would probably arise in regard to which of the departments should be authorized to carry out the work. Each would, no doubt, have its own view of the matter, and consider it should be entrusted with the expenditure.

LIGHTHOUSES.

With respect to Lighthouses it may be stated that all the Lighthouses recommended by the Intercolonial Commissioners, have been erected, and from designs prepared by the Colonial Architect, under whose supervision the erection of the buildings have been carried out. Very little more is now needed to perfect the lighting of the coast. It is therefore hardly necessary to incur the expense of appointing an engineer for this work, as proposed by the Commissioners.

FORTIFICATIONS.

In 1870, the Colonial Architect was appointed a member of the Commission of Defence, and all Fortifications recommended by the Commission—Sir W. Jervois, and the late Sir Peter Scratchley—have been carried out satisfactorily by him, without fee, or reward. All now remaining to be done is in connection with the mounting of improved ordnance; this being the case, there appears nothing to justify the unnecessary expense of appointing an engineer for these works, as also suggested by the Public Works Commissioners.

The Commissioners after spending a few hours in examining some of the Colonial Architect's Officers, and visiting two or three out of the great number of buildings carried out by that Department, with a view of effecting retrenchment, conclude by recommending the abolition of the Department, and that designs and erection of public buildings, should be open to competition by the architectural profession; but they do not say anything about the Commission to be paid to the profession—cost of clerks, and foremen of works, travelling expenses, &c.; or, who is to be responsible for works so carried out; also for the large number of public buildings throughout the entire area of the Colony, and for the works in progress. In addition to this recommendation, they suggest the appointment of two engineers for lighthouses and fortifications, though, as before shown, there is nothing to justify the expense of such appointments. And all this to carry out the duties now performed by the Colonial Architect. It may perhaps be noticed that these reports are somewhat contradictory. In portions of them recommendations are made which would necessitate a large and unnecessary increase of officers for supervision, &c.—showing at the same time that the Colonial Architect's Department is not overmanned—and in other portions the abolition of the Department is recommended; but in any case the recommendations tend to add considerably to the cost of public buildings, instead of effecting any retrenchment, by the reduction in the number of hands, in terms of Mr. Lyne's minute.

It is to be regretted that, before printing, the usual course was not adopted of submitting for revision the particulars, &c., furnished, as this might have rendered the information given in these reports of some value.

Colonial Architect's Office,
Sydney, 2nd April, 1887.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

Minute of the Commissioner for Railways on Report of Inquiry Board.

THE sweeping measures of reductions recommended by the Works Inquiry Board in the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and in the office of the Engineer for Existing Lines require a very minute and painstaking investigation, and anything like precipitate action is much to be deprecated.

I am now considering the recommendation of the Board in its entirety, and will submit proposals to the Minister in connection therewith at an early date; but it is due to myself to state that a reasonable measure of reduction in the Existing Lines Branch was initiated by me before this Board was formed or thought of, and that so long ago as 28th November, 1886, I urged the measure upon the Engineer for Existing Lines, and received from that officer definite proposals in that direction; that I submitted these proposals to the Minister, by whom they were placed at the disposal of the Inquiry Board, and although they have not acknowledged the source of their inspiration—that it was from these proposals that the Board received the cue for their recommendations, going, however, in their unacquaintance with railway business, far beyond the terms of my proposal, and making a travesty of the whole matter.

I am bound, even at this stage, to protest against the extraordinary proposal made by the Board, that notices all round should be served upon the officers of the Existing Lines and Accountant's Branches, not necessarily, they say, to be followed up by dismissal, but with a view to a reorganization of those branches. Such a measure is not essential to a reorganization or rearrangement of the staff, and would have a very disastrous influence on the Service in the paralysis of public business which would result, and in the disorganization and distrust which it would create.

The Board's recommendation that the Construction and Maintenance Branches shall be amalgamated and placed under the Engineer-in-Chief calls for some special remark from me. The Board in making that arrangement can hardly have been aware that prior to the year 1876 both the Construction and Maintenance Branches were under Mr. Whitton; that in that year he made a special and urgent application to be relieved of the duties of maintenance on the ground that it was "impossible" for him to continue to discharge the combined duties with efficiency and satisfaction; and that in view of that representation Mr. Whitton was relieved of the duties of maintenance, and Mr. Mason appointed Engineer for Existing Lines, by Order in Council, dated 2nd October, 1876.

It appears by Mr. Secretary Lackey's "minute to Cabinet" recommending the above arrangement that we had at that time 223 miles of railway under construction, and that votes had been taken for a further 265 miles.

At the present moment, while the duties of maintenance have been increased with every mile of line open, we have 263 miles under construction and a further 1,245 miles have been approved by Parliament.

Now it stands to reason that if the Engineer-in-Chief, with 223 miles of railway under construction and the contingent prospect of 265 miles more in the near future, found his construction duties so onerous, and so entirely to absorb his time as to render it "impossible" for him to continue to grapple with the maintenance, it must be much more the case now when the mileage under maintenance has been quadrupled and we have 263 miles under actual construction, and a further 1,245 miles sanctioned by Parliament, and so far as Mr. Whitton knows, to be constructed in the near future. In a word if it were necessary in 1876 for Mr. Whitton to ask to be relieved of the duties of maintenance because he was unable, for want of time to discharge them efficiently, the enormous augmentation of the business of both branches precludes the idea of his again attempting to cope with the combined duties.

While I hold this opinion very strongly, I think a partial amalgamation of the two staffs for special purposes would tend to economy. My idea is that there might be a staff of surveyors and draftsmen common to both branches, and doing work indiscriminately for both. But it must not be concluded that because the recommendations of the Board have not been given effect to that nothing in the way of retrenchment has followed upon the investigations conducted by myself and the officers of the Department. I must attach to this minute the proposals which have been made, and which are now rapidly being brought into operation. It is sufficient to say here that the working expenditure of the Railways for 1886 was £1,501,766, and that for 1887 it has been provided for at £1,476,271, notwithstanding that additional work will have to be done in consequence of the opening of fresh extensions. Calculated upon the train mileage the expenditure for 1887, if the rates for 1886 were maintained, would be £1,616,708, so that the proposed expenditure represents a saving of £140,437.

Further

Further reductions will be made in the next few months as opportunities offer—It has only within the last few days been demonstrated by a careful inquiry into the wages paid in private establishments, that the Railway mechanics, whose wages are regulated by the average rate of wages ruling in private establishments, are being paid in excess of that rate by the sum of over £18,000. This further saving must be effected, and I may point out that the whole of the Railway staff has been required to make a sacrifice for 1887 of the advancement (representing a stated annual sum), which the regulations under which they serve assured to them. I conclude this portion of my observations on the Report of the Board by pointing out that while avoidable delay is to be deprecated in initiating measures of reform in a railway service, it is necessary in the interests of the public, who are so immediately concerned, to proceed tentatively rather than by revolutionary and drastic measures to effect the purpose.

I have now to deal with some points of the evidence given by Mr. Whitton before this Board, and I regret that the necessity of doing so is imposed upon me, because I must traverse statements made by that gentleman.

And first of all Mr. Whitton states that nearly all the men in the Existing Lines Branch had been in his Department, or had unsuccessfully sought employment with him, that the former were men whom he did not consider it desirable to retain and got rid of, and that they were taken on at higher salaries by the other branch.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Whitton should have gone out of his way to cast such a slur upon gentlemen who, he knew, would have no chance of defending themselves.

The following are the facts:—

The gentlemen in the Existing Lines Branch who were formerly employed under Mr. Whitton are—Messrs. Cowdery, Stephens, Watson, Halligan, Manly, Fischer, Davidson, Melrose, and Prevost.

Mr. Cowdery was engaged for a series of years on important works under Mr. Whitton, and his health having suffered to such an extent as to preclude his undertaking new field duty which had been assigned to him, he severed his connection with that Branch.

Mr. Stephens was engaged in the Construction Branch on Trial Surveys, and his services were dispensed with on account of the exhaustion of the Vote for that service. He then took office with the Existing Lines Branch.

Mr. Watson was engaged on the survey Goulburn to Cooma, but resigned, and took service with Mr. Cowdery.

Mr. Halligan was transferred (with Mr. Whitton's consent) from the Construction to the Maintenance Branch.

Mr. Manly took service with Mr. Cowdery on the completion of the work upon which he was engaged.

Mr. Fischer was transferred (with Mr. Whitton's consent, very reluctantly given) from Construction to Maintenance in 1884.

Mr. Davidson, wishing to secure a *permanent* position in the Service, got Mr. Whitton's consent, and applied for and obtained an appointment in the Maintenance Branch.

Mr. Melrose's services were dispensed with by Mr. Whitton, on completion of the work upon which he was engaged.

Mr. Prevost, while in the Construction Branch, obtained twelve months' leave of absence on account of ill-health, and finding on his return to duty that his health was still weak, he declined to go into the field, and his services were dispensed with. He then took service with the Engineer for Existing Lines.

It is possible that there are officers in the Existing Lines who had before made application to Mr. Whitton for employment; but if the fact were so, surely that is no reason why their services when required should not be utilized by another Branch or Department.

The insinuation conveyed in Mr. Whitton's remark in this connection, that he did not know if these men "had been instructed to find fault" is one which I think Mr. Whitton, on reflection, will regret having made, and I certainly will not degrade myself by attempting to refute it.

Mr. Whitton further states that the lines have always been handed over in a proper condition for the traffic, and that alterations have immediately been made by the Existing Lines—such alterations being wholly unnecessary—and that thousands and thousands of pounds have been thrown away in this manner.

I regret that Mr. Whitton has made this charge of extravagance—of wasting money—against the Department, because it leaves me no alternative but to turn up evidence bearing upon this subject from the records of the Department, and if the documents I shall quote contain matter distasteful to Mr. Whitton the blame will not rest with me.

At the time that the maintenance and the arrangements connected therewith were in Mr. Whitton's hands the operations of the traffic were almost paralysed for want of needful appliances (which Mr. Whitton persistently refused to supply). No provision was made for augmented traffic, much inconvenience resulted, and complaints on the part of the public were incessant.

This is clearly set forth in the following extract of a minute written by yourself in January, 1878, when you held office as Minister for Public Works,—

Extract from Mr. Secretary Sutherland's minute upon the alleged disorganization of the Railway Department in the year 1877.

* * * * *

And now, as regards the following paragraph in Mr. Whitton's report:—"With reference to the traffic management generally on the South and West lines, I regret to say that it has always been most unsatisfactory, the officers appointed having been, almost without an exception, lamentably ignorant of the duties they were called upon to discharge."

This indictment of the management it will be seen is very general in its terms, but the "unsatisfactory management" is, in Mr. Whitton's opinion, due to the ignorance of the officers employed. I am not prepared to admit, however, that the traffic officers are ignorant of their duties, nor do the records of the railway transactions show that the management has been so unsatisfactory as Mr. Whitton represents. In those particulars, in which it has proved to be unsatisfactory, the traffic officers may not be blamable. Any complaints that have been made by the public have been due, I believe, rather to the absence of appliances for working the traffic than to any mismanagement of the traffic itself. The facilities, for instance, for conducting the live stock traffic, have been very deficient; the want of trucks for the conveyance of sheep and cattle has been largely felt, and the papers on the subject of the accommodation afforded at the various stations to and from which live stock is sent show clearly that necessary improvements have been tardily carried out. The insufficiency of accommodation at the Newtown siding has been another great evil. I know that lines of loaded trucks, sometimes to the number of eighty or ninety, have been left standing idle on the Sydney yard, waiting to be sent to Newtown to be unloaded, but the siding there has been so full that no more trucks could be taken. The traffic officers represented this matter time after time, and at length—notwithstanding the advice to the contrary of Mr. Whitton—additional land was purchased at Newtown, to afford increased accommodation; but although the land was obtained, and directions given to put in additional sidings, the work to this day has not been carried out. The delay of trucks still continues, and the solution of the difficulty appears to be to charge the traffic officers with ignorant management. Before I left office—in fact, in July, 1874—the traffic managers, at my request, sent in their estimate of rolling-stock that would be required in the following five years, and when received they were sent to the Engineer Department for the specifications, but it was not till two years afterwards that any serious attempt was made to get this rolling-stock. The specification for the carriages (and then only an instalment) was not furnished for nearly three years, and the traffic officers have found the greatest difficulty in meeting the demand for truck and carriage accommodation.

Many of the inconveniences which the public have complained of in the conduct of the traffic have resulted from this cause. In dealing with charges of this character, I bring to the consideration of the question my own knowledge of the circumstances.

In support of his charge of wasteful expenditure, Mr. Whitton specially refers to the alterations of the stock-yards at Bourke, Hay, and Albury, to the re-arrangement of the yard at Wallerawang, to the widening of the line and putting in extra rails from the Illawarra Junction into Sydney, &c., &c.

All these improvements and alterations Mr. Whitton declares to have been unnecessary, the lines having been already in a condition to carry the traffic.

The Bourke stock-yards as they were handed over by Mr. Whitton, were utterly inadequate for the traffic. As will be seen by a *precis* of the papers, not only did the Traffic Manager recommend that alterations should be made, but the stock-owners and agents were unanimous in the same direction, and it was only at the urgent solicitation of the persons engaged in the trade, that necessary improvements were made.

At Albury again, the stock-yards as handed over by Mr. Whitton, were useless for want of sidings. Mr. Lyne, late Minister for Works, was the first to point out the omission, and the sidings had to be supplied at considerable cost, pending the completion of which the yards were useless.

Mr. Whitton makes special reference to the re-arrangement of the Wallerawang station yard, which he alleges to have been quite unnecessary, and to the interlocking carried out there, and he maintains that interlocking may be applied to any station yard, however arranged.

Now, what are the facts? The Wallerawang station yard, as handed over to us by Mr. Whitton, had within the compass of the yard no less than eighteen facing points. The danger attending facing points

points is so well established that the Board of Trade has laid it down as a rule that no facing points shall give on to the main line of any railway, and in our own experience in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885 no less than 169 accidents—derailment and so forth—were distinctly traceable to facing points.

Well, as Mr. Whitton points out, the Wallerawang yard might have been interlocked (facing points notwithstanding), but had we so arranged, four apparatus would have been necessary, with a man for each, and the objectionable feature of an inordinate number of facing points would have been retained, whereas under the re-arrangement of the yard, as carried out, nine of the facing points were done away with, and two interlocking machines only are necessary, thus reducing the cost of working by one-half.

Mr. Whitton further refers to the duplication of the line from the junction of the Molong line to Orange, which he states was only done to save junction signals, and was wholly unnecessary.

Now, this duplication was effected in the interests both of safety and economy. No argument or explanation is necessary to show that the arrangement conduced to the safety of the traffic, and as regards the question of economy it need only be stated that the cost of the duplication was £2,700, the interest upon which at 4 per cent., is £108, while the cost of maintaining the signals, if the junction had been retained, would have been not less than £323 per annum, a saving having been effected by taking the Molong Line into Orange of £220 per annum, which capitalised at 4 per cent., would represent a sum £5,500.

Another case referred to by Mr. Whitton in illustration of his charge of wasteful expenditure is the widening of the tunnel at Redfern with the duplication of the line from the Illawarra Junction into Sydney, which he characterizes as "a mere matter of work, which they could get done if they liked."

Now, I do not think that Mr. Whitton in so expressing himself can have formed a true estimate of the case. The line, as handed over by Mr. Whitton, was intended to convey the traffic of the South and West lines, and was barely sufficient for that purpose, upwards of 100 regular trains passing daily each way, to say nothing of shunting, empty engines, &c., &c., which would probably be equal to half as many more trains per diem. The line was in fact taxed to the full extent of its capabilities.

The impending opening of the Illawarra and Homebush-Waratah lines forced upon me the consideration of the question of how the traffic of those lines was to be brought into Sydney over a line which already carried more traffic than, with a due regard to safety, ought to have been put upon it.

The conclusion came to was—the fact being self-evident—that the existing line was not adequate to carry any further traffic, and with the full approval and consent of the Minister for Public Works it was determined to carry out the duplication to which Mr. Whitton objects, thus giving a separate line for the new traffic.

Mr. Whitton does not seem to understand that a line will only carry a certain amount of traffic with safety, and that beyond that point all traffic is carried at incessant risk to life and property.

The charge has been industriously circulated that in consequence of the want of harmony between the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and that of the Existing Lines Branch thousands upon thousands have been wasted. While the charge was general in its terms it was only possible to give a general denial to it. At length the Engineer-in-Chief has furnished the instances upon which the charge is based, and, as will be seen by the explanations given, this great bladder, which has been growing in size with every fresh statement of the charge, is pricked and ignominiously and ludicrously collapses.

I was not Commissioner for Railways at the time referred to in your minute, within quoted, when you demonstrated that the loud complaints made by the public of general mismanagement were due to the neglect—the persistent refusal of the Engineer-in-Chief to afford the conveniences which the yearly increasing volume of traffic called for—but I was appointed immediately afterwards, and strove earnestly to rectify the mistakes that had been made under such a peculiar system of railway management. The reasonable conveniences which had been denied were granted—not necessarily all that were demanded, but those which were demonstrated, after a careful investigation, to be necessary for the proper conduct of the traffic. The complaints of the public ceased, but the Engineer-in-Chief, with a persistency which at least entitles him to the claim of consistency, decried these improvements and additions as unnecessary, and as involving a waste of public money.

How far the charge was correct the statement of the case which is herein furnished will clearly establish.

I do not desire to enumerate the instances in which Mr. Whitton, by his refusal to consult with the Commissioner and his officers, incurred expenditure on station buildings and appliances which were
not

not required. I can point to the useless buildings on the Mudgee line, and at other places. I do not desire to overstate this expenditure—it is represented by a few thousands—but I am content to acknowledge that these mistakes cannot be repeated. They have not been possible for a considerable time past, because three years ago the Minister of the day gave directions that no plans of station buildings, &c., were to be adopted without they had first been submitted to the Commissioner for Railways, and received his approval under the report of the traffic officers.

It has been far from a congenial duty to criticise adversely the evidence given by the Engineer-in-Chief to the Board of Inquiry. I would gladly have been relieved from the obligation imposed upon me, but as the conclusions of the Board were more or less based upon Mr. Whitton's statements, I have been compelled from a sense of duty and justice to controvert them.

CH. A. GOODCHAP,

5/4/87.

The Honorable John Sutherland, Secretary for Public Works.

Minute by the Commissioner for Railways on Retrenchment in the Railway Department.

THE Board appointed to inquire into the system of time-keeping and preparation of pay-sheets, and generally into the system of paying wages in the Railway Department, with the view to the adoption of a perfect, reliable, and economic form of payment, have not yet reported the result of their inquiry. I shall be glad to have their report not later than the 12th instant. CH. A. GOODCHAP, 2/2/87.

Report herewith.—J. VERNON, for the Board, 12/2/87. Commissioner.

Minute by the Commissioner for Railways.

THE Minister will see from this report and other papers herewith, that long before the appointment of the Board selected by Mr. Secretary Lyne for inquiring into the economic working of the department, I had, as Commissioner for Railways, charged with its administration, taken measures for an effective inquiry. The Secretary, Mr. Vernon, had conducted an investigation into the merits of a proposal for a re-organization of the ticket and stationery staff. The result of which was placed before Mr. Secretary Lyne, whose sole direction was that it should be referred to the Board appointed by him.

The question of a better system of keeping the records of men's time, the compilation of the pay-sheets, and the payment of the wages had not been overlooked, and three officers of the department, with special qualifications for dealing with the subject, had been appointed to report upon, and had been engaged for a lengthened period in investigating the matter, with results, now afforded, which must be considered most valuable, as being thoroughly reliable from the outcome of a matured experience.

I had personally conducted an inquiry into the traffic and permanent way staff of the department, a report upon which I furnished to Mr. Secretary Lyne, whose sole action was likewise to refer it to the Board he had appointed. A measure for the redistribution of the staff of the Existing Lines Branch in regard to the engineering division is now approaching completion. It was by my directions, before Mr. Lyne's Board was appointed, that the investigation leading to the formulation of the measure referred to was commenced.

I merely mention these matters now to assure the Minister that the important question of the re-organization of the Railway staff, to meet the changed circumstances of its condition, has not been overlooked, that indeed for the last two years it has—in proportion to the work to be done—been gradually diminished. And by the time the Minister is engaged in considering his estimates of expenditure for the present year I shall have ready for his consideration a defined scheme of retrenchment, based upon information which may be relied upon for accuracy, and containing no empirical or impracticable proposals.

CH. A. GOODCHAP, 13/2/87.

Minute by the Minister for Works.

I AM glad to find so much consideration given to the economical working of the department. I shall be glad to have the Commissioner's estimates on Friday.—J. SUTHERLAND, 16/2/87.

Report

Report of the Commissioner upon his visit of Inspection of the Western Line.

In reference to the request of the Minister that before I made my contemplated inspection of the southern stations, I would make a report upon the result of my visit of inspection of the Western Line stations, I have to state that to furnish a report on this matter it has been necessary to follow up the information gathered on the actual visit, by further inquiry, which will explain the apparent delay in complying with the Minister's request.

As stated in my minute of the 8th ultimo, the object of my visit was to inquire into the business of each station, its volume, the facilities available for conducting it, the number of persons employed compared with the work to be done, and whether any retrenchment could be effected in the working expenditure.

Attached are particulars in detail of the staff employed at the various stations on the Western Line, from Seven Hills to Bourke, including the branch lines from Wallerawang to Mudgee, and from Orange to Molong.

I found that, with almost immaterial exception, the permanent staff of each station was not in excess of requirements, that the Traffic Manager had from time to time, as opportunities offered, reduced the numerical strength of the various staffs to correspond with the decrease in the traffic, and that the number of men employed had been kept well within the limit which the business transacted called for. At nearly all the stations there had been a considerable falling off in the traffic as compared with previous years, but the return of good seasons gave promise of a very considerable increase in the return of traffic within the next six months, when the agricultural produce of the soil would be brought to market. The wool was coming in slowly owing to the bad state of the roads, caused by the abundant rain which had fallen, but there was every prospect that, though from the cause stated the quantity of wool sent by rail would be considerably less this year than last, the quantity forwarded between August, 1886, and March, 1887 (which may be regarded as the wool season), would be quite equal to the quantity forwarded during the corresponding periods of 1885 and 1886. The rise in the rivers Darling and Murray, has to some extent diverted the wool to Port Victor and Port Phillip, but not to the extent anticipated, the judicious concessions recently made in the charges for carriage of wool coming from, and goods consigned to, places lying west of the Paroo having contributed in a marked degree to the continued use of the railway as a means of conveyance. There will be a falling-off of some 50,000 bales when the traffic returns of 1886 are compared with those of 1885, but this loss is apparent only, and not real, as the transport will be postponed only, and not lost altogether. There is necessarily a large staff temporarily employed in the conduct of the wool traffic, and it has been usual to send the men for this service from Sydney, a practice which has the disadvantage of the staff so employed being paid their wages, whether fully worked or not. If local men were employed it would be necessary only to pay them for the actual time they were required to be at work, and I gave directions that this course was to be followed, and that instead of these men being paid 7s. a day they should be taken on 6s. a day, the supply of labor at that wage being ample.

The Traffic Manager, I found, had initiated a plan by which at stations where more than one porter was required, the services of youths of the age of 16 and 17 years were engaged.

These youths are glad to take service at 20s. a week to commence with, and in many instances especially at small stations where there is more work than one man can manage, but not enough for two men, the plan has proved of advantage.

I directed the Manager to extend this practice wherever possible. Besides the immediate advantage of reducing the expenditure it has the distinct merit of forming, as it were, training schools at which lads of intelligence and zeal can learn the requirements of railway business, and fit themselves when arrived at manhood to take higher positions with advanced wages.

The appliances at the stations for conducting the traffic I found with little exception to be fully equal to requirements, indeed sufficiently ample for the large increase in the traffic which may reasonably be expected. In the few instances where additional accommodation was required I gave directions, subject to your approval for its supply.

The proposals have since been submitted to you and dealt with. The improvement of the stock-yards between Dubbo and Bourke received my special attention. I found that the yards in dry weather were all very well, but directly rain came in quantity they became intolerable. In order to rectify this as far as possible I directed that the yards should be ballasted with river gravel to a depth of 6 inches, and that a stock of the gravel should be kept on hand at the various stock-yards ready to fill up the bad places which the trampling of live stock would make in wet weather. I

I did not consider it necessary to go to the expense of "pitching" the yards. I also gave particular attention to the facilities for watering stock, and in those cases where the present arrangements were imperfect gave directions for improving them.

The yards at Bourke required some alteration, and the grading of the siding was authorised so as to admit of the speedy removal of loaded trucks.

The cattle-yards at Nevertire required to be enlarged, and at Narraminc a separate cattle-yard was found to be necessary. I have recommended these alterations on separate papers.

	Victoria.	N.S.W.
No. of men engaged in traffic branch	3,088	2,819
No. of men engaged per mile open.....	1.53	1.69
*Cost per train mile ...	1s. 3½d.	1s. 3d.
Tons of goods per each employee	699	1161

* Note.—The saving of ½d. per train mile represents the sum of £13,830.

I may conclude this report upon the Traffic Branch of the Western Line service by stating generally that I found the stations were kept in fair order; some of course more creditably so than others; that the facilities for conducting the traffic were more amply sufficient than I had found to be the case on any previous visit of inspection; that with immaterial exception the numerical strength of the staff was in proportion only to the amount of work to be done; and that, except in the directions which I have indicated in this report, immediate retrenchment, so far as applied to the reduction of the number of persons employed, was quite impossible, due regard being had to the safety and convenience of the public. I may add in corroboration of the correctness of this conclusion that recent inquiries made by my direction show that as regards the Traffic Branch of these railways the number of persons employed compared very favourably with the number employed on the Victorian Railways, whether the comparison be made by the number of the train miles run, the volume of the traffic, or the number of stations requiring to be staffed and managed.

Permanent Way.

I stated in my minute of November 8th last, notifying to the Minister my proposed visit of inspection, that it would include an inquiry into the Permanent Way Branch and its staff.

I do not propose to discuss here the question of the strength of the staff in regard to the high officers of control (I refer to the district engineers and their respective staffs) as the Minister has intimated to me his intention to appoint a special Board of Enquiry which will, I presume, include this portion of the Railway service in its investigation. It will be sufficient for me to state here that I have given considerable attention to the subject, and shall be prepared to submit to the Board some important suggestions for their consideration.

I will deal, however, in this report with the inspectors and the fettling staff. On a previous annual inspection of the lines it occurred to me that the numerical strength of the fettling gangs might, without disadvantage, be reduced.

They then consisted of a ganger and three men to about 4 miles of line. The alteration I felt should be made with caution, and to a limited extent at first, and on a portion of the lines where the traffic was light, as the innovation was one which had had, as far as I could learn, no precedent to support it, the universal custom being to have gangs of four men at least. However I was not deterred by this consideration from initiating a plan of retrenchment which I thought experience would prove to be without disadvantage to the maintenance of the line. At first I confined the new distribution to the new line between Junee and Hay, and when a fairly lengthened experience proved that the plan was successful, I recommended to you its more general adoption. In March, 1886, last, you approved of the suggestion, stipulating that it should be given effect to with the least possible inconvenience and loss to the staff, and that this should be accomplished by drafting the surplus hands to the new extensions as they were opened instead of employing additional gangs. With almost immaterial exception effect has now been given to this scheme of retrenchment. Of course in places where there are double lines or where the nature of the railway banks require exceptional attention it has been found injudicious to diminish the number of fettlers, but as the banks consolidate and mature the necessity for more than the reduced number will with few exceptions be removed.

The following is the distribution at the present time:—

Between Sydney and Picton	
" " "	Springwood, Blacktown to Richmond
" " "	Waterfall
" " "	Hornsby—

48 gangs, aggregating 179 men for 179 miles; this is equal to one man per mile; but of the 179 miles 45 are double, and there are besides over 40 miles of sidings. *West*

West.

Between Springwood and Bourke with branches—

143 gangs, aggregating 436 men ; mileage, 565 ; equal to '77 men to the mile.

South.

Between Picton and Albury—Hay and Jerilderie—

183 gangs, aggregating 650 men ; miles, 709 ; equal to '91 men to the mile.

North.

125 gangs, aggregating 414 men for 481 miles ; equal to '86 men to the mile.

Besides these, there are in the Metropolitan District 5 inspectors and 10 sub-inspectors (including Tramways).

In the Southern District, 4 inspectors and 13 sub-inspectors.

In the Western District, 2 inspectors and 14 sub-inspectors.

In the Northern District, 3 inspectors and 10 sub-inspectors.

Reductions.

Commencing with the inspectors and sub-inspectors, of whom there are 61, I am of opinion that we can spare 18, viz. :—

7 in the Metropolitan District.

5 in the Southern do.

4 in the Western do.

2 in the Northern do.

This will give approximately a saving of £4,000 a year.

No reductions can be made in the fettling staff of the Metropolitan District.

In the Southern District, 35 gangers and 76 men can be spared, which give a saving of £13,850.

In the Western District, 11 gangers and 33 men, which give a saving of £4,118.

In the Northern District 9 gangers and 27 men can be spared, which give a saving of £3,350.

	18 inspectors and sub-inspectors	...	...	...	...	£ 4,000
	Gangers and fettlers, South	...	...	...	...	13,850
	55 gangers } West	...	...	...	...	4,118
	116 men } North	...	...	...	...	3,350
	171					£25,318

The Engineer for Existing Lines is not convinced that, in the long run, there will be any real economy in these reductions of the staff ; experience only, he says, can prove that. With the Minister's approval, however, I propose seeing what experience will teach us in this respect.

I recommend that the inspectors to be dispensed with receive a full month's notice, terminating at the end of a month. This will give them to the end of February to look out for other employment. Those that are contributors to the Superannuation Fund will be entitled to compensation for loss of office. I do not see much prospect of their services being availed of on the extensions which will be opened, probably, within the next six months.

Hornsby to River	...	...	...	15 miles.
Gosford to Waratah	...	...	...	49½ „
Tenterfield to Queensland Border	...	...	...	11 „
				75½ „

But while the services of inspectors, beyond the staff employed, will not be required on these short lengths, we shall be able to absorb of the fettling gangs to be discharged :—

28 gangers and

56 fettlers

84

Out of a total of 171.

By these reductions the staff employed in the maintenance of the Permanent Way will be reduced from 499 gangs to 444 gangs, and from 1,679 men to 1,508 men, equal to 10½ per cent.

The inspectors and sub-inspectors will be reduced from 61 to 43, equal to nearly 30 per cent.

The number of men (including the inspectors) will then be '85 per mile.

I propose to make within the three next months some further reductions. I am assured that three men to the gang form but a weak and inefficient staff. It would be better to extend the lengths and strengthen each gang to four men.

It

If this be done I propose to make each length (with some necessary exceptions) 6 miles instead of the average of 4 miles as at present. This plan of working the lines will enable us to dispense with the services of 161 additional men, and result in a further annual saving of £17,710. There will be thirty-two sub-inspectors, averaging 56 miles of line, each equal to about 10 gangs for each sub-inspector to supervise. I cannot further reduce this staff.

In proposing these reductions, in deference to the strong views expressed by the Secretary for Public Works, I must point out that in the past the perfection of the permanent way of our railways has been the theme of general commendation, it has won the laudation of engineers who have been visitors to the Colony, and of all others whose experience and practical knowledge have made their opinions valuable. By a reduction in the staff we, of course, run the risk of losing some of this perfection, but it is quite possible, I think, to keep the lines in fair condition with the staff proposed.

After an inspection of the Southern and Northern Lines stations I may be in a position to speak more definitely of possible retrenchment in the Traffic Branch, but as regards the numerical strength of the traffic staff of the Western Line, I repeat that no reduction can be made.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP.

I commenced this report on the 13th December last, but in compiling it have had to wait from time to time for information which the subject called for. I was not able to complete it till this date.

8 January, 1887.

Minute by the Minister for Works.

Received, 10/1/87.—W.J.L. Please forward to Commission of Inquiry.—W. J. LYNE, 17/1/87. Please make copy for Board of all these papers.—CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, 17/1/87. Copies herewith, 20/1/87. Sec. Inquiry Commission (with copies), 21/1/87.

The Engineer for Existing Lines to The Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Existing Lines,

Engineer's Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1887.

Subject:—Retrenchment and Re-organization of Existing Lines Branch.

REFERRING to your verbal instructions, I submit herewith a scheme for proposed retrenchments and partial re-organization of the Existing Lines Branch of the Railway Department, by which an annual saving of some £7,000 will be effected in the professional and inspecting staff.

The proposal now submitted differs somewhat from that made by me on a former occasion, inasmuch as I have retained the present district divisions, instead of dividing them into short sections with a division engineer in charge of each section, but at the same time I propose to divide the districts (with exception of the metropolitan) into two or more sub-sections, with resident engineers in charge, under the control of the district engineers, the resident engineers to reside at convenient places, say Junee, Wellington, and Tamworth (or ultimately, in the case of the Northern Lines, when the Grafton-Glen Innes-Tenterfield lines and the Grafton-Tweed lines are carried out, at Armidale or Glen Innes).

By this arrangement a considerable amount of time (and consequent expense) now occupied by the district and resident engineers in travelling will be saved, while it will enable the officers to devote more time to the inspection and details of the work, thereby ensuring a more thorough supervision and efficiency of the service.

The main objects of my proposal are that all designs of new works and alterations are to be prepared and emanate from the head office, from where also the main inspection of works in progress should be made, *i.e.*, in case of proposed alterations or deviations the district engineers are to refer at once to the head office; no alterations are to be made in the plans or designs without being first referred to and approved by the engineer or his deputy, and while all works in progress or under construction are to be under the direct supervision of the district engineers, they should, at the same time, be under the supreme control of the head office until completion, when they will be finally handed over to the district engineers for future maintenance. For this purpose the Engineer for Existing Lines will, as occasion may demand, despatch officers from the head office to inspect and report on works in progress.

The

The reason for this proposal is that while a work is in progress the designer of the same is in a better position than an outsider to decide and find out whether alterations or improvements are required, or whether such modifications in details can be made as will tend to reduce the cost of the work. With the above objects in view, I have reduced the staff of the district officers, and collected the main force at the head office.

Standard lithographic plans to be prepared for bridges and buildings of different descriptions and classes, and also of such other works which are of a similar nature and frequently required (culverts, flood-openings, dock and platform walls, gates, &c., &c.), in order that when a piece of work is ordered a design may be selected at once, and the work proceeded with without delay or waiting for the preparation of plans, &c.; this, combined with a more extensive application of the reproduction of plans by means of the sun-printing processes (for doing which we have the necessary appliances to hand already) will in the course of a near future have the effect of enabling the office staff to be further reduced.

The above proposals are only carrying out an almost universal practice, and should effect a considerable saving in the office expenses, and lead to some reduction in the professional staff in a near future.

It is proposed to do away with the permanent-way inspectors, as well as the building inspectors (except in the metropolitan district), because I consider that the district and resident engineers should be considered the chief inspectors, and consequently there is no necessity for employing any intermediate hands between them and the sub-inspectors, and the necessity of inspectors is further lessened by the proposal to have the resident engineers in charge of a certain defined portion of the line.

The metropolitan district is somewhat different from the other districts, and I propose here to retain the inspector of permanent-way, and also a foreman (or sub-inspector) of building repairs, &c., (amalgamating in the latter office the present two positions of inspector of brickwork and inspector of wooden buildings, &c.) My reasons for this are that the head shops are at Redfern, and the tracks and works of this district (with the tramways) are spread in every possible direction, and most of the additions and improvements are made in this district, all of which, combined with the addition to the district of the Illawarra Line, and part of the Homebush to Waratah Line (including the Hawkesbury Bridge), and the proposed extension of the district to Mount Victoria and Mittagong, will, I think, justify my recommendation for additional inspection on this section of the lines. To this must be added that a great quantity of work for the other districts, and all the work for Store Advance Account, is done in the Redfern shops, which, all combined, renders additional supervision necessary in this instance.

It is proposed to combine the offices of foreman fitter and foreman blacksmith into one at the different workshops, except at Redfern, where, for the reasons above stated, the two positions will be retained as at present.

The position of foreman pattern maker at Redfern will be abolished, and combined with that of foreman carpenter.

The shops in each district will be under the immediate charge of a superintendent, who will also act as inspector of works throughout the district, and be the immediate superior of all foremen, he, in turn, being directly responsible to the district engineer.

The number of sub-inspectors of permanent way to be so regulated that each is in charge of about 80 miles of line, more or less, according to local circumstances and the nature of the lines; these sub-inspectors to be directly responsible to the district and resident engineers (except in the metropolitan district, where they will be responsible to the chief inspector of permanent way), and, in addition to the supervision of the permanent way, they are to examine and report on the conditions of all culverts, timber openings, fences, &c., on their respective lengths.

Resident engineers to have charge of the way and works in their respective sub-divisions, report to the district engineer at certain intervals the condition of the same, and when renewals or repairs are required, and generally represent the district engineer in their respective sections. They are immediately under the control of and responsible to the district engineers, but are the immediate superiors of the sub-inspectors in their respective sections.

Assistant engineers (or surveyors) are under the immediate control of the district engineers. They are to carry out all surveys required in their respective districts, prepare plans and sections, and generally be assistants to the district engineers in the matter of field-work.

The district engineers' positions to remain as at present. They will be in immediate charge of the employees and works in their respective districts, and directly responsible to the Engineer for Existing Lines or his deputy.

The signal engineer will be under the immediate charge of the Engineer for Existing Lines or his deputy; he will have the immediate control of all matters in connection with signals and interlocking.

The same remarks will apply to the architect and chief resident engineer with regard to their respective duties.

The Deputy Engineer to be general assistant to the Engineer for Existing Lines, to examine and check all plans and proposals for new designs or alterations before being submitted to the Engineer, and to act for him during his absence, and more particularly he is to act as inspecting engineer throughout the system of lines, and see that the staffs are doing their respective duties and the service carried out efficiently.

With regard to the fitters, recommendations have already been made for retrenchments in this direction, amounting to some considerable saving per annum, and it will therefore not be necessary to enter into this subject again, only I would again strongly recommend that the number of men in each gang be, as a rule, increased from three to four, and the lengths correspondingly increased to from 5 to 7 miles, according to circumstances. Apart from the further saving that will thus be effected, I am of opinion that a more efficient service will be the result, because three men are not sufficient to work a length, lift the road, or change rails, &c.

I append a list showing how I propose to distribute the different officers with regard to expenditure, although in this I have not mentioned any names. The expenditure is based on present salaries, and if the above recommendations are sustained the selection of officers will of course be made out of the present staff, taking into consideration fitness and efficiency for the service to be performed. In making such selections the greatest care will be exercised, and in no case is it contemplated to take on new hands in place of old ones.

The staff recommended in this proposal is the least with which I consider that this branch of the service can be effectually and economically worked at the present time. As the system of our railways increases the inspecting staff of course will have to be augmented; at the same time it is anticipated that some further reductions can be made in the office staff as soon as the standard type drawings above referred to are completed. I am also of opinion that some considerable reductions can be made in simplifying the correspondence and the working in connection with the Stores Department, and in the way of making out time and pay sheets; but these are things which should be inquired into separately, and which I have not taken into consideration in my present proposals, as far as retrenchments are considered; at the same time I consider that they are subjects worth careful consideration.

The proposals, as indicated above, are in common with good railway practice in other countries, with some modifications in order to adapt them to existing local requirements. If they are entertained, I propose to draw out rules for the guidance of every officer in this branch of the service, in order to properly define the duties of each one, and make the service thoroughly efficient and worthy of a properly conducted business.

I also propose to submit a translation of the rules of the Associated German Railroad Companies (similar to, but more comprehensive than the Rules of the English Board of Trade), from which I think much valuable information will be gathered, as they deal with everything in connection with railway service, and the rules I propose to issue for the guidance and regulation of the staff will be based on the most approved practise of American and European railway companies.

There are several other matters which should receive attention in connection with this subject, and which I am now having under consideration, amongst which are the questions of whether it is necessary to keep sub-foremen under the classified foremen, and whether the latter should be classified at all, or paid at a daily rate and classed as leading hands. These matters, amongst others of internal working, are now under consideration, and it is expected that by due adjustment of such a still further reduction can be effected.

The question of regular yearly increases to classified officers is one which I have not taken into consideration; my proposals are based on present salaries, the matter of annual increases being outside of my scope, and one for the Commissioner and the Minister to decide upon. At the same time I think that if such increases are to be granted to any one branch of the service, they should be granted all round; but in my opinion it would be better and more satisfactory to grant increases only according to merits and efficiency, instead of making the increases generally all round, as at present.

MAX. THOMSÛN,
Deputy Engineer.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER FOR EXISTING RAILWAYS.
STATEMENT showing present Staff and proposed re-arrangement.

Designation.	Present Staff Salaries.	To be retained on Permanent Staff.	To be retained on Temporary Staff.	To be dispensed with.	Designation.	Present Staff Salaries.	To be retained on Permanent Staff.	To be retained on Temporary Staff.	To be dispensed with.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Engineer for Existing Railways	1,060	1,060			Inspector of Ironwork	310			310
Deputy Engineer	600	600			Sub-Inspector	260			
Chief Clerk	440	440			Do	260			260
Architect and Inspector of Station Buildings.	425	425			Foreman of Bridge Repairs	260	260		
Draftsman	320	320			Sub-Inspector of Permanent Way.	230	230		
Do	210	210			Do do	230	230		
Do	190		190		Do do	230	230		
Cadet	130			130	Sub-Inspector of Tramways	260	260		
Do	130			130	Timber Inspector	230	230		
Do	90	90			Foreman Carpenter	260	260		
Do	70	70			Foreman Fitter	260	260		
Signal Engineer	400	400			Foreman Blacksmith	260	260		
Draftsman	260	260			Foreman Gasfitter & Plumber.	260	260		
Do	240	240			Foreman Painter	215	215		
Cadet	110			110	Do	230			230
Do	70	70			Sub-Inspector of Tramways	230			230
Do	50	50							
Sub-Inspector of Signals, &c.		260							
Do South and West			200		<i>Southern District.</i>				
Do North			230		District Engineer	500	500		
Travelling Engineer	350	350			Travelling Engineer		375		
Draftsman	210	210			Surveyor	330		330	
Do		200			Assistant Engineer	310			310
Do	170		170		Draftsman	170			170
Do	182			182	Cadet	70	70		
Cadet	110			110	Clerk	165	165		
Do	90			90	Do	165	165		
Do	50	50			Do		165		
Do	24			24	Do	140			140
Surveyor			300		Do	125	125		
Do	250		250		Do	65			65
Surveyor's Draftsman	230		230		Do	65			65
Do	120		120		Timekeeper	140	140		
First Clerk	320	320			Do	140	140		
Clerk	275	275			Do	140	140		
Do	220	220			Do	95	95		
Do	170	170			Inspector's Clerk	140			140
Do	150	150			Do	80			80
Do	120	120			Office Boy	60			60
Clerk to Signal Engineer	135	135			Inspector	390			390
Custodian of Plans	60	60			Inspector of Works and Shops	310	310		
Office Boy	30			30	Foreman Fitter and Blacksmith	310	310		
Inspector of Re-rolling Rails.		330			Inspector	310			310
					Foreman of Bridge Repairs	260	260		
					Foreman Carpenter, &c.	230	230		
					Do do	215			215
					Sub-Inspector of Permanent Way.	230	230		
					Do do	230	230		
					Do do	230	230		
					Do do	230	230		
					Do do	230	230		
					Do do	315	215		
					Do do	200	200		
					Do do	200	200		
					Do do	215			215
					Sub-Inspector of Carpentry	215			215
					<i>Western District.</i>				
					District Engineer	525	525		
					Travelling Engineer	375	375		
					Surveyor	350		350	
					Do	220			220
					Cadet	90	90		
					Cadet in shops	70	70		
					Do	50	50		
					Clerk	165	165		
					Do	165	165		
					Do	165	165		
					Do	140	140		
					Timekeeper	150	150		
					Do	110		110	
					Do	125	125		
					Do	110		110	
					Inspector's Clerk	80			80
					Superintendent of Works and Shops.	310	310		
					Inspector	310			310
					Foreman of Bridge Repairs	260	260		
					Foreman Fitter and Blacksmith	245	245		
					Foreman Carpenter, &c.	230	230		
					Foreman	230			230

STATEMENT—continued.

Designation.	Present Staff Salaries.	To be retained on Permanent Staff.	To be retained on Temporary Staff.	To be dispensed with.	Designation.	Present Staff Salaries.	To be retained on Permanent Staff.	To be retained on Temporary Staff.	To be dispensed with.
<i>Western District—contd.</i>									
Sub-Inspector of Brickworks...	£ 200	£	£	£ 260	Creek	£ 65	£ 65	£	£
Do do	215			215	Do	65	65		
Do do	215			215	Do	110	110		
Do do	200			200	Inspector	390			390
Sub-Inspector of Permanent Way.	230	230			Superintendent of Works and Shops.	350	350		
Do do	230	230			Foreman of Bridge Repairs ...	310	310		
Do do	230	230			Foreman Carpenter, &c.	215	215		
Do do	230	230			Foreman Fitter and Blacksmith	230	230		
Do do	215	215			Sub-Inspector of Permanent Way.	280	280		
Do do	215	215			Do do	280	280		
Do do	215	215			Do do	230	230		
Do do	200	200			Do do	230	230		
Sub-Inspector of Signals.....	200				Do do	230	230		
<i>Northern District.</i>					Do do	200	200		
District Engineer.....	550	550			Do do	200	200		
Travelling Engineer		375			Do do	200	200		
Resident Engineer	350			350	Sub-Inspector of Signals, &c.	230			
Draftsman and Surveyor	190		190		Office Boy	30			30
Cadet		130							
Do	70			70					
Clerk	165	165							
						£ 39,621	28,595	3,335	7,691

Enquiries made by the Commissioner for Railways, with a view to retrenchment and reduction of the Staff, with Reports thereon.

To the Secretary,—Can any reduction of the staff be made.

CH. A. GOODCHAP, 3/11/86.

I SHALL be glad if the Chief Clerk will, as early as convenient, furnish me with a statement showing the duties of the various officers employed in the Secretary's Branch, and the manner in which such duties are performed.

A. RICHARDSON,

6/11/86.

pro Secretary,

I ENCLOSE herein the statement requested, giving an outline of the duties performed by the various officers. Three of those on the list were temporarily taken on during the late Session of Parliament to assist in preparing Parliamentary returns, &c., and as these are now pretty well forward, it is proposed to dispense with their services at the end of the present month.

The remainder of the staff efficiently carry out the duties entrusted to them, and all are fully and profitably employed. Any further diminution of the staff will result in inconvenience and delay to the business of the department.

Assistant Secretary.

D. C. M'LACHLAN, 16/11/86.

I HAVE every confidence in Mr. M'Lachlan's statement, and as far as I can judge from my short experience in the office there is plenty of work to keep the staff fully employed.

I shall, however, be in a better position to report in some three months' time.

22/11/86.

A. RICHARDSON.

I am quite satisfied there are no idle hands at any rate—every one is fully employed.

1/12/86.

D. VERNON.

Minute by the Commissioner for Railways.

INQUIRY should be made in Land Valuer's Branch. I think there is room for some retrenchment there.

As regards the staff, the Secretary's assurance that there are no idle hands is, as far as it goes satisfactory, but the real question is are they profitably employed?

Could a better system (if there be room for improvement) admit of the work being done with fewer hands?

CH. A. GOODCHAP, 2/12/86.

Minute by the Secretary.

REFERRING to the Commissioner's question as to whether a better system of working could be adopted, I think that, with regard to the ticket and stationery office, an improvement is practicable which would result in a considerable saving of expense.

At

At present we have twelve hands employed in connection with this office, and the change I would suggest is as follows:—

The stationery and books, &c., to be sent to the Redfern stores, where, at a very small expense, accommodation could be found for the whole stock, and where, I think, it would be found that one clerk and a foreman, with junior assistant, would be all that was necessary to attend to the work. All manual labour required would be supplied by the present staff at the stores, and would necessitate no extra hands.

With regard to the tickets, I think this part of the branch might very well be dispensed with, and the tickets be supplied direct to the station from the Railway Printer. To a large extent our establishment in this respect is nothing but a duplicate of his, and therefore quite unnecessary.

If the above suggestions are carried out the effect will be,—

1st. The removal of the stationery and stores in connection therewith to the store branch at Eveleigh, the duties to form a portion of the work done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Stores.

This would involve the erection of a suitable building in the first place, at a probable cost of (say) £250.

One clerk, with foreman and assistant, might be transferred to Eveleigh, and would be ample, in conjunction with the staff at the Eveleigh stores, to perform the whole of the work. A good deal of labour would be supplied, especially of a manual kind, by the men employed at present at Eveleigh, without thereby increasing their number.

2nd. The dispensing with the present Ticket Branch altogether, thus letting the tickets which now come to us from the Government Printer go direct from the printer to the stations. As before observed, a considerable portion of the work, especially in connection with the registering the issues of tickets to the stations, is already done in the printer's office, and from enquiries made I think that by transferring (say) two clerks, the whole of the work could be well and securely carried out.

There would, after these arrangements were made, remain six clerks and one messenger to be provided for or dispensed with, whose salaries aggregate £859. The rent of a house, which could also be dispensed with, would give another £240, making a total of £1,099.

The officers at present employed in this branch would not necessarily be those to be dispensed with, but an equivalent number should be, and in selecting these I would propose to select from clerks who have only recently joined the Service, or are inefficient.

The result would not amount to a full saving perhaps of £1,099, as the salaries of those who may be dispensed with, would probably not exactly correspond with the amounts now paid to the officers of the Stationery Branch, but after looking into the matter, I estimate that a saving of £1,000 per annum might be effected if this change of system be adopted.

10/12/86.

D. VERNON.

Minute by the Commissioner for Railways.

For Minister's consideration. This matter is now ripe for action, it was initiated two months ago.

CH. A. GOODCHAP, 15/12/86.

Minute by the Minister for Works.

This may be referred to the Commission now sitting.

W. J. LYNE, 22/12/86.

Forward to the Board.—D. VERNON, 24/12/86.

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF BRANCHES.

RAILWAYS.

I AM desired by the Commissioner to request that you will be good enough to report to him, at the earliest possible moment, whether any *reduction* can be made in the *clerical staff* of your branch, and, if so, in what direction? He wishes you to give this matter your very best attention.

A. RICHARDSON,

24/11/86.

for Secretary.

TO THE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES.

ON examining the lists furnished to me by Mr. Cowdery of the Engineering and Inspecting Staff employed in his Branch, I am forced to the conclusion that his Branch is altogether over officered.

This appears to me specially noticeable in the Metropolitan and Southern and Western Districts. In each of these districts there is a District Engineer, two or more Assistant Engineers, Surveyors, and Draftsmen.

I am bound to express it as my opinion that in view of the fact that there is a Deputy Engineer, there should in each district be no more than the District Engineer and a Surveyor, who should also be a draftsman on the permanent staff. When works of any magnitude, such as doubling portions of the line, new bridges, or viaducts are taken in hand, temporary assistance might readily be obtained. Again, the Inspecting Staff seems altogether disproportionate to the mileage and the amount of work to be done. I would request Mr. Cowdery to take this matter speedily and energetically in hand, and I trust he will be prepared very shortly to lay before me a scheme embodying some very tangible reductions in his staff. Retrenchment must be made, and I venture to hope that it will be unnecessary to do more than indicate as I have done the directions in which I feel satisfied it can be accomplished without imperiling the safety of the Service.

Be good enough to let me have a reply to this by the 30th instant.
B.C., 25/11/86.—Urgent.

C. A. G.

TO THE ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES.

I SHALL be glad to receive from Mr. Cowdery, with as little delay as possible, the following information in connection with the Staff engaged in the Permanent Way maintenance:—

- 1st. The number of men in each gang.
- 2nd. The length of line in charge of each gang, double or single line.
- 3rd. The character of work which each gang has to perform, which will vary with the character of the line.

At the same time I wish to learn if it is not possible to extend the length which each gang has to look after beyond Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrumbidgee.

If gangs employed on busy sections are able to attend to four miles, as at present, I consider they should on less busy sections be able to look after six miles. In Victoria I am given to understand that the mileage attended to by each gang is even more than that.

I beg that Mr. Cowdery will give his most serious and careful attention to this proposal, for it involves, as he will at once see, a saving of a most important character.

B.C., 25/11/86.—Urgent.

C. A. G.

REPLIES.

Accountant.

I HAVE to report that the whole of the staff now employed is requisite and necessary to carry on the duties of this branch effectively, and that, notwithstanding the increased hours, another assistant could be profitably employed with advantage to the department.

To carry on the current work, and to prepare voluminous returns for Commissioner's report, returns for Parliament, answers to Parliamentary questions, and detailed information required from time to time by Ministers and by the Commissioner, it has been found necessary to work late at night. This has been done cheerfully by the clerks without extra remuneration, and I see no prospect of any diminution of labour. On the contrary, as extension of lines takes place, so in proportion will the work of this branch increase. I might also add that statistical computations are carried on by the assistant accountant in his own home (official interruptions preventing the work in the office). Pay clerks in the discharge of their duties travel day and night from seven to fourteen days each month; and the cashier, with his assistants, commence work about 8 o'clock in the morning, thus showing that 9 till 5 are not our working hours.

No minute of mine could adequately show the nature and extent of each man's work, but I am glad to hear that a Board is to inquire into the working, and confidently await the result.

F. WICKHAM,

13/12/86.

Accountant.

Traffic Manager, South and West.

THE question of reducing the staff has had my attention ever since I noticed that the traffic had decreased to such an extent that the revenue would fall considerably short of my estimate, and although I cannot point to men having been dismissed owing to the depression, I have, nevertheless, refrained from filling up vacancies as they occurred, and it is further my intention to carry out the same principle until I see the traffic recover.

The Commissioner himself made a visit to the Western line with me quite recently, and saw for himself that, although it might be possible for the services of one man to be dispensed with here and there, the staff was otherwise satisfactory. But I would here point out that it would not be advisable to keep a staff, at all events in the Traffic Department, at exactly the number of men required, because emergencies frequently arise, such as illness, leave of absence, &c., where it is absolutely necessary to replace them by properly qualified men.

I shall do my best to keep down expenses.

W. V. READ, 3/12/86.

Traffic

Traffic Manager, North.

I AM unable to make any reduction at present. When the wool season is over I will be in a better position to say if any saving can be effected.

J. HIGGS.

27/11/86.

Locomotive Engineer.

I HAVE given this matter my most serious attention, and I find it is quite impossible to reduce the clerical staff without impairing the efficiency of the department. I am endeavouring to avoid filling up a vacancy in the office of the Running Foreman, caused by promotion to the vacancy in Mr. Close's office at Junee, *vice* Lawless, resigned.

W. SCOTT,
per R.J.S.

13/12/86.

Land Valuer's Office.

I BEG to state, with regard to the persons employed, that not one of them has been appointed to this office by any extraneous influence, but in each case at the request of Mr. Byrnes, as the exigencies of the work demanded, and then only when the Commissioner was thoroughly satisfied that the help was required.

As to reduction, while I fully recognise its importance, I beg to be allowed to point out that that policy has already been effectively applied to this branch. One land valuer has been dispensed with, and virtually two draftsmen, one having been dispensed with some months ago, and now another has been told off for special duty, which effectually removes him from the ordinary work of the office, so that the salaries of this branch, which a year ago were £3,300, are now only £2,020, or a reduction of more than 40 per cent. I therefore submit respectfully that no further reduction can be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the branch, and that any saving effected in this way would be more than counterbalanced by the increased difficulty and consequent expense in dealing with compensation cases.

In conclusion, I beg to point out with regard to this branch generally that the work is of great importance. Claims to an average amount of £298,078 per annum for the last five years, 1881 to 1885 inclusive, have been dealt with by the land valuers, and it is submitted that operations of such magnitude obviously involve a large amount of work for both clerks and draftsmen. To show how the work of this branch has grown, I may mention that during the five years preceding the period before mentioned, that is, from 1876 to 1880 inclusive, the average amount of claims dealt with was only £17,392 per annum. Should it be found that the present staff is more than sufficient to deal with the work (and there is not as yet any reason to suppose that it will), I would be glad to recommend a reduction in its strength, as I have no desire to see this branch either over-manned or under-worked.

J. B. THOMPSON,
Railway Land Valuer.

7/12/86.

The Examiner.

I HAVE given this matter my best attention, and cannot recommend any reduction in the staff. They are fully occupied, and, in fact, even with the extended office hours, some of the officers have occasionally to take work home.

J. P. FINEGAN.

8/12/86.

The Superintendent of Stores, Eveleigh.

THE store branch clerical staff is fully employed, and has not been affected by the new regulations, so far as the additional hour is concerned. For several years past the clerks have manifested the most laudable zeal in the performance of their duties, and have invariably worked overtime to an extent fully equal to the additional time imposed by the rule recently put into force, and I have no hesitation in saying that a lesser number of hands cannot satisfactorily perform the work of the branch. I may say that we have dispensed with the services of one clerk at Eveleigh since the resignation of Mr. Webb, on the 4th of last month.

H. CARRUTHERS,
pro Superintendent of Stores.

8/12/86.

Minute by the Commissioner for Railways.

RAILWAYS.

Working Expenditure.

THE train mileage run on the railways during 1886 was 6,502,234 miles, and the expenditure was £1,501,766, equal to 4s. 7⁴/₃₂d. per train mile.

It is estimated that in 1887 the train mileage will reach 7,000,000 miles, the cost of which at the 1886 rate would be £1,616,708.

The amount proposed on the estimates for 1887 is £1,476,271, which shows a reduction of £140,437.

In the reduced estimate a sum of £15,000 is provided to defray the expense of stationery, printing, bookbinding, advertising, rent, &c., the cost of which has been hitherto defrayed from other votes, but is now to be paid by the Railway Department.

TRAMWAYS.

In the tramways the expenditure during 1886 was £205,708, and that proposed for 1887 is £202,971, a reduction of £2,737.

The division of the vote for working expenses between railways and tramways is as under:—

For railway services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,476,271
„ tramway „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,971
Total as per estimates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£1,679,242</u>

8/3/87.

CH. A. GOODCHAP.

Final Report of the Board appointed to inquire into the Penrith Frauds, and the system of Time and Payments on the Railway Lines of New South Wales, with recommendations for an improved system of Time-keeping and payment of Wages.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Commissioner, the Board appointed to inquire into the cases of fraud which were committed at Penrith have now the honor to forward their Final Report on the matter.

In doing so, they desire first of all to express their regret that it should have been delayed for such a lengthened period, and to explain the circumstances which led to this delay.

Owing to the discovery of the frauds in connection with the carriage of wool, &c., it was necessary that one of their number (Mr. Kirkealdie) should devote the whole of his time, for many months, to the investigations which they rendered necessary, while the importance of the subjects dealt with by the Board made it imperatively necessary that each member should be present at its deliberations, and it was thus impossible for the Final Report to be sent in until now. Had it not been for the circumstance stated the Board would have presented their Report at least five months earlier.

They have come to the conclusion, after the most careful inquiry, that if the recommendations made in the following paragraphs are adopted, a considerable saving will be effected, efficiency in no way impaired, nor detailed information hitherto supplied reduced.

The Progress Report, forwarded by the Board on 21st February, 1886, dealt fully with the individuals concerned in the commission of the frauds at Penrith, and it is therefore only now necessary to point out what was the primary cause which led to the frauds in question, and the results of the investigation since made through all branch offices of the Department.

In continuation of this matter, the Commissioner some nine months since gave verbal instructions to the Board to extend the scope of their inquiry, and take into their consideration the present system of accounts in connection with the recording of time, and payment of wages, &c., throughout the Department, with the view of ascertaining whether some more perfect and economical system could not be devised.

Their

Their recommendations on these subjects will be found on the following pages :—

Frauds at Penrith.

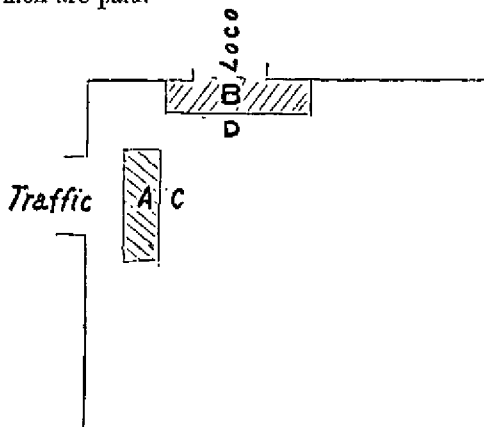
The primary cause which led to the commission of these frauds existed, no doubt, in an excess of trustfulness on the part of the Locomotive Inspector, who, it appears, was in the habit of signing the sheets while the totals were inserted in pencil only, the alleged object of the Timekeeper being to prevent erasures in the totals if any alteration was made by the Inspector when going through them. It is, however, only fair to the Inspector to state that he appears to have invariably checked the sheets through carefully, so far as regarded the individual entries therein; and it was only after they had been signed, and before the totals were inserted in ink, that Cope or Brown, the two delinquents, altered the time of some of the men in the body of the sheets, and made it greater than it should have been.

The Inspector was informed by the Board that on no consideration whatever should he sign sheets until finished in ink, and that in the future he should satisfy himself that no erasures or alterations were made without his knowledge.

Although the above was the primary cause of the frauds, there were other circumstances which facilitated the dishonest manipulation of pay-sheets by the Timekeepers, and these arose as follows :—

Owing to the limited time available for the payment of wages at Penrith it was necessary that the Pay Clerk should have someone to assist him while paying, as the locomotive and traffic men are paid together.

The method adopted will be best seen by the following rough sketch of the building in which the men are paid.



The locomotive men come to the one window, and the traffic men come to the door on the other side, as shown. A and B represent two tables, on which the sheets are placed; C, Pay Clerk; D, person assisting. The Pay Clerk takes the traffic sheets, and, the Locomotive Clerk assisting him, calls out the name of each man, and the amount due, as shown on the locomotive sheets. The Pay Clerk glances over the locomotive sheets to assure himself that the amount is correctly called, and then hands the sum to the Clerk assisting him, who in turn passes it on to the person to whom it is due. As it was ascertained, the persons who usually assisted the Pay Clerk were A. F. Cope and W. Brown—the two Clerks who originated the

frauds; it will be seen that it was easy, in the press and hurry of paying, for the Timekeeper or Clerk assisting to call out a man's name, and either sign the sheet himself, or attach an order, which might be forged.

The Board do not regard the Pay Clerk as responsible for this condition of things. He is placed in peculiar circumstances, having to leave by a certain train, and the only resource left him is to obtain assistance from the clerical staff.

On the completion of their investigations at Penrith, the Board made arrangements for the immediate examination of the various books and accounts in the Metropolitan and District Offices. For this purpose Mr. P. T. Finegan (Locomotive Engineer's Office) was detached to make similar examinations of the accounts to that made at Penrith, providing himself with full sets of time and pay sheets for various periods ranging over twelve months. The time-books were critically examined and compared with these sheets, and any irregularities noted. Statements as to the condition of the accounts were also prepared by him.

The Board then visited each office and personally inspected the books, comparing them with the completed time and pay sheets in all doubtful cases.

As the result of these inspections the Board are pleased to be able to report that they found no reasonable cause for any suspicion of attempted fraud having been made at other offices.

The only irregularity of any importance which came under notice was the payment of certain expenses to relieving station-masters on the Northern Line. It appears that in these cases nightly allowance for expenses had been granted when the officers were not actually away from their homes, and this arose in the following way :—Some of the officers reside at East Maitland and other stations on the Northern Line, but Newcastle is supposed to be their head-quarters; and in defence of the custom of allowing expenses to these officers, while relieving stations from which they could reach their homes at night, it was argued that as Newcastle was their head-quarters, and they were absent from Newcastle, expenses should be allowed.

Thus, for instance, an officer residing at East Maitland was allowed expenses (night allowance) when relieving East Maitland, West Maitland, Morpeth, and other stations where he could conveniently reach home at night, and was actually at home for the time expenses were charged.

The Board would express their opinion that in no case should expenses have been allowed, except when the officers concerned were actually absent from home during the time charged for; and it will be for the Commissioner to say whether those officers who have received such expenses should not be called upon to refund the amounts overpaid.

The Board, having satisfied themselves as to the general accuracy of the entries contained in the different time-books, then examined and considered the following subjects:—

- 1st. System followed in the recording of time worked and compilation of pay-sheets.
- 2nd. Hours of duty and overtime.
- 3rd. Allowance of travelling expenses.
- 4th. Payment of salaries and wages.

System of recording Time and compilation of Pay-sheets.

On examination it was at once apparent to the Board that there was a large and needless duplication of work in connection with these subjects.

In the first place the time appears to have been often kept in a rough book, and from that copied into the time-book by the Time-keeper, and again from this time-book a literal and exact copy made on to the time-sheets. The amount of work involved in making these copies is very large, especially in the Locomotive and Permanent Way Branches. In the Traffic the work is not so large, but even here there is an unnecessary amount of hand-copying. In fact the principal object appears to have been that each Branch Office should protect itself by retaining the documents certified and sent to them, and sending on fresh copies, or by insisting on every sheet being furnished in duplicate, so that one copy might be retained as their warrant for passing the account.

The Board are aware that this duplicate system is one largely favoured in the Government Service, but they fail to see its utility, when the original documents can always be obtained, as in the case of our pay-vouchers.

It would be impossible to point out within the limits of a report each individual instance of this *needless duplication* and in some cases *triplication* of work, nor do the Board regard it as of importance to do so, as their recommendations will, if approved, remedy those evils.

The Board were also impressed with the variety of forms and books in use, and with the general want of uniformity in the recording of time and compilation of pay-vouchers, and have succeeded in elaborating a system which will secure not only a uniform method of time-keeping but also simplicity in form and fulness of detail.

Samples of the new forms required are appended, with copies of the old forms which it is proposed to abolish, and they will now be described in detail.

- 1st. Improved form of Attendance Book for workshop employees. (See form A.)

The improvements consist in the addition of columns for the number of days, rate, and amount of wages, which will enable the Timekeeper to make up the pay-sheets from this source.

- 2nd. Appearance Books for running staff and station employees. (See forms B and C to replace B¹, C¹, and C².)

- 3rd. Improved form of Time-book, to be called Time and Appropriation Book. (See form D.)

The improvements consist in arranging the time-book so as to provide for the insertion of not more than twenty names on each page, with space immediately below for the appropriation of the time worked. The form is one which will suit all branches and thus ensure uniformity of system in keeping time of employees. On the fly-leaf of this book full and particular instructions should be printed as to the manner in which it is to be written up.

The book recommended will supersede six existing forms (four time-books and two time-sheets) (See D¹ to D⁶.) It will not reduce the detailed information now given, but will in some cases increase it, and will show it in a simple and easily understood form, while it will ensue to the Branch as a ready means of ascertaining the cost of works, when preparing estimates.

- 4th. Book for registration of Proclaimed Holidays. (See Form E.)

This

This book is required, as owing to the exigencies of the Department it is not at all times practicable for the employees in the running staff to take proclaimed holidays on the date they are granted, and it has been the custom to allow them to accumulate for (say) one or two years. If it suits the convenience of the Department, and the employees wish it, they are paid for their work on these days instead of taking them as holidays.

There does not seem to have been a proper record kept of these different holidays in all cases, and it was ascertained that where men had received increases between the proclaimed dates and those on which the holidays were paid for, in some instances the holidays had been paid for at the increased rate. At the same time the amount so overpaid is small, and it would not be advisable to take any retrospective action in the matter. The book proposed will have the effect of preventing such occurrences.

5th. Improved form of Pay-sheet providing for Salaries, Wages, and Expense. (See form F.)

There are at present two forms of Pay-sheet (one for wages, and another for salaries; see F¹ and F²). It is proposed to do away with these and to substitute one improved form, which will provide for both services, and expenses as well.

In addition to the information previously given on these sheets, the improved form gives columns showing the deductions to be made for rent and fines, as well as superannuation, together with full instructions for the preparation of the sheet, the payment of the amounts shown thereon, and, on the back particulars of all expenses. A reference is also given to the time-book folio from which the sheets, so far as wages are concerned, will be compiled. It is proposed to have them printed in full and half size, the full size to contain twenty names. Spaces are also given for the signature of the Station-master or Inspector and the Timekeeper. It is proposed that this sheet be printed in patent copyable ink, and press copies taken in the Branch from which they are issued. The sample attached is full size; old forms also attached. (See F¹ and F².)

It will be observed, the form of pay-sheet recommended is altogether different from the old wages form, inasmuch as it is separate from the time-sheet, which under the proposed system would be done away with. The object for which it was instituted will be now obtained in the improved time-book.

As the adoption of this new sheet would involve a considerable alteration in the mode of check and examination of time and wages payments generally, we consulted the Examiner of Accounts upon the subject, and after full and careful consideration that gentleman agrees with the Board, and has prepared forms for the improved style of appropriation rendered necessary by the alterations.

It may be considered advisable that the altered conditions which will be imposed upon the Examining Branch by the introduction of this new and improved system should be alluded to. They are briefly as follows:—

Instead of, as at present, voluminous copies of time-sheets being forwarded to the Examining Branch with the wages-sheets (which time-sheets are merely a duplicate of the time-book, and cost much time and labour to prepare), it is proposed to send the wages-sheet in immediately upon the termination of the period which it covers, together with a summary showing the amounts to be charged to Private Parties and Loan Accounts in detail; working expenses, and additions and alterations, as at present. (See form G.)

This would obviate the necessity which now exists of *anticipating* the time to be worked, the closing of the sheets before the end of the period, and probably ensure the payment of wages sooner than at present.

The abolishment of the present time-sheets will very considerably reduce the labour of appropriation now performed in the Examiner's office, and will enable that gentleman, with his staff, to devote their time more exclusively to the check and examination of wages and accounts than is at present possible. The means for this examination will be afforded by the transmission of properly prepared summaries of appropriations during the week succeeding the transmission of the wages-sheets. These summaries will show in full detail all charges covered by the pay-sheets previously forwarded, and in total amount will agree with the pay-sheets.

The Examiner fully agrees with the Board that a very large saving may be effected by the adoption of this system, which would also ensure a thorough agreement in all the account books of the Department. While at present the Examiner makes the appropriations, they will in future be made by the officer who is in charge of the work, and is responsible for the expenditure; but these appropriations will be carefully checked by the Examiner's staff and compared with the pay-sheets.

Hours of Duty and Overtime—Running Staff.

The Board would call particular attention to the hours of duty, as allotted to the running staff, viz., drivers, firemen, guards, and assistant guards. There has been a slight dissimilarity between the time allowed to drivers and firemen and that of guards, the former being paid at the rate of fifty-five hours per week of six days (except on the city and suburban tramways, where they are paid 110 hours per fortnight) and the latter per trip, with the exception of the Wellington guards, who are paid at the rate of fifty-six hours per week.

After full consideration the Board consider that these men, in respect to hours of labour, should be treated similarly, and they would recommend that 110 hours per fortnight should be the standard for twelve days' pay.

Circumstances may arise under which, owing to Departmental arrangements, the running men cannot be profitably worked the 110 hours per fortnight, and in that case it would be necessary to pay full time, provided they worked the twelve days; but supposing a man to have worked (say) fifty hours in six days, his working 60 hours in the second week of six days should not entitle him to overtime; that is to say, overtime should not be allowed in any period until full ordinary time for that period (110 hours) be worked. The Board are aware that in other places payment is made proportionately to mileage run, but owing to the fluctuations of our traffic and the varying grades of our lines, they consider that 110 hours per fortnight would be the more equitable arrangement.

From a calculation which has been made, taking into consideration the undertime worked and paid for as full time, and the overtime which accrues under the system of fifty-five hours per week, it is estimated that if 110 hours per fortnight be made the standard time for drivers and firemen, a saving of £4,200 per annum can be effected, without offering any justification for, or grounds of, complaint.

The alteration of the guards' time to 110 hours per fortnight will not, in all probability, effect any saving in cost; but it is recommended for the purpose of ensuring uniform treatment of all employees of the running staff working under similar conditions.

Workshop Employees.

The Board would recommend that it be an established rule in all cases not to pay overtime until full ordinary time has been worked. The practice prevails in the Railway Department of Victoria, and the Board consider that it is only fair and reasonable to expect full time to be made before any overtime is granted. As an example of the necessity for such a rule, it may be pointed out that under the present system, supposing an employec of the workshops to absent himself for (say) four morning quarters any week, he could, by working two hours extra on the other two days in the week, obtain the overtime allowance (which is double time for the first two hours), thus making up in four hours the time he was absent. In this case, therefore, the Commissioner would be paying a full day's rate for a half-days work.

Gangers.

A custom exists on the Northern Line of allowing gangers half-day overtime for walking their lengths on a proclaimed holiday, while on the South and West no such allowance is made, and the Board consider that the course adopted on the South and West should be made universal.

Expenses.

The Board consider that a revision of the present system for allowing expenses should be made. The present rates are liable to misconstruction, and exhibit a want of uniformity in the treatment of employees who perform similar duties.

The following will show the present and proposed rates:—

LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.

Calling.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.
Inspectors	7s. 6d. per day, 10s. per night.	10s. per day of twenty-four hours, or for less 2s. 6d. per meal or bed.
Foremen and Sub-Inspectors.	7s. 6d. per day and 10s. per night.	8s. per day of twenty-four hours, or for less 2s. per meal or bed.
Relieving Clerk	5s. per night	6s. per day for the first week; after that 30s. per week.
Drivers and Firemen ...	3s. per night	1s. 6d. for meals and 1s. for bed where quarters are not provided. To be twelve hours away from home before any allowance is made.
Mechanics and other employees.	4s. and 3s. per night ...	1s. for meals or bed.

PERMANENT WAY BRANCH.

Calling.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.
Inspectors	5s. per day, 9s. 6d. per night	8s. per day of twenty-four hours, or for less 2s. per meal or bed.
Sub-Inspectors	7s. per night	6s. per day of twenty-four hours, or for less 1s. 6d. per meal or bed.
Foremen	5s. per night	Same as sub-inspectors.
Mechanics and their labourers.	1s. per night and tents ...	1s. per night and tents provided.
Gangers and labourers ...	3s. per night	3s. per night—under exceptional circumstances to be specially sanctioned.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

Inspectors	7s. 6d. per day, 10s. per night.	10s. per day of twenty-four hours; less than that 2s. 6d. per meal or bed.
Relieving Station-masters, 1st-class.	8s. 6d. per night	8s. per day of twenty-four hours for the first week; after that 40s. per week; less than one day, 2s. per meal or bed.
Relieving Station-masters, 2nd-class.	6s. per day under a week, 5s. per day over a week.	6s. per day of twenty-four hours for the first week; after that 30s. per week; less than one day, 1s. 6d. per meal or bed.
1st-class Clerks and 1st-class Operators.	6s. per day under a week, 5s. per day over a week. Operators (actual).	Same as 2nd-class Relieving Station-masters.
2nd-class Clerks and Operators.	6s. per day under a week, 5s. per day over a week. Operators (actual).	5s. per day of twenty-four hours for first week; after that 28s. per week.
Officers-in-charge who understand telegraphy.	3s. per night	Same as 2nd-class Clerks and Operators.
3rd-class Clerks, Porters, Officers-in-charge, Shunters, and other employees.	2s. and 3s. per night ...	3s. per day of twenty-four hours; after that 21s. per week; less than one day, 1s. per meal or bed.
Guards and Assistant Guards.	3s. per night	Same as Drivers and Firemen.

Where weekly expenses are shown, portions of a week are to be treated at weekly rates. Expenses to be entered on the wages or salary pay-sheet, and particularised on the back of same.

Improved System of Payment.

The present method of paying wages appears to the Board as both expensive and inelastic. The opening of any length of new line or branch necessitates the appointment of additional Pay-clerks, and this in itself is a serious item of expense.

An efficient and economic method of pay should be capable of expansion so as to meet increased requirements without undue expense. That this cannot be accomplished under the present system is evident, and the Board have, therefore, with the assistance of the Paymaster, endeavoured to arrange for an improved method which will be capable of meeting all prospective requirements, providing at the same time for economy in working and minimum of risk in the transmission of money. The Paymaster, has, at the present time, seven pay-clerks, whose duties are wholly confined to the payment of wages and adjustment of vouchers. Their head-quarters are in Sydney, and their salaries and travelling expenses amount, in the course of twelve months, to about £2,200 on South and West only. On the North the Paymaster (Mr. Burns) has clerks whose duties are not wholly confined to paying, but who travel along the line with the wages as required.

The wages due at Sydney station, and beyond suburban lengths, are paid by the Pay-clerks, with the exception of Goulburn and Bathurst, where the duty is performed by the respective Station-masters. The Pay-clerks start from the head office for their various lengths—those paying from Granville to Goulburn to Bathurst—taking their cash with them.

In the case of those who pay beyond the two stations named, a cheque is sent, in nearly every instance, to the Station-master at the stations from which they commence paying. On the arrival of the Pay-clerk the cheque is handed to him by the Station-master, and he goes to the local Bank and procures the necessary cash, paying the wages at stations and along the lines either by goods train or trolley. On the suburban lengths the wages are paid by the several Station-masters.

The Board are of opinion that an improved method can be adopted by which the cost will be very materially reduced, and further extensions of Lines provided for without increasing expense to any appreciable degree.

As already mentioned, the wages on the Suburban lengths are sent to the Station-masters, by whom the men are paid, and it is proposed to extend this method of payment throughout the whole of the Lines, with the exception of large depôts, such as Sydney, Eveleigh, Goulburn, Junee, Penrith, and Bathurst, on the South and West, and Newcastle on the North, where the men would still be paid by the Pay-clerks.

The money would be made up in the Paymaster's office and placed in cash bags, of which the duplicate keys are held by the Station-masters to whom they are addressed. These bags would contain the amount required to pay the whole of the staff in all branches employed at the Station and within reach thereof.

The method by which it is proposed to distribute these bags, taking the Southern Line as an illustration, is:—

The Pay-clerk would start from Sydney by the day passenger train for Goulburn, and on arrival at each Station hand out the locked bag for that Station to the Station-master or officer in charge, who would sign a receipt for the same on the form provided for the purpose.

On arrival at Goulburn, the Pay-clerk will take the Goulburn money and pay the whole of the staff there himself, and then proceed by the next train to Junee, handing the amounts for each Station to the Station-masters in the same way, and paying, as in the case of Goulburn, the whole of the staff at Junee.

In the case of sums due beyond Junee it is thought that a clerk might be detached from the Junee staff to carry on the process as far as Albury.

The South-western and other Branch Lines would be similarly provided for, and by a judicious arrangement of lengths to be travelled, and Stations from which clerks so detached should start, their travelling expenses would be small as compared with the present system.

On certain lengths some of the Stations are too far apart to admit of the fettlers attending at the Stations to receive their wages without serious loss of time, and in these instances it is proposed that the clerk should pay the intermediate gangs their wages, or that the Station-master at the nearest Station shall detach one of his staff for that purpose, as may be most convenient.

It is an open question whether in these special cases the Victorian system of paying Permanent Way wages might not be partially adopted, *i.e.*, making up the wages for each gang in a separate bag and throwing the bag to the ganger as the train passes, leaving him to pay his own men. The objections to this latter course are that it destroys the continuity of the check over the transit of the money from the Department to the employee, and may occasion delay in adjustment, owing to the risk incurred of loss through the receipted vouchers going astray. It might, however, in exceptional circumstances be advisable to adopt this plan, with the view of avoiding loss of time and detention of trains. The Board are aware that the system has worked satisfactorily in Victoria, and it might be worth a trial here.

All clerks employed temporarily on the payment of wages should give security, and be allowed, in addition to their ordinary travelling expenses, a small sum of money per annum, proportionately to the length of line over which they travel.

In these remarks the Southern and South-western lines have been taken as illustrating the method to be followed on all lines. It is unnecessary within the compass of this report to give the full details required for the working of this system of pay, but all its important features are given above.

If approved, a code of instructions can be prepared, informing the Station-masters that all correspondence in the matter of payments must be addressed directly to the Pay-master; that vouchers must be returned with all money unpaid within seven days from date of receipt under penalty of fine for delay; that every care must be taken to ascertain that the person receiving money and signing receipt is the one to whom such money is due; that no orders for payment of money should be recognized except upon the authorized form (see example attached marked II), with all other instructions necessary for the payment of money.

At stations where there are local Banks it would perhaps be advisable, as at present, to forward cheques drawn on that Bank in favour of the Station-master instead of sending cash by train.

By the institution of such a system of payment as is here recommended a large reduction in expenses could be made. The Paymaster would require only four clerks instead of seven, and the opening of new lines would not, as now, necessitate the appointment of any additional clerks in his office. Taking into consideration salaries and travelling allowances, the Board estimate that a saving of from £700 to £800 could be affected as compared with the method now in force.

In

In connection with the subject of the pay system, the Board desire to draw special attention to the delays in paying accounts due, which are incident to the system at present in vogue, and are to a large extent compulsory under that system. These delays in payment of accounts cause a great deal of unfavourable comment, and are also a cause of increased cost, as contractors in tendering, no doubt, provide in their schedule prices for the delays which they know will occur.

Prompt payment of accounts is a thing so manifestly important that the Board feel they are warranted in bringing the subject specially under the Commissioner's notice, with a view to the introduction of a better system, by the establishment of which the wages could be paid at least two days earlier than at present, and all other accounts (with the exception of Construction Contract Vouchers) paid immediately on the presentation of duly certified vouchers to the Paymaster.

The introduction of the system mentioned below would also effect a most important object, and that is the agreement of the Auditor-General's and Treasury books with the principal books of the Railway Department, so far as expenditure is concerned, and thus put a stop to the hostile and uncomplimentary articles which so often appear in the public Press on the subject of the differences in the Railway and Treasury accounts. These differences arise under the present system, not from any want of care in the entry and compilation of the accounts, but from the differing methods followed in the two departments mentioned, as under.

It is necessary in the Railway books to enter accounts before payments, while in the Treasury books they are only entered and charged against the votes, after they have been actually paid to the persons to whom they are due.

It often happens that persons do not apply at the Treasury for the amounts due to them for a week, or sometimes a month or two, after they have been forwarded for payment; and all that time they stand in the Railway books as actually expended and paid. This will at once be recognized as a most fertile cause of difference in the statements issued on any particular date by the two departments, and it is with the view of avoiding the discrepancies so caused, as well as facilitating payments and decreasing cost of supplies, that the Board make the following recommendations on this important subject.

1st. That on the 1st of January in each year, or during the first week in that month, a "letter of credit" be established with the Bank doing the Railway business, authorizing the Commissioner for Railways to draw upon that bank for a sum or sums amounting to at least £75,000, to be applied to the payment of wages, salaries, or other accounts, which become due in the service of the Railway Branch.

2nd. This letter of credit to hold good for the period of twelve calendar months from the date of issue, any sums repaid by the Treasury to the credit of the account to be available for reissue during the period mentioned.

The method pursued would then be as under:—

The Accountant, upon receiving duly certified vouchers, would note them in the balance books against the several votes to which they would become chargeable, and then transmit them to the Paymaster for payment. Cheques would then be drawn for the amounts shown to be due on the vouchers, and could be paid as called for.

By this system accounts could be paid on the same day, or within twelve hours of their being placed in the Accountant's hands.

On the accounts being so paid and discharged, the vouchers would be returned to the Accountant, entered in the principal books, and made up for transmission to the Treasury.

The Treasury would, on receipt of the vouchers so paid and adjusted, recoup the letter of credit to the amount indicated by the vouchers transmitted, and so restore it to its original amount.

This system of payment has been followed for many years in the sister Colony of Victoria, and has worked extremely well. It provides ample facilities for safety and minimum risk in the payment of money, and is economic, commercial, and business-like in its operation.

Any charge likely to be made by the Bank for interest on the "letter of credit" could be to a large extent, if not altogether, avoided by paying to the same Bank so much of the railway receipts as would suffice to cover the letter of credit; at the same time the Board have reason to believe that no extra charge for interest would be incurred by the introduction of this system, as they are informed that at present the Australian Joint Stock Bank charges interest on payments in excess of receipts.

The amount of £75,000 asked for is estimated to cover:—

	£
One fortnight's wages	45,000
Salaries—one month	20,000
Sundry accounts	10,000

Letters

Letters of credit have already been granted by the Treasury in more than one instance, and the extension of such an arrangement would not, in the opinion of the Board, increase the responsibility of the Railway Department in dealing with money matters, nor would it, if carried out in the manner proposed, afford any facilities for dishonest manipulation, as the accounts would be *examined daily* by the Accountant, which would afford a perfect check on all paid and unpaid amounts.

The advantages of prompt payment, which would be secured by the proposed system, are so great that the Board feel assured this proposal will receive favourable consideration.

In conclusion, the Board beg to say that the adoption of the foregoing recommendations will secure perfect and lasting uniformity in all branches of the Railway Accounts, while they will ensure a saving of £5,000, without taking into consideration that which can doubtless be effected in some of the other offices where the work will be reduced; or the saving which cannot fail to be secured in the cost of stationery under the proposed system.

DAVID KIRCALDIE.
ROBERT J. SHERIDAN.
JOHN VERNON.

The Commissioner.

12/2/87.

Minute of the Secretary for Public Works.

THE late Minister for Works, on his retirement from office, left a minute for my information with reference to the Progress Report of the Works Inquiry Board. It is apparent from the terms of that minute that Mr. Lyne did not concur on all points in the recommendations of the Board, although he does not indicate the extent to which he dissents from their views, except where he says "it would be unwise to give a general notice to all officers as suggested, leaving the Heads of Departments to reorganize the offices, and select subsequently those whom they may consider the most suitable."

So far as the Railways are concerned, a well-considered and reasonable scheme of reduction had been prepared quite independent of the action of the Board. It was initiated before the appointment of the Board, and was submitted to me soon after my assumption of office. The Estimates for 1887 have been framed upon the proposals therein submitted, and further reductions are to follow. As regards the Board of Inquiry, I found from their mode of conducting the inquiry that their operations were likely to extend over a prolonged period, and would involve a heavy expenditure. At the same time I received an intimation from the Colonial Architect that it would be utterly impossible for him to conduct the current work of the Department, and to afford, at the same time, the voluminous information required by the Board. The Government then considered it advisable to call for the Board's final report, and to terminate their labours.

There are in the report of the Board some valuable suggestions in relation to the reorganization of the Railway Department, but it appears to me from the independent reports furnished by the Commissioner for Railways that these suggestions had for the most part been made by the Department itself. The minute of the Commissioner for Railways upon the report of the Board indicates the direction in which retrenchment has and will yet have to be made, and though it may be that the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry will not in their fulness be adopted, they will have every consideration where it can be shown that they are practicable.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

6/4/87.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

THE Commissioners visited the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. The Chairman informed the Engineer-in-Chief that the Commissioners desired to make an investigation into the working of his department, and requested his co-operation. As head of the department it would be his province to act as a member of the Commission, so far as the inquiry related to the department over which he had control. Mr. Whitton said that he thought it better that the Commissioners should act independently of him, and that, while he was willing to render them every assistance, he would rather not take any active part as a member of the Commission.

Mr. John Whitton examined:—

1. *Mr. Mills.*] Will you inform the Commission what is the routine which obtains in the transmission of papers from your department to the Minister? The course now taken is this: Any papers which have to be sent by me to the Minister are forwarded, in the first instance, to the Under Secretary for Public Works, and recorded in his office; they are then sent to the Commissioner for Railways, and recorded in his office. Then, as a rule—I do not say all papers—papers from me are laid before the Minister by the Commissioner. Having been dealt with by the Minister they are recorded in the Commissioner's office, then sent to the Under-Secretary, where they are again recorded, and thence returned to me.
2. *Mr. Waller.*] Would you propose that that plan should be simplified, and if so, how would you remedy it? I would remedy it by requiring that the Under Secretary should lay before the Minister all papers sent to him by me for that purpose, and should then return them to me direct.
3. *Mr. Mills.*] The transmission to the Minister and return should be through the Under Secretary direct? Yes.
4. *Mr. Waller.*] How do papers come to you? They come in, as a rule, from the Under-Secretary to me.
5. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the mode by which papers first come to the office? Do they come to you by post? No; the papers to which I now refer come either addressed to the Minister or to the Commissioner. Then they have to be sent from the Commissioner, through the Under Secretary, to me. If all the papers addressed to me came to me direct I could deal with the matters to which they refer in a couple of days, whereas under the present method it some times takes weeks to get the papers passed through to any department which has to deal with them.
6. Then this method involves great delay? Yes; the business is apt to be neglected, and is very much delayed.
7. *Mr. Waller.*] Some letters are addressed to you, I presume? Yes; people write to me, and sometimes I get letters from persons outside the department who ought properly to have addressed the Minister.
8. How are they recorded? They are recorded in my office. If I think it necessary to forward them to the Minister I send them to the Under Secretary, and I think he ought to submit them to the Minister; but instead of that they are marked "Railways," and they go on to the Commissioner.
9. All papers referring to your department ought to come to you direct? Yes; direct from the Under Secretary. If anyone could give me any assistance in managing my department I should not perhaps object; but they cannot, and therefore, as all papers in connection with the railway works have to come to me, it would be better that they should come direct.
10. *Mr. Coyle.*] Your papers, I presume, have to take their chance of being dealt with in the mass of other correspondence which comes to the office? Yes.
11. *Mr. Waller.*] And you think that letters referring to your department should be addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes; but you cannot control the action of the outside public.
12. But I am speaking of letters in the department. Instead of being marked off to railways they should be sent to you? Yes; all letters should pass through the Under Secretary, and be transmitted to the officer who can give the information desired, or can act upon them, as the case may be.
13. You would leave it to the Under Secretary? Decidedly. Instead of so many papers being sent from him to the Commissioner, they should come from the Minister direct through him to me.
14. He ought to be a sort of head post office? He ought to be.
15. *Mr. Mills.*] I invite your attention to the seven heads of inquiry specifically mentioned in the minute of the Minister for Works, and I ask you if you can direct our attention to any matter in your department specially relating to them? I think the better plan would be for you to see the head of each particular branch, from whom you would more conveniently get any information you may require, and any papers which you may wish to obtain I shall be happy to have placed at your service. Mr. Quodling is the chief clerk who has to do with the clerical department. Mr. Drutt is in charge of the drafting department, and Mr. Palmer is in charge of the surveyors. Each of these gentlemen will give you all the information you may desire in reference to his particular branch.

Mr. J.
Whitton.
16 Dec., 1886

Mr. J. Whitton.
16 Dec., 1886.

16. As to the appointments, what is the system which obtains? The appointments are made by the Minister. If they are what are called temporary appointments, they are appointed by the Minister direct upon my recommendation, or upon the recommendation of any other head of a department; but if the appointments are to be to the permanent staff, the persons must be appointed by the Governor and Executive Council. If so appointed, they can only be dismissed by the like authority. In the case of temporary appointments, officers can be removed by the Minister alone, without reference to the Governor and Executive Council.
17. *Mr. Waller.*] Do the temporary staff participate in the Superannuation Fund? No.
18. Do you think that retrenchment can be made in the Survey Department? Yes; I have already advised the Minister that on the 31st of this month there will be thirteen surveyors in my department waiting for employment.
19. *Mr. Mills.*] Field surveyors? Yes; they have come into the office from the field.
20. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any reason to expect that in a short time you will have employment for them? I do not think I shall; but it will depend entirely upon whether the Government go on with further surveys. All authorised lines have been surveyed, and if the Government authorise any additional lines, we shall have to put a certain number of surveyors on the work.
21. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose the Government were to authorise additional surveys, are there surveyors at present in the department who would be likely at such time to be disengaged? At the present time we have a number of surveyors employed upon work that will be finished about next June. They will then come into the office, and if there should be no further work for them then, their services will have to be dispensed with.
22. If, then, there should be additional work projected, those surveyors will be available for that work? Yes; or we can re-engage any of those whose services may now be dispensed with.
23. In recommending that their services should be dispensed with; did you recommend that any compensation should be given for the loss of office? I recommended that one month's pay for every year of service should be given. I think it is only reasonable that they should receive that. Many of them have families, and it is only fair, in my opinion, to give such compensation.
24. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any suggestion to make as to the method of performing work in your department,—as to whether the system in vogue can be improved upon? I do not think it can. It is entirely under my own direction. Whenever I find that we have more men than we require I inform the Minister, so that they can be got rid of. I think we have reduced the cost of the staff by about £9,000 lately. We have not filled up any vacancy in this department for a considerable time.
25. For how long a time? Say for the last twelve months.
26. *Mr. Coyle.*] What may be the number who have retired or died? Mr. Druitt will be able to state that.
27. Would the fact of the thirteen surveyors being out of employment reduce the drafting work in your office? No; they are finishing off the plans in hand, and by the 31st of December their work will have been completed.
28. Then they complete their own plans? Yes; but there are drafting officers as well, who are employed in getting up plans and sections, and taking out quantities.
29. *Mr. Waller.*] As to the diligence of the officers, I presume that is a question which would be better answered by the heads of the branches? Yes. So far as I know, if there is anything improper in the department it is communicated to me, and I rectify it myself.
30. *Mr. Mills.*] Would anything be gained if the power of appointment and the power of dismissal resided directly in the head of the department? The Minister very seldom refuses to adopt my recommendation with regard to dismissals. I do not know of any instance in which he has done so.
31. Are appointments made upon your recommendation? Yes. I recommend a certain officer to be appointed to do certain work, and, as a rule, my recommendation is approved.
32. Our attention has been called to a number of appointments called political appointments, which it is said have caused the Department of Public Works to be overmanned, are you aware of any such appointments in your department? I do not know of a single political appointment in my department.
33. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your opinion as to the suitability of the rooms in which the work is done? We have plenty of accommodation now. At one time we were rather cramped. We have very good office accommodation—large enough for a much larger staff.
34. *Mr. Coyle.*] And conveniently situated one office to the other? No; the offices are rather scattered. The trial surveys are all down at the Mutual Provident Society's buildings. I have a telephone there.
35. They are under Mr. Palmer? Yes.
36. And you do not require to communicate with him in the same way as you do with officers who are more immediately connected with your own business? It would be a great advantage if all the offices were together, so that I could at any time enter them and see what was going on.
37. *Mr. Mills.*] You would have the offices more concentrated? Decidedly.
38. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would there be any difficulty in having the whole of the offices in the Public Works Department in this building? If we had not to find room for the surveyors, we could give up the Mutual Provident offices; but, if we have a large staff of surveyors, we could not find accommodation for them here.
39. *Mr. Waller.*] What rental is paid for the Mutual Provident offices? I think £600 a year. When Mr. Palmer is away, he leaves some one in charge; but it is possible that his men may go out in his absence. If we had the whole staff under one roof, the business could be managed better.
40. *Mr. Mills.*] £600 a year is the rent you pay for one flat? I think so.
41. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there any other branches of the department outside this building? That is the only one.
42. *Mr. Mills.*] In view of the probability of certain surveyors being dispensed with, have you accommodation for the establishment here? When the surveys now in hand are finished, and if no new surveys are required, we might dispense with the offices at the Mutual Provident.
43. *Mr. Waller.*] The surveys you refer to are to be finished about June next? Yes; but I believe we have taken the offices on a lease for five years.
44. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose the officers now employed in the Mutual Provident were drafted into this building, is it likely that there would be such an increase of work as to demand a staff equal to that which you have been employing during the last four years? I do not think it likely that I should require so large a staff; it would depend entirely upon the orders which might be given to me.

45. You do not think it likely that so large a number of lines will be sanctioned at any future time? I do not think so.

46. So that, if the officers were shifted, the work might be done here? If we had no surveys going on, these offices would be large enough; but, if we have surveys, we must have a large room for the staff somewhere.

47. *Mr. Waller.*] You think your surveys will be finished in June; and, if there are no fresh surveys undertaken, there will be plenty of room here? Yes! for the ordinary work of the construction of the lines we have sufficient accommodation here.

48. *Mr. Mills.*] Would there be any reduction in the drafting staff? I do not think so. We have made great reductions during the last twelve months. I reported the other day that two in the drafting office could be dispensed with.

49. *Mr. Coyle.*] As the sections of line now in progress are finished, will there be any likelihood of a reduction during the coming year? Not in the coming year; but, as the lines are finished, if there is no other work for them, the services of the engineers will be dispensed with as the works upon which they have been employed are completed. They do not come into this office at all. It would hardly be desirable to give up the rooms for the survey staff until we know that no fresh surveys are required, because, if we did so, there might be great difficulty in getting suitable accommodation again.

50. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any other reduction that you deem it expedient to make in the permanent staff? I do not think so at present. All the district engineers are on the temporary staff, so that, as the works are finished, their services will be dispensed with.

51. *Mr. Coyle.*] They would, I presume, be entitled to a month's salary for each year of service? They are entitled to nothing; but I should hope that the Government would give them that compensation for loss of office.

52. Unless new works are projected during the coming session, there will be a considerable reduction in the staff during next year? I do not know that there will be many. Very few of the railways will be finished before the end of next year; but as the railways are finished, the district engineers now engaged upon the work will be dispensed with.

53. *Mr. Waller.*] I understand that there are thirteen surveyors now in that position; and in June, should no fresh surveys be undertaken, you will have how many more? I think six or eight; I am not quite sure of the number just at present.

54. *Mr. Coyle.*] And I presume that if the work were increased the staff would be increased? Yes.

55. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you made any reductions this year in your estimates? Yes, to the amount of £20,000.

56. *Mr. Coyle.*] During the time when Parliament is sitting is a large portion of the time of your officers taken up in preparing returns and other matters for Parliament? Yes.

57. I suppose this involves a great loss of time? Yes, very great.

58. Could you suggest any remedy for that? No; Members call for returns, and they will have them; we have to make returns of all trial surveys and all reports sent in to me, and these have all to be copied out and printed every year; they make huge bundles of papers. There is one person whose time is almost wholly occupied in preparing these returns, and they are not the slightest use after they are printed; I do not believe they are ever looked at by anyone, and I could never see the least use in compiling them.

59. *Mr. Waller.*] By whose authority is this work done? Under the authority of an order made by Parliament.

60. *Mr. Mills.*] Then you would recommend that the trial survey papers should not be printed? Decidedly, except such as may be called for. All the papers which pass between myself and Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Quodling, or other officers of the department, and minuted by them, have now to be copied out and printed at the end of the year.

61. I presume that the preparation of answers to questions asked in Parliament are also the cause of a great waste of time? Yes; and they occur almost daily.

62. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you give us an estimate of the time, or the value of the time, occupied in answering questions and preparing returns for Parliament? I cannot, but a great deal of time is occupied in that way.

63. And I suppose it involves constant interruptions to business? Yes.

63. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it be well to alter any of the rooms so as to give more concentration of office work? We tried to do that, but Mr. Bennett has a large department in the building, and so also has Mr. Moriarty. I cannot complain of my offices, because they are really very good.

64. As the head of this department you are satisfied with the diligence of your officers? Yes, perfectly. If I find that any are not as attentive as they ought to be, I recommend that they be dismissed, and my recommendation is generally carried out.

Mr. William Henry Quodling examined:—

66. *Mr. Mills.*] You are the chief clerk in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways? Yes.

67. Can you give us any information as regards the amount of work to be performed? There is a large amount of work to be performed in connection with accounts, specifications, reports, and correspondence of various sorts.

Mr. W. H.
Quodling.

16 Dec., 1886.

68. Are the clerks under you fully employed? Yes.

69. You could not dispense with any of the present staff? I have had a great deal of trouble with one gentleman, but I believe he is going to leave us, and it is not intended that his place shall be filled up.

70. *Mr. Waller.*] What department is he in? He is one of the clerks under me.

71. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think you could dispense with any other? No.

72. Not in view of the amount of work to be done? No.

73. *Mr. Waller.*] In view of the extra working time lately established, could not any reduction be made? We have dispensed with one clerk; that is about equal to the amount of extra time.

74. *Mr. Mills.*] How many do you employ? Eight.

75. Under you? Yes.

76. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you already dispensed with one? He is under suspension, and it is proposed to dispense with him. If Parliament did not move for all sorts of returns and papers, and the Minister did not call for information, which has to be got up quickly, we could do with fewer hands.

- Mr. W. H. Quodling.
16 Dec., 1886.
77. I presume the Minister has to call for this information because Parliament requires it? Yes.
78. *Mr. Mills.*] How much time is occupied in supplying parliamentary returns and answering parliamentary questions? There is a very large amount of time consumed. All other work has to give way to that. There is also a great deal of time occupied in preparing parliamentary returns. Sometimes two clerks have to be employed upon them, and the time of one is generally fully so employed.
79. Which gives most work, the questions in Parliament or the returns to the order of Parliament? The returns give the most work, but the questions give the most trouble to the Engineer-in-Chief and myself.
80. And they must be answered at once? Yes, and that interferes very much with business.
81. *Mr. Waller.*] Are these returns of an important nature do you think? Sometimes they are not of much importance, at other times they are valuable.
82. *Mr. Mills.*] Do the questions relate mostly to personal matters or to public works? To public works; but they require that we should get out a considerable amount of information and condense it as much as possible.
83. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the order of carrying on the work in this office, do you think it is the best that could be adopted, or could you suggest any improvement. As a rule, do you dispense with all useless work as far as practicable, or do you think a more simple method might be adopted with advantage? I do not think so.
84. What is the routine in regard to papers which come to you from other officers of the department? Papers from officers in the field come direct to this office.
85. To whom? I generally open the letters.
86. Are those papers for the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes.
87. I understood that they went direct to the Under Secretary? No, those are ministerial papers, I am now speaking of letters from officers employed in this department. I open those and I take them in to the Engineer-in-Chief, but such as require other action I send on to the officers for report in order that the business may be dealt with as quickly as possible.
88. Are they recorded in your office? Yes.
89. Have you noticed any improvement in getting through the work since you have had an additional hour? We generally had enough to do, and did not confine ourselves to the 4 o'clock. If there was work to be done we stayed in the office and did it. That has very often been the case, and many a time I have had to take work home with me.
90. That would only apply to you as a head? I find the assistants are very good in that way, with the exception of the gentleman to whom I have referred as having been rather troublesome. When there has been a press of work the others have never hesitated about stopping, and have always been willing to do their best.
91. Then you have no complaints to make as regards the diligence of your officers? Not against any, except in the case to which I have referred.
92. When the officers come in the morning is there any time-book kept? Yes, it has been recently established.
93. And in leaving during the day. Do officers leave without asking permission? Never.
94. From whom do they ask permission? From me.
95. From you direct, and not from the head of the room? Generally from me. I know when any officer is out of the premises.
96. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the check with regard to officers coming at 9 o'clock? The book is signed.
97. What grace do you give? Fifteen minutes.
98. If they are in by a quarter past 9 you allow them to sign? Yes.
99. If they are not in by that time what is the punishment? I have only had one case in which a youngster explained that he missed the steamer. I cautioned him.
100. Is there any punishment attached to being constantly late? Under the new regulations there is a penalty of 5s.; previously there was none.
101. A fine of 5s. is imposed for being how much late? Anything beyond fifteen minutes involves liability to that punishment.
102. How is that enforced? I have never seen it enforced.
103. Is there no rule for the enforcement of the penalty? I suppose the matter would have to come before the Minister.
104. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think it would be a good rule that the time-book should be initialled by you every day? Yes.
105. That is to show whether your officers have correctly kept their time or not? I think so.
106. Do you not think it would be better that you should initial it daily? Yes, and I will do that in future.
107. If I understand you aright, you estimate that the additional time given to you by the operation of this rule is equivalent to not more than one man a week? Yes.
108. At what hour used your staff to leave on Saturdays? At 1 o'clock, the same as now.
109. So that you have only got five additional hours per man per week? Yes.
110. Will you not be able by means of this additional time to reduce your staff by more than the one officer who is now under suspension? We have made considerable reductions already owing to the stoppage of works. Vacancies which have occurred have not been filled up. We show a reduction of forty-five officers and of salaries to the amount of £20,227 on the estimates for 1887 as compared with those for 1886.
111. That, I presume, includes the surveyors whose services it is expected will be dispensed with on the 31st of December? Yes, and in addition to that we estimate that other surveyors now in the field will have finished their work in June next year.
112. *Mr. Mills.*] As to the suitability of the rooms, have you any suggestions to make? They are very suitable, and we have sufficient accommodation.
113. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you do with less? The room occupied by the clerks is a large one, but when officers come in from the country we have to put them in there. We have had two district engineers there lately.
114. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you anything to do with the surveyors? Their accounts, payments, and correspondence to a great extent pass through my hands.
115. *Mr. Waller.*] Having in view the advantages of centralising the rooms, supposing it were practicable to

- to put them on one flat, do you think that less space would be taken up than now? Perhaps so. Mr. Druiitt, who is in charge, is upstairs with his people. I do not go to see him very often, and then only on business. I go up in the lift, and I do not think such a change would make much difference.
116. Would it not be much better for the head of the department to have all his officers accessible to him on the one flat? It would be more convenient if it could be done.
117. *Mr. Mills.*] Who is beyond you? The Colonial Secretary's Department. We are both on the same flat.
118. If you were all on the one flat you would have to give up some up-stairs rooms, and another department would have to give up some down-stair rooms? Yes.
119. Then each department would be on the one flat? Yes. The Executive Council has a very large room over ours, and I do not imagine that would be given up. Then follows on the offices of the Colonial Secretary. I believe the Colonial Secretary claimed the Macquarie-street end of the building, although Mr. Bennett, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Roads Department, has the upper story there.
120. The building is divided perpendicularly, not horizontally, between the departments. That is to say, the Works Department is placed at the Phillip-street end and the Colonial Secretary at the Macquarie-street end? Yes. The offices of the Colonial Secretary's Department are on the basement and the first and second floors.
121. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there no branches or rooms of yours upstairs on the next flat? No, we are on the ground floor and on the second floor.
122. Are you quite satisfied that the system of management is as stringent as necessary? I think so. I have no complaints whatever to make about the gentlemen in the office. They are very attentive and punctual, regular in their attendance at all times.
123. *Mr. Mills.*] In transmitting papers to other offices, what is the course pursued? We send to the Under Secretary, and he sends to railways. It often involves great delay. The Commissioner submits them to the Minister.
124. Is there much correspondence? Yes, very much.
125. *Mr. Waller.*] What delay do you consider is caused by the present routine of transmitting papers? Sometimes papers are two or three days before we get the Minister's decision.
126. Suppose the papers went direct from the Engineer-in-Chief to the Under Secretary, and were by him laid before the Minister, what saving would there be? Some days occasionally. I have here a paper we sent to the Under Secretary on the 15th November, marked by that department to the Railways on the 16th November, marked as received by that department on the 19th November. There were three days lost there somehow. It was minuted by the Minister, who might not have had time to attend to it, on the 27th.
127. There was a hiatus between the 19th and 27th? Yes, the Minister might have been away. It might not have been submitted until the 27th.
128. *Mr. Mills.*] What was the course of return? The paper was marked "approved" by the Minister on the 27th November, minuted by Railways to inform the writer on the 29th, and the letter was sent from Railways on the 3rd December.
129. And when was it received by you? From Railways on the 4th December.
130. Did it come back in its proper course? Yes, papers generally come back direct.
131. Do they not send them back through the Under Secretary? No.
132. But they go through him in the first instance? Yes.
133. What is the number of the paper to which you have referred? 86-4,979.
134. What improvement would you suggest to get rid of unnecessary routine? That the papers should be submitted direct to the Minister.
135. Submitted by whom? By the Under Secretary.
136. What would be the average saving of time in that case? Perhaps two or three days. I could not say with regard to each paper.
137. But on an average? Two or three days, I daresay.
138. Are there instances of papers being delayed a long time? There are many instances of papers not being heard of for months. I have not got any cases of that kind in my memory just now, but I know of many instances in which papers have been delayed for weeks, if not months.
139. Have you had many papers lost? Not in this department. Papers we have asked for, and have been told cannot be found, I presume have been lost; but they have not been lost in this department.
140. But they belong to this department? Yes.
141. They get into other departments and are mislaid? Yes. The lease of the Mutual Provident Society has been lost and cannot be found; but it was not lost in this department.
142. Do you think the probability of papers being lost or mislaid would be much lessened if the communication with the Minister were as you have suggested? I think so.
143. Your staff consists of how many? Nine, one of whom is under suspension. Two are classed as temporary.
144. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you propose to put anyone in the place of the gentleman under suspension? It is proposed to put one of the temporary clerks in his position.
145. That is, to appoint him by the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
146. Do you think it is necessary that you should make another permanent appointment? I think so. We shall reduce the temporary staff by one. These two officers were originally on the permanent staff.
147. The salary paid to your staff is £1,802 per annum? Yes, which amount will be reduced by £150.
148. *Mr. Mills.*] Will not the reduction in the number of surveyors reduce your work? It will cause some reduction, no doubt.
149. *Mr. Waller.*] On your staff? There will not be so many personal accounts coming in—that is, the salary vouchers by so many surveyors; but the reduction in work will not be sufficient to justify any reduction in the number of clerks.
150. Suppose there are thirteen of these surveyors going at the end of the year, and that there are eight going in June, do you think that the personal accounts of these twenty or twenty-one surveyors would make such a reduction of work as would enable you to reduce the clerical staff? The reduction would not be of any great extent, because it is only once a month that we have to deal with their salaries.
151. So that you do not see your way to any further reduction? Not at present.
152. Do you consider the salaries paid are too high, or that they are fair? I think some of the officers are worthy of higher salaries.

- Mr. W. H. Quodling.
16 Dec., 1886.
153. *Mr. Mills.*] Are they married or unmarried men? I think they are unmarried with one exception.
154. *Mr. Waller.*] Is certifying for payment done by you? I certify for the Engineer-in-Chief. I sign all the vouchers for him.
155. That is for drafting and everything? Yes.
156. The vouchers which come to you I suppose are initialled by the heads of their branches? They are all checked here. They come direct to me. The officers in the field send in their accounts and measurements in connection with construction. I submit for your inspection a progress voucher, certified to by the District Engineer. When it comes to me all prices, progress payments, and rates are checked. Most of the large certificates are certified to by the Engineer-in-Chief, but in his absence I certify.
157. Are the surveyors paid here? Their vouchers come direct here.
158. Are they checked here? Yes.
159. In cases where several surveyors work together? They each act independently.
160. Do they charge at so much per diem? No; by the year.
161. All these men are on yearly salary? Yes; they send in their journals showing the nature of the work upon which they are employed, and if there is anything I think not right, it is referred back.
162. Do the journals disclose the number of days they have worked? Yes; every day they have worked.
163. Are you able to tell whether any particular payment ought to be made or not? Suppose a surveyor is not at work, we want to know what check you have got on him when he sends in his account? When an officer sends in his salary voucher he also sends in his journal. If there is anything in it to which I object, I send it back for correction or explanation. If he has been absent from work, or neglected his work, I call the chief's attention to it, and an explanation is called for. If it is thought that a man has been an unreasonable time in preparing his plans and in surveying there is a check.
164. Are the surveyors allowed any expenses? Yes. £200 a year, which has to cover the cost of instruments, tents, and general equipment.
165. Suppose they spend more than £200, do you pay them more? No.
166. Have you a regular rate which you pay for chain-men? The leading man in each party is paid 7s., the others 6s. per diem.
167. Is there any limit to the number that you allow a surveyor to have? The ordinary number is five, four men and a cook; but in special cases extra men have been allowed to clear through thick country.
168. Has application to be made to the office? Yes; and special sanction to be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief before the accounts are passed.
169. Does the £200 include fodder for horses? Yes. In special cases an extra allowance has been made. For instance, in making the Bourke survey extra allowance had to be made for forage, and we had to cart forage and water also. I have here the instructions issued with reference to equipment.
170. Then, is the forage supposed to be covered by £200, except in special cases of emergency? Yes.

FRIDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Arthur Munday examined:—

- Mr. A. Monday.
17 Dec., 1886.
171. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you in charge of the record branch of the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways? I am.
172. As regards the amount of work to be performed in this office, do you consider that the number of officers you have here is more than is requisite? No. I consider it a very fair number indeed, in fact we could not do with less. In this room we not only deal with records, but with correspondence as well.
173. What correspondence? Writing of letters.
174. *Mr. Coyle.*] Correspondence having reference to the Construction Department? To the engineers, surveyors, and the general public.
175. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you got the whole of the correspondence of the Construction Department? Yes, it is done in this room. I merely attend to the records.
176. Are there certain of the staff in this room who have nothing to do with the correspondence, and others nothing with the records? I deal with the records, and Mr. Pugh deals with the correspondence.
177. Have you anybody under you for records? There is a lad here who makes himself generally useful, the junior clerk of the department.
178. What is his name? Pyke. He is absent in Tasmania on leave.
179. As a matter of fact the records branch consists of yourself and Mr. Pyke? Yes.
180. The other clerks in this room attend to correspondence? Yes.
181. Please explain your system of record? Our system is similar, I think, to that adopted in every branch of the Civil Service. We use the same style of printed books as they do in other departments.
182. What is the routine of letters that come to Mr. Whitton's department? Letters from our field staff engaged in construction, from surveyors, and district engineers come direct to the Engineer-in-Chief, and answers are sent back direct; but a letter addressed to the Minister for Works goes to Works, and then perhaps it would travel through Railways, before it comes to us.
183. Do these letters of which you speak relate to the business of the Railways Under-construction Department? Yes. Say a man wants a railway trial survey, or asks for a station, a culvert, or a level crossing, that has reference to railways in course of construction.
184. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does the correspondence of the District Engineer engaged in construction come direct? Yes.
185. *Mr. Waller.*] What do you consider is the loss of time caused by these letters, which relate to the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, but which go through the routine you have spoken of? I could not say; I have not noted it. There are several cases where there have been several days at a time lost, apparently unnecessary.
186. If such letters as you describe, such as petitions for level crossings, and so forth, which pertain to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, came to the Under Secretary, and were transmitted direct to the Engineer.

Engineer-in Chief, instead of following a route of circumlocution, what time would be saved? I think at least one day.

187. You say that in some cases there has been a loss of many days? We have had instances where a week has been lost. Of course, I cannot say why the papers have been delayed.

188. Do you find that the system is the cause of many letters going astray? No, we never find any letters go astray.

189. All letters of every sort are recorded in your register? Yes, all correspondence received here is recorded.

190. What system have you adopted in recording the delivery of papers from this branch to any of the rooms belonging to Mr. Whitton's department? They are delivered by hand, by the junior clerk or by the messenger.

191. What have you got in your record books to show that documents have been received by either the junior clerk or the messenger? Nothing; but they are marked off in the register.

192. Is the marking off signed by anybody? No, there is merely the marking off to a particular officer.

193. *Mr. Mills.*] Which amounts merely to a direction that the papers should go to him? Yes.

194. *Mr. Waller.*] Is that the usual course of delivering documents? Yes.

195. Do you think it would be a safe-guard if the officer or messenger taking documents out of this room into other rooms were to initial your record book when he takes the papers, to show that he actually had possession of those documents, and has delivered them? Yes. I think it would be a very safe plan, and it would be an additional protection to prevent papers from going astray.

196. *Mr. Mills.*] Would there be time for the messenger or clerk to initial the book in the way suggested? It would not take up any extra time worth speaking of.

197. But it would be a valuable check? Yes, a valuable check, and the time would be insignificant.

198. *Mr. Waller.*] What system have you adopted for recording the delivery of more valuable documents, such as plans and books of reference? They are covered by a minute forwarding them to the Minister for Works, or to whomever they may be directed.

199. What proof have you of the delivery of these minutes and plans? The proof of delivery is that the officer who delivers them writes on the copy of the minute that he has delivered them at such a place and time.

200. Do you think it would be an improvement to have a book in which to record the delivery of such valuable documents, a book which should be initialled by the officer receiving them? Yes, it would keep all these things together, and would be more easily got at.

201. Would that take more time than the present system of recording? No.

202. Would it do away with having loose certificates of delivery? Yes, it would be a good thing, and might be done in lots of other cases.

203. How long has the system been in vogue by which papers relating to the Engineer-in-Chief's Department have been passed from the Under Secretary to the Commissioner for Railways before being sent on to the Engineer-in-Chief? About two years. I believe Mr. Secretary Wright wrote a minute establishing this routine.

204. Do you know any reason for it? The reason I believe was that the Commissioner for Railways stated that he had no opportunity of seeing the letters and minutes written by the Minister referring to railway matters.

205. In course of construction? In course of construction.

206. Has any advantage been derived from the change of the former routine? No. I believe it has been the cause of letters being delayed. One day would be about the average delay.

207. Is the time-book kept in your office? There is one book for the attendance of the whole of the clerical staff.

208. Who has charge of it? I have? It is sent in every morning to the chief clerk at fifteen minutes past 9.

209. *Mr. Mills.*] What has been the result of the additional hour per day? As far as I am concerned it makes no difference whatever.

210. Are you able to get through more work? We have not more work to get through.

211. *Mr. Waller.*] Were you able to get away properly before that extra hour? I was always pretty late.

212. *Mr. Mills.*] You were not able to get away at 4 o'clock? Very rarely.

213. *Mr. Waller.*] To do your work properly had you to remain after 4 o'clock? I had always to remain.

214. *Mr. Mills.*] What is your present system of recording papers; for example: you receive a letter from an engineer, how do you deal with it? We note in the record register the name of the person who sends the letter, the date of the letter is registered, the residence of the party sending the letter, and also the subject of the letter. The letter is then stamped and numbered with a consecutive number, which corresponds with the number in the register.

215. In the event of that letter being lost, have you any way of ascertaining what it was about? Yes; the subject is noted in the register, and afterwards transferred for easy reference to the index register.

216. Suppose you receive a letter from an engineer, which relates to three or four different subjects, what plan do you adopt? Unless ordered to extract the various subjects I register them *in globo*.

217. Suppose certain papers are called for connected with a letter, in order to get the information required, what system is adopted in the numbering? If several papers are called for I connect them with this paper that relates to three or four subjects and keep them all together.

218. Do they all bear the same number? They may not bear the same number.

219. Is there not an outside number for the whole of the package. The last number is always the outside number.

220. Is that the original number against which they are recorded in the register? Yes. I have here a paper which contains say three subjects, and there are other papers relating to those subjects previously; I would immediately connect them with this, at the same time noting in the margin of the letter whether it related to a culvert, a bridge, or waterway. I put the previous number against each so that the chief clerk reading those papers could immediately turn back and find what had been previously done.

221. When the matter was completed, would you disconnect them or leave them together? Leave them together.

Mr. A.
Monday.

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Mr. A.
Monday,
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222. From what cause do you ever change the original number? From the fact of subsequent papers being written, such a paper then becomes the top number.
223. Would that subsequent paper be from the original writer of the letter? Not necessarily; any paper written subsequently in connection with the case.
224. *Mr. Mills.*] Then your first tracing number is your last recorded number? Just so.
225. *Mr. Waller.*] Then you might have half-a-dozen numbers upon documents relating to the same case? It might be so. Our records are more complex than most, on account of the technical nature of the subjects dealt with.
226. Do you think that, where there are three or four subjects dealt with in one letter, it would be an advantage to take out each and give to it its own individual number? Certainly.
227. In all cases? Yes.
228. Would it be better? Much better.
229. *Mr. Mills.*] That would involve copying? Yes; we should have to copy out each subject on a fresh sheet of paper, register it, and give it a new number.
230. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that would be an advantage? Most decidedly, to keep each subject separate.
231. Would you refer to the original letter from the Engineer as number so-and-so? Here is a case in point. Paper 86-5,158. There are thirteen extracts in this case, relating to thirteen surveyors.
232. Would it not be possible, to a great extent, by giving instructions to engineers and surveyors to confine each letter to one subject, to simplify the system of recording? It would, undoubtedly.
233. Do you know of any difficulty? None at all.
234. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could it easily be done as far as your own officers are concerned? Yes; it would simplify matters considerably, and would save a lot of bother and trouble.
235. *Mr. Waller.*] The different subjects referred to in a single letter may require to be dealt with in the different offices of the department? Yes; in each branch to which the subject relates, as, for instance, trial surveys, drafting, accounts for stores. In such a case the business would not only be simplified, but would be dealt with more quickly.
236. Do you think it would be a good system that all letters which come to the department should be received by one officer—say the Under Secretary, or somebody else appointed to open them—that person having sufficient knowledge of the different branches of the office and the business to be transacted to enable him to state to what department the particular letter should be sent, and have it sent direct; do you think it would be better that letters, upon their receipt, should be recorded by such an officer, the same as they are now, but instead of being sent round through various channels, they should go direct from him to the head of the department who is to deal with them? Yes; I consider it would be a great saving of time.
237. Do you see any objection to it? I know of none.
238. *Mr. Mills.*] What is Mr. Pyke's actual work? Copying letters, making out requisitions on the Superintendent of Stores, issuing stationery forms for engineers and surveyors, distributing papers round the different offices, and the various duties appertaining to a junior clerk.
239. *Mr. Waller.*] Are these requisitions constantly required—how many of them have there been this year? The book before me begins with April. From April to December—a period of nine months—there have been a hundred requisitions.
240. Who has charge of the stores? The Superintendent.
241. *Mr. Coyle.*] Will you describe the system of issuing the stores? An application is made out at this office in triplicate for certain material. One copy is retained in the book, and the other two copies are forwarded by the Engineer-in-Chief to the Superintendent of Stores, who I believe then fills in the price on the copy which bears his name at the head of it, and he forwards it to the accountant.
242. *Mr. Waller.*] How do you procure the knowledge of these stores being required? A contractor will make an application for 10 miles of rails, which he wishes to lay down. That application is sent into this office, and after due inquiry the requisition is issued, if it is found that the contractor is ready to lay them.
243. Why could not the contractor make out a requisition on these forms, and send it to the district engineer, who could initial it, and then send it in direct to the department, thus saving all this transcription and referring? —
244. Do contractors correspond with the Engineer-in-Chief? On important questions they do, but usually through the district engineer.
245. Do you see, then, any objections to the contractors having one of these order books, and being required to fill in their own requisitions for stores, to send them direct to the district engineer, who would report upon them, and then send them direct to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for confirmation? I do not know whether there are any objections to that plan; but it appears to me that it would be a saving of labour.
246. As to the stationery, pens, and so on, is there an unlimited supply to each room? As much as is required is issued.
247. Have you simply to make a requisition and get what you ask for,—is there no check upon the careless or extravagant use of pens, paper, or anything else? There is no check.
248. Then an honest man and a dishonest man are on an equal footing? Yes.
249. Do you think there is any unnecessary waste of paper? I do not think there is in this office.
250. Do you think it is possible there might be? I see there is a great opening for it.
251. *Mr. Mills.*] To whom does the requisition for stationery go? We get it in bulk from the Treasurer's Department; it is kept in the next room.
252. How do you get it out of the next room? We get it when we want it.
253. You have not to write any order for it? No, except in the case of the field staff,—engineers and surveyors. They have to make requisitions.

Mr. J. W. E. Pugh examined:—

Mr. J. W. E. Pugh. 253. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you corresponding clerk in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways? Yes.

255. *Mr. Waller.*] As to the amount of work to be performed, do you find that there are more officers here

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- here than necessary? I have enough to do in conducting the general correspondence of the office, and the preparation of estimates and returns.
256. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you draft the letters? I sometimes write them from minutes, sometimes from drafts. It all depends upon the nature of the letter. If the subject is one which requires technical knowledge, I write the letter from a draft.
257. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you submit these letters to Mr. Quodling? Yes, and they are signed by him or Mr. Whitton.
258. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you an assistant? I have no regular assistant. When I have a lot of copying to do,—copies of reports have to be sent to engineers,—when there is a push of work, one of the clerks assist me in copying.
259. *Mr. Waller.*] Are pressed copies kept of the correspondence? Yes; the indexing I do myself.
260. How much additional time has been imposed upon each officer by the new rules? From one hour to an hour and a half, because now we have only half an hour for lunch. We used to take forty or forty-five minutes. It is equivalent to about seven hours and a half a week.
261. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the result of that rule? The work pretty well occupies my time.
262. Does it save you from getting any assistance? It has hardly been in existence long enough to tell. The work in this office fluctuates with the amount of the contracts. This is a slack time now that the contracts are drawing to a close, and new work is not coming on with rapidity.
263. *Mr. Waller.*] Previous to this extra hour and a half, how did you find your work? I had a little more time for lunch.
264. And as regards the others? For myself, I am a very rapid penman, and I could get through it.
265. Did you get away earlier before you had the extra hour and a half? Pretty well.
266. Did you get away at 4 o'clock? Generally, almost invariably. Not once in a month had I any necessity to stay.
267. Now that there is not so much work doing, and you have an hour and a half more to do it in, does that save you from the necessity of getting assistance? I have only just returned from leave, and I do not know how this hour and a half will work.
268. Do you anticipate that it will cause you to require less assistance from the other room? Not perceptibly; not to any extent that would be tangible. Five or six hours a week,—I can hardly analyse it.
269. You say you are a rapid writer, and you get an hour and a half extra working time per day? I could do a little more common copying; but as for letters where every day's work has to be completed, it would not make much difference.
270. What record is kept of the letters you write? The ordinary press letter book.
271. Is it indexed in the ordinary way? It is indexed in rather an intricate fashion.
272. Perhaps you will explain to us your system? I will take a letter that has reference to the Nyngan and Cobar railway line. It is addressed to the district engineer, giving him instructions. I first indexed it under the head of "Nyngan to Cobar railway." In the first column I write the number of the letter-book, then the page of the letter-book, then the name of the person to whom the letter is addressed, then a short epitome of the subject in consecutive columns. That is what you may call the subject index of the letter. I then indexed it under the head of the person to whom it was addressed, and the same process is gone through in what I may call the personal index.
273. Do you give the epitome in each case? Not exactly the same, but I write enough of the subject to enable me to identify the letter quickly. You must have a personal index as well as a subject index.
274. *Mr. Mills.*] Can you suggest a better system? I thought it intricate at first, but having used it for a few years, I now think it is worth all the time it takes, because of the great facility which it gives for purposes of reference.
275. Then you prefer the system of rapid reference rather than a simpler one? I do.
276. *Mr. Waller.*] Suppose several subjects were dealt with in the one letter, how would you index it? I should index it under the head of the person to whom it was addressed, and also under each of the subjects referred to in the letter.
277. Epitomizing so much of it as related to each subject? Yes.
278. Do you consider the system a good one? I consider it works well.
279. Do you think it could be improved on? I am not prepared to say that.
280. Is the time occupied in epitomizing these letters saved in rapidity of reference? I am sure it is.

Mr. H. K. Carpenter examined:—

281. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you chief in this room; and the examiner of accounts? Yes.
282. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the principal work which has to be done in this office? Examination of the accounts and book-keeping.
283. *Mr. Mills.*] In connection with the whole department? Yes, I may say that the accounts for construction amounted to more than a million and a quarter in 1884, in 1885 to £1,600,000, and up to November of 1886 they have amounted to £1,800,000.
284. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the amount of work to be performed, do you find any difficulty in getting through it? Now that the surveys are completed, and towards the end of the month we are not so busy as we are at the beginning of the month. One clerk who has been chiefly engaged upon parliamentary returns has gone.
285. Does it take the time of one hand to do nothing else but parliamentary returns? Pretty well, together with the incidental and unforeseen work.
286. That leaves you how many hands for the work of the books? Four, including myself.
287. *Mr. Mills.*] Is this room fully occupied? Yes, always; we have no spare room.
288. What has been the result of the extra five hours per week? We calculate that Mr. Martin's removal will be equivalent to that. All the accounts come in during the first half of the month when there is a rush of work, and in the second half of the month we are occupied in posting up the books. I hold in my hand Cobb and Company's final certificate for the extension from Glen Innes to Tenterfield, and all these papers relate to that contract. We check every item of the quantities, but we have nothing to do with the measurement of the works. I have to see that every charge made is supported by proper authority. If any work is passed which the chief has not authorised, I am held responsible.
289. *Mr. Waller.*] How often are these accounts sent in? This is the final certificate. The ordinary certificates come in every month as a rule.
290. The monthly certificates would not be so heavy as the final one? No.

Mr. H. K.
Carpenter,
17 Dec., 1886.

- Mr. H. K. Carpenter.
17 Dec., 1886.
291. *Mr. Coyle.*] How are the prices for extra work adjusted? In the first instance the contractor is asked to name a rate; and that is reported on before it is approved. If there is no paper showing the authority for the charge, I query it.
292. *Mr. Waller.*] You see that the rates are according to the tenders? Yes.
293. And the other gentleman? He adds up the columns, and checks the computations. In the case of final certificates, I check them myself, because, if an error occurs in one of them, it cannot be rectified. I have here a book in which I register the accounts. The top amount is the claim and the engineer's certificate. In this case there is an excess claim of £1,200, and we ask for an explanation of the principal discrepancies.
294. How many officers have there been in this office for the last two years? Pretty well the same number. Mr. Holland and Mr. Barbour were appointed about two years ago.
295. Previous to that had you any greater number? I think the number has been about the same. There will be one less; we had a book-keeper previously who died.
296. Is the staff the same numerically now, as it was in 1884? Yes.
297. Do all the surveyors' accounts come in here? Yes.
298. As it is expected that there will be thirteen surveyors less at the end of this year, will that make a great difference in the amount of work? No. The surveyors' vouchers do not involve a great amount of work. We have to check the salaries, and the rates paid to chainmen, and for forage; and to see that the surveyors have been fully employed all the month, according to their journals.
299. Does not that take up a considerable time? I could complete thirteen surveyors' vouchers in a day and a half—check the rates and everything.
300. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the cost of each survey party? About £40 a month for the men, and from £40 to £50 for salary and allowances. £100 would cover it; but there are incidental expenses for lock-spitting, and other work.
301. *Mr. Waller.*] Is your heaviest work with the contracts? Yes.
302. *Mr. Mills.*] How long have the contracts now in hand to run? Most of them ought to be finished by the end of next year. There are, I think twelve lines now being constructed.
303. *r. Coyle.*] From what fund are the salaries of the permanent and temporary officers paid? Out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. There is a vote of £4,000 for the temporary officers.
304. Is any charge made against loan? The engineer and others are paid out of loan.
305. *Mr. Waller.*] Considering the work now to be done, and likely to be required up to the end of the year, do you think that you are overmanned? I do not think so.
306. Considering the extra time you have gained, and with a full knowledge that there is likely to be twenty surveyors less between this and June next, you say that you are not overmanned? Lessening the number of surveyors will not reduce our work very much.
307. Is not a gentleman, who is now on the temporary staff, to be placed on the permanent staff? Yes.
308. What advantage to the Department will be derived by that? He is a very efficient officer, and I suppose Mr. Quodling is anxious to secure his services. We have twelve or eighteen months' sure work.
309. *Mr. Coyle.*] How long has he been in the department? About one year and nine months.
310. *Mr. Mills.*] Would he not do just as much work as a temporary man as he would do as a permanent? Yes.
311. *Mr. Waller.*] The difference to the officer would be promotion and an increase of pay? Yes; and it would secure his services.
312. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are his duties? He examines all the engineers' time sheets, and enters up the office vouchers, and keeps the books.
313. What are the time sheets? They contain a list of all the employees under the district engineers, and show the rates and wages, the amounts due for incidental expenses to the end of the month. When we are rushed with the contractors' accounts, Mr. Holland assists me with them.
314. Is the checking work all of a clerical nature? Yes.
315. *Mr. Waller.*] What are Mr. Bromley's duties? Book-keeping. All the office and construction accounts pass through him.
316. Have you any other book-keeper? He keeps the books in connection with the engineers' time sheets, and the salaries and wages of the department—wages and incidental vouchers.
317. *Mr. Waller.*] Does it require two separate book-keepers to do that work? Yes.
318. *Mr. Mills.*] Can one man keep them? I do not think so; they are so different.
319. Is it a matter of difference of accounts, or a matter of difference of time? It would delay the big vouchers if one had to do the whole. Mr. Holland is virtually an assistant to Mr. Bromley.
320. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there not a much smaller amount of this work being done now than has been done in the past? No; there is more.
321. Is there as large an amount of work under construction now as there has been? There is more. The certificates are bigger. The increase upon 1884 was £100,000, and in 1885 and again in 1886 the increase was £150,000.
322. *Mr. Waller.*] Is Mr. Bromley accountable for all that class of work? Yes; he is responsible.
323. What are the duties of Mr. Bourchier? At present he is assisting Mr. Monday, and when I have anything for him to do, he assists me.
324. *Mr. Mills.*] Is he an emergency man? It would be difficult to define his duties—he does all sorts of work.
325. *Mr. Waller.*] When Mr. Pyke returns to the office what will be Mr. Bourchier's position? He will be doing all sorts of incidental work—copying statements for the chief, and getting up returns.
326. *Mr. Mills.*] Who attends to the answering of questions, and the preparation of returns for Parliament? Mr. Bourchier would do a lot of that? The questions in Parliament are generally for a return of all correspondence in connection with different extensions.
327. For copies? For copies of the original correspondence and statements.
328. For whom? Some member of Parliament moves for it.
329. How many copies does he make? Sometimes the answer to a parliamentary question will amount to three sheets of foolscap.
330. Do you know how long the copying of returns takes? Mr. Martin has been on several jobs for months at a time.
331. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any parliamentary returns now in hand? Not now; but we expect to have a good many in January.

Mr. H. K.
Carpenter.

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332. Why? Because we always have them.
333. Have you none now? Parliament is not sitting now.
334. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other officers besides Mr. Bouchier are occupied in the preparation of returns when Parliament is sitting? If a return was called for, and had to be produced in a great hurry, and the work was more than one could do, others would have to be put on to it.
335. Have you been engaged for a considerable portion of your time in preparing returns? No.
336. What officers have been so employed? Mr. Martin, Mr. Bouchier, and Mr. Barbour.
337. Do you say that some of them have been engaged for two or three months? Yes; on one return.
338. If it takes up a considerable portion of the time of the officers in preparing returns during the sitting of Parliament, and if at the same time they are able to perform their other duties, do you not find a difficulty in finding them employment when there are no returns to be prepared? We never have found that difficulty, because as soon as one thing is done something else crops up. When Parliament is sitting we have worked overtime. We worked until 11 and 12 o'clock in getting up evidence in Amos's case.
339. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that any simpler method could be adopted in preparing these returns? I think not.
340. Does the preparation of these returns interfere materially with the carrying on of the business of the department? Yes; and if we had not the present staff, we should have to employ temporary hands whenever returns were called for.
341. If the staff were not taken from the business proper to the room; and if the temporary hands were supplied when necessary for parliamentary returns, could the present staff be reduced? There are other special duties. Vouchers may be called for by the Audit Office, or information may be required by the Treasury. If we were to put those fully employed on to that sort of work, they would have to neglect their proper work. We ought to have a hand to do all that sort of incidental work which cannot be specified.
342. Who does that work now? Mr. Bouchier.
343. What do you consider is the difference in time you have to work now, as compared with that before the regulations? An hour a day each man; and we get half an hour for lunch.
344. How much used you to have? We never took more than three-quarters of an hour.
345. *Mr. Mills.*] How long has Mr. Pyke been away? Three weeks. He was entitled to six weeks under the Act, but he could not be spared for more than three.
346. Who arranged the places of officers in this room? It was done mutually. We kept all the stationery here, and all the forms for the engineers.
47. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the system of supplying stores and stationery? The engineers send in their requisitions for what they want.
348. *Mr. Mills.*] Is there not accommodation for the stationery on the basement, or in some other place where room is not so valuable? The basement is occupied by the Commissioner.
349. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the size of this room? 45 feet x 25 feet.
350. Are stores also kept at the Mutual Provident? Only plans and drawing materials.
351. If any officer wishes to leave this room during the day, do you give him permission? That rests with Mr. Quodling.
352. Do you keep a record of all papers which pass through your hands? No; I get them to note. A contract is accepted and I note it in this book.
353. Where do the papers go? I give them to Mr. Quodling, and I think he gives them to the Commissioner. I take them to him personally, and he sends them, it may be to the Crown Solicitor, or to wherever they ought to go.
354. You never send the papers to Mr. Quodling? No; they are important papers and I take them direct to Mr. Quodling myself.
355. They are very valuable papers? Yes, bonds.
356. *Mr. Coyle.*] From whom do you receive them? From Mr. Quodling. I do not think that one of them has ever been lost.
357. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think that if you were to initial that record book and the date of delivery, it would be more satisfactory proof of when you delivered them to Mr. Quodling? As soon as one of these papers come to me, I enter it straight away and take it in. I never allow papers to accumulate.
358. Suppose some one else were in your place, and who had not as correct business habits as yourself, do you think that the system under which you deal with those papers is one which can be safely relied on? If a fellow were careless it would not do.
359. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose that Mr. Quodling, or anyone acting in his place, were to say "I never received this paper," what proof have you that he had received it? Mr. Monday would have it in his register.
360. *Mr. Waller.*] We are supposing the paper to have been lost before it reached Mr. Monday?
361. Would not a book of smaller dimensions than this answer every purpose? Yes; this book will probably not be filled up in ten years.
362. Well, then, if you had a smaller book would it not be easy for you to take it with the papers to Mr. Quodling and get him to initial the entry showing that the papers had been returned? Would it not be a better security for tracing the papers? Perhaps so.
363. We are not talking of you but are considering the system? I think the system is quite safe.
364. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose one of those valuable papers were lost, what means have you of finding out where it was lost? If I were asked about it, I should turn to my book and say that I took it back to Mr. Quodling on such a date.
365. And suppose Mr. Quodling were to say "No; I never received it?" I could swear that he had.
366. *Mr. Waller.*] If I said I gave you £20, do you think that it would be sufficient for me to say "I swear I gave you £20?" Do you not think I should show a receipt? Yes.
367. Don't you think that papers which are of much greater value than £20 should be signed for on delivery—don't you think that if the officer who receives them were to initial your book that it would ensure the safety of the papers and facilitate their being traced? It would be a perfect course to adopt.
368. If you were dealing with valuable papers or securities of your own, you would like to have a receipt for them? Yes, of course.
369. There would be no practical difficulty in the way of your getting your book initialled? No; for that matter I could get a small book in which to enter the number of the paper, and use as a receipt book.

- Mr. H. K. Carpenter. 370. *Mr. Mills.*] At present the only proof of delivery of a paper is in your own personal knowledge? Yes.
- 17 Dec., 1886. 371. *Mr. Waller.*] There is no proof which can be considered as clear and beyond doubt under the present system of delivering papers, but simply your own statement? No.
372. Do you think there could be any objection to initialling the book by way of obtaining a receipt for valuable papers? No; I do not see that it would involve any loss of time.
373. What other papers come to you? Leave of absence papers. I note them, and see when the journals come in that the leave granted has not been exceeded.
374. How do they come in? By post; and Mr. Quodling sends them to me.
375. Do you initial the journals? Mr. Quodling does.
376. Do you initial them to show that you have read them? No; the initialling of the vouchers represents the correctness of the vouchers and journals.

Mr. E. R. C. Bromley examined:—

- Mr. E. R. C. Bromley. 377. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you the book-keeper in this department? Yes.
- 17 Dec., 1886. 378. Is Mr. Holland assistant book-keeper? There is no such office as assistant book-keeper here. He keeps the journals relating to the expenses of the engineers, trial surveys, and all out-door field work.
379. As a matter of actual fact what is he? He is assistant book-keeper.
380. Is it absolutely necessary that you should have him as assistant book-keeper? I require the work to be done. Mr. Quodling gives him other work. Work in this office fluctuates a good deal. Sometimes we are slack, and at other times we have more than we can do.
381. *Mr. Mills.*] How many returns were called for by Parliament during the last twelve months? Mr. Monday will be able to tell you that.

MONDAY, 20 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. W. H. Quodling further examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Quodling. 382. *Mr. Mills.*] What are the duties of Mr. Holland? He assists with the work generally, and more particularly he checks all the accounts of the field officers which are audited every half-year.
- 20 Dec., 1886. 383. What does Mr. Barbour do? He assists generally in copying accounts, and in doing any thing which is required.
384. *Mr. Waller.*] Then Mr. Bouchier, Mr. Pyke, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Barbour are what may be termed generally useful in the department? They assist generally as required. There is a great deal of copying to be done in the office.
385. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system of signing the attendance-book on the departure of the clerks from the office? Each one signs the book as he leaves the office at 5 o'clock.
386. What is Mr. Dean? He is inspecting engineer.
387. *Mr. Waller.*] Is he resident in Sydney? Yes; and goes over the works as required. Last week he was at Cooma.

Mr. E. R. C. Bromley further examined:—

- Mr. E. R. C. Bromley. 388. *Mr. Mills.*] What time generally elapses before you send the contractors' vouchers to the Treasury? On an average we complete and send them away from here in three days.
- 20 Dec., 1886. 389. *Mr. Waller.*] What statement is that which you have before you? An abstract of the expenditure upon the construction of lines.
390. I see here an entry having reference to the construction of the line from Narrandera to Hay. What amount was voted for that line? £735,000.
391. Was that amount exclusive of the cost of land? Yes.
392. What is the length of the line? 106 miles 72 chains. This statement shows in parallel columns first the length of the line; then the actual cost of construction, which was £550,676 9s. 10d.; then the cost of the land, namely, £12,377 19s. 4d.
393. Where do you get that information from? It is supplied to me by the accountant's branch of this office.
394. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the information contained in the next column? The next column shows that the amount expended by the Department of Existing Lines and otherwise was £6,284 13s. 5d.
395. *Mr. Waller.*] How do you get that? I ask the accountant's branch for the total expenditure against the line. I take the amount expended by this department on construction, as shown by my books; to that I add the cost of the land, and I then deduct the amount from the total expenditure given me by the accountant's branch, which in this case is £569,339 2s. 7d. Deducting this from the vote which appears in the next column, leaves a credit balance of £165,660 17s. 5d., as shown by the accountant's books.
396. Does that balance agree with your books? It does not.
397. What is your balance? It is £184,323 10s. 2d.
398. What is the difference between your balance and the accountant's balance? £18,662 12s. 9d.

Mr. W. H. Quodling further examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Quodling. 399. *Mr. Mills.*] Do Mr. Whitton's estimates include the cost of land? Mr. Whitton never includes the cost of land in his estimate for the construction of a line.
- 20 Dec., 1886. 400. *Mr. Waller.*] Where is to be found the vote of Parliament which covers the total cost? If it turns out that the line has been constructed for a less sum than that estimated by the Engineer-in-Chief, a special vote for the resumption of land is not asked for; but, where the vote has been exceeded, Parliament is asked to vote an amount for the land, and the amount required for that purpose is ascertained from the land valuers.

401. Then you are operating upon this vote for construction in ignorance of what the land will cost you? Yes; we look upon the amount voted as our money. We do not profess to estimate the value of the land which may be required.

Mr. W. H.
Quodling.

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402. *Mr. Mills.*] You must estimate largely in excess of the amount required for construction to cover that? We made a great saving in that particular line.

403. Can you tell us what the expenditure in the column under Existing Lines represents? That is money expended irrespective of this department, and the Engineer-in-Chief has often objected to it.

404. Expended while the line was being constructed by this department? No; after the line gets into the hands of the Existing Lines Branch. I know nothing about the details of the expenditure. That information is information which we have got from the accountant.

405. *Mr. Waller.*] When you speak of the accountant, do you mean the accountant of this office? The accountant for railways—Mr. Wickham. We ask the traffic department to erect the signals, as they have a staff for that purpose.

406. *Mr. Mills.*] In this statement I observe an amount for the railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama—an amount said to have been expended by the Existing Lines Branch—and that is an unfinished line? Yes.

407. What is the amount shown to have been expended to the end of 1885 by the Existing Lines Branch on that line? Up to the 24th of July it was £50,014; but I suppose the actual expenditure up to the present time is nearer £100,000.

408. *Mr. Waller.*] On what was it expended? Upon the widening of the tunnel at the Redfern station.

409. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was not this included in the estimate of the Engineer-in-Chief? No. I have a copy of a memo. which Mr. Whitton wrote upon the subject which I can hand to you.

410. *Mr. Mills.*] Here is line—Narrandera to Jerilderie—what information does your statement show about that? It shows that the mileage was 64 miles 70 chains.

411. What was the vote taken for that? £518,000.

412. And the cost of construction? £390,360 5s; and the cost of the land, £7,200 11s. 4d.

413. What was the amount expended by existing lines? £3,728 12s. 4d.

414. Was that expended during construction? I could not say with certainty.

415. What is your balance shown on that line? £127,639 15s. to the 31st of December, 1885.

416. What is the accountant's balance reported to you? £116,710 11s. 4d.

417. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know what causes the discrepancy in the balance? I know about the cost of the land and the cost of erecting signals; but as to other works I know nothing.

418. Would the erecting of signals come to £3,728? I do not think so; nor to anything like that amount.

419. *Mr. Mills.*] Take the line from Goulburn to Cooma? The mileage of that is 130 miles, and the amount voted was £1,430,000. The cost of construction to the 31st of December, 1885, was £585,788 5s. 8d.; the cost of the land to that date was £10,383 2s. 2d. The expenditure by the Existing Lines Department was £5,180 1s.

420. What is your credit balance? £844,211 14s. 4d. on the 31st December, 1885.

421. What is the balance shown by the accountant? £828,648 11s. 2d.

422. Can you account for the difference? There is £10,383 2s. 2d. for the land, and £5,180 expended by the Existing Lines Department.

423. Expended on what? Some of it would be for signals.

424. *Mr. Waller.*] Would the cost of erecting the signals amount to £5,180? Not to anything like that amount.

Mr. E. R. C. Bromley further examined:—

425. *Mr. Waller.*] What books have you in use for the general office work? The advance journal or day book.

Mr. E. R. C.
Bromley.

20 Dec., 1886.

426. What does that show? All the vouchers which are sent in for payment—payments to loan votes. The next book is a personal ledger; then there is the construction ledger; the final certificate journal, and adjustment journal. I also keep what I call the construction record book, which is really a summary of all the books as far as I can bring the results together in a concise form.

427. What does it show? The leading lines of expenditure, as the amount expended for fencing, level crossings, and over bridges, earthworks, rails, and permanent way materials. It also shows the total cost of construction per mile. I give one sheet to each contract.

428. Did I understand you to say that in the advance ledger you only put in the advance payments, but I see here a final payment entered? Advance and other payments—all payments. It is really a cash-book and day book. In this book I keep the store returns which I debit to the extensions. These show the details of what is supplied each month. At the end of the year I write off the amount to loan votes. This book shows the charges for the carriage of railway materials, and the amount which is credited to railway revenue.

429. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you charged upon the published rate sheet or a special rate? According to the published rate.

430. *Mr. Coyle.*] What was the amount you were charged for the carriage of material on contract No. 1, Narrandera to Hay? The total amount was £53,781 7s. on 12,828 tons of material; or £503 per mile, which is equal to nearly 4d. per ton per mile for the distance carried, or 9·77 on the total cost of construction.

431. Will you give an illustration of the cost of carriage in the case of one of your bridges? I have here the particulars of the Narrandera Bridge, the cost of which was £22,169 1s. 8d. The weight of the material carried from Sydney was 767 tons, and the charge made for carriage was £2,733 3s. 7d., or nearly 11 per cent. on the total cost of the bridge. Referring to the section Gunnedah to Narrabri, you will observe that the cost per mile for rails and fastenings was £918, and the cost of the carriage of this material by railway charged against the vote for construction was £422 per mile, or 8·16 per cent. of the total cost of construction.

432. *Mr. Waller.*] Does this charge for the carriage of railway material account for the difference in the balance as shown by your books and that shown by the accountant? No; the charge for carriage is one which appears in our own books.

434. Do you get debit notes? Yes; they are in this book.

- Mr. E. R. C. Bromley.
20 Dec., 1886.
435. When an estimate for the construction of a railway is made out, is the cost of the carriage of the permanent way material taken into account by the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes; it is part and parcel of the cost of constructing the line.
436. Do you find on the completion of a line that the cost of carriage is pretty well what the actual charge amounts to, or do the charges made exceed your estimate for that particular service? I am unable to say; I do not see the estimate.
437. Have you any other duties than those of book-keeper? Yes; I also do the general account work required in the office.
438. How does the extra hour affect you? I could generally get my work done by 4 o'clock.

Mr. Eugene Holland examined:—

- Mr. E. Holland
20 Dec., 1886.
439. *Mr. Waller.*] What books do you keep? I keep all the books relating to the construction staff, and I also audit the engineers' and surveyors' accounts and books every half-year.
440. Do the engineers and surveyors send in their pay-sheets every month? Yes; we check them, and the accountant then passes the amounts to their credit, and at the end of the year they make up their books in this form, and I audit them.
441. Do all the accounts of the engineers and surveyors come in to you? All salaries and wages of every kind. The engineers send in time-sheets only; and from them I make up the pay vouchers. The surveyors' accounts being more simple, they make up their own vouchers, and we simply check them and send them on.
442. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do the engineers send in their diaries and journals? Yes.
443. Do all field officers keep diaries? The district engineers and inspectors have journals.
444. Do they keep diaries showing all their dealings with the contractors? As to that I could not say; but I believe they keep records.
445. Of all their dealings with the contractors? They do not send them to this office until the contracts are completed.
446. Can you show us one of them? I must refer you to Mr. Drewett for that information.
447. *Mr. Waller.*] When the accounts have gone on for payment, what do you do? I enter them into the cash-book, and into the personal ledger; and at the end of the half year I audit the accounts with the ledger.
448. Do you keep any ledger besides the personal ledger? No; I only deal with personal accounts.
449. Does the audit at the end of every half-year take place before or after the payment of the accounts? The accounts are paid monthly.
450. So that before the audit takes place, how many months' payments have been made? Six.
451. In the event of your audit not proving that the accounts were correct, what is your remedy? The only remedy would be to call upon the engineer or surveyor for an explanation.
452. Do you think that it would be a good thing to hold a month's pay in hand until you have ascertained by the audit that the accounts are correct? The engineers and surveyors have to pay their workmen, and, if they did not get the money immediately, they would not be able to do that. If any surveyor leaves before the end of the half-year his accounts are audited at once. You cannot avoid trusting them to some extent.
453. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the result of your audit? It is invariably strictly correct; but engineers and surveyors are very bad hands at keeping accounts, and they make a lot of mistakes.
454. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find that as a rule their accounts as sent down are correct? Almost invariably. I sometimes find mistakes in the accounts; but inquiry shows that they have correctly disposed of the money, although they often make out their accounts very badly.
455. Do you find that you have to debit them with amounts overpaid? Say about once in twelve months, and that to only a small amount.
456. But do you find that you have constantly to return the accounts? Yes.
457. Do you think there would be less time lost if the audit took place at shorter intervals? No; I should have nearly six times the work to do in connection with the books.
458. Why could they not send in their books for audit at the end of every month? It could be done; but it would not be any saving of time or trouble.
459. Are any payments made specifically for rations? No; but the chief requires them to show the expenditure for rations, because there have been complaints. This is done simply as a protection to the men. In addition to keeping these books and making this audit, I have to make up all returns dealing with accounts, such as that for the Blue Book—returns having reference to salaries and wages. I do not think it is possible to cut down or shorten the method of keeping these accounts more than I have done.
460. Are surveyors' accounts made up by themselves? Yes; and simply checked here.
461. And initialled by whom? By Mr. Carpenter or by me.
462. And the engineers' accounts? I make them out. I check their time-sheets and journals, and see that there is authority for every payment.
463. Do they go back to the engineers? I send them to the paymaster who advises that he has placed the money to their credit and returns them their time-sheets.
464. Who initials the engineers' time-sheets as correct? Mr. Quodling signs them; but I check them, and am responsible for making out the accounts. I do not pass any charge until I have ascertained that there is authority for it. I have a book which shows the name of each inspector, the date of his appointment, and the nature of the work. These are the pay-sheets and the time-sheets.
465. This, I understand, is prepared by yourself? Yes.
466. In presenting it to Mr. Quodling for his signature, do you also produce to him any original document to show that the pay-sheet you present is correct? Yes; I give him at the same time the time-sheet signed by the engineer.
467. Do you invariably present the original document? Always.
468. What does Mr. Quodling do with it? He sees that they agree. He initials the original document and signs the voucher for payment.
469. *Mr. Coyle.*] Will you describe the whole routine until payment is made to the men? The time-sheet is then taken over to the accountant and entered by him in his books. It is then handed to the paymaster, who forwards it with his batch of vouchers for the day to the Treasury. The engineer then gets a notification

cation that the amount has been paid into his credit. He draws his own cheques for the payment of the men whose names appear upon the document.

Mr. E.
Holland.
20 Dec., 1886.

470. Is there no opportunity, so to speak, to manufacture one or two men on the time-sheets? No, because when they receive the money they are required to sign for it. With the pay-sheet is sent up the time-sheet, and the names of the men appear against the amounts each one is entitled to receive. Each man signs for his money in the receipt column; and as soon as all the men have signed this is returned to the Audit Office.

471. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any limit to the number of men who can be employed by the surveyors and engineers? The surveyors are ordinarily limited to five; but in exceptional cases that number may be exceeded. The number employed by the district engineers varies, and is fixed by the Engineer-in-Chief. No engineer or surveyor can employ more men than the Engineer-in-Chief has authorised.

472. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there any men employed by the district engineers engaged upon construction as chainmen? Yes.

473. And do the time-sheets specify the number of men, and the nature of the work upon which they are engaged? Yes.

474. What is the number of chainmen employed? In this case, No. 4 Contract, Glen Innes to Tenterfield, two men are employed by the district engineer, and he has an assistant, who employs three chainmen.

475. What is the length of the section? Fifty-seven miles.

476. What are the duties of these five chainmen? I see that two were employed in sinking trial shafts, and two were measuring up work. One was engaged in concreting and setting out work. In some cases where we have reliable chainmen, they are put on to act as sub-inspectors, and then they are paid 1s. a day more. If a man is not shown to have been actually at work, he is not paid.

477. *Mr. Waller.*] Is your time fully occupied? Yes.

478. Does the additional hour a day make a difference to you? It makes no difference to me. I have a certain amount of work to do, and if I did not finish it by 4 o'clock before, I had to stay later.

479. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose you finish it at 4 o'clock now, what have you to do? Then I should have nothing to do.

480. *Mr. Waller.*] Could you finish your work formerly by 4 o'clock? Yes, generally speaking; but on some days the work was heavier.

481. As a rule, were you able to get away at 4 o'clock? Except at the end of the half-year. When I had the audit in hand I could not get away at 4.

Mr. John William Drewett examined:—

482. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in this office? I am assistant-engineer.

483. Are you in charge of rooms Nos. 64, 66A, 67, 71, and 72? Yes.

484. Is there anybody in your own room but yourself? Yes, Mr. Bayley.

485. What are his duties? He sees to the getting up of all specifications for works in connection with the construction branch. He is an architect; but his duty has been to get out specifications.

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486. Is that previous to calling for tenders? Yes.

487. *Mr. Coyle.*] For engineering works? No, simply architectural works.

488. By whom are the engineering specifications prepared? Generally by Mr. Whitton, and frequently I am with him when it is done. I am in consultation with him every day, sometimes two or three times a day.

489. Is Mr. Bayley on the permanent staff? Yes.

490. Does Mr. Bayley design the station buildings? Not lately. He used to do all the designing work at one time; but the work has so increased of late years that it takes the whole of his time to get out the specifications.

491. And for contracts for building in connection with the railways? Yes.

492. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the amount of work to be performed, is it on the increase or decrease? It has been tremendous, we could hardly keep pace with it; but we have been reducing hands lately. That was more in consequence of a paper which came round from the Treasury. Previous to that paper coming round we had discharged three or four. We have reduced the office by six hands.

493. In what period? Within the last six months.

494. What do those reductions amount to? £1,069.

495. Is that the reduction caused by the retirement of three and the dismissal of three? Yes.

496. It is not proposed to fill their places again? No, it is not. In fact, there has been a proposal to dispense with two others.

497. Do you think the work is likely to increase or decrease during the coming year? We have a great deal of work in hand still. Most of the stations from Goulburn to Cooma, from Homebush to Waratah, and from Murrumburrah to Blayney are in hand. I do not suppose there will be many on the line from Nyngan to Cobar; but the Hawkesbury Bridge will give a good deal of work in making working drawings. Then, also, there is the railway from Pearce's Corner.

498. Then you have no reason to think that the work will decrease very materially this coming year? I think not.

499. Do you see any prospect of being able further to the reduce staff? I really think not. I do not like a large staff; I like to keep the staff within workable limits.

500. *Mr. Coyle.*] As to station buildings, do you make special drawings for each station? Not always.

501. Have you first, second, and third class stations? Yes.

502. Standard drawings? Yes.

503. Will you allow me to look at them? Certainly.

504. Do you apply standard drawings also to bridges? Yes, in some cases.

505. And to culverts? In all, or nearly all.

506. Taking the general run of timber work, do you apply it there? We have a set design up to 26 feet openings.

507. Thirty? No. If we get anything beyond 26 feet we make a special drawing for it.

508. But have you timber bridges beyond 26 feet? Yes, truss bridges.

509. Have you no standard drawings for truss bridges? No.

- Mr. J. W. Drewett
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510. So that special drawings have to be made for each truss? Yes. But that very seldom occurs.
511. I suppose you use iron chiefly? Yes, for 60 feet spans.
512. For thirty? We use timber.
513. And do you make special drawings for them? Yes. There are not many of them. We find 26 feet openings come in for almost any work that is required.
514. Have you standard drawings for culverts? Yes.
515. And for all general works? Yes.
516. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you consider that the method of performing such work as comes under your control is the best that can be adopted. Yes, I do think so, as I have introduced it. I have been thirty years here, and I had twenty years' experience before, in Brunell's office.
517. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you a lithographic establishment here? No.
518. Is there none in connection with the office? There is at the printing office.
519. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the diligence of the officers, have you reason to suppose that they work fairly during the working hours? I have indeed. I think we have a very good staff of men.
520. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you them well under your eye? Yes.
521. Do you find the office accommodation suitable? Yes. The light is very good, and there is room for long desks, which is what is principally required.
522. Are these rooms fully occupied? Yes, pretty well. There would be room for two or three more. The staff has been reduced by the numbers you see marked out in this list. Large plans have to be mounted, sometimes 25 feet in length, and it is therefore necessary to have large rooms.
523. How are the working sections for railways completed—in sheets, or continuous rolls? On continuous rolls of mounted paper.
524. Is there any professional work done by any officers of this department, outside of their official work, in connection with the department? Not that I am aware of. I am not aware of any person in the department who has ever taken work. If that has been done it has been done unknown to me. We never work for contractors; any plans which require to be drawn or copied for contractors have to be done by them.
525. Is no professional officer of the department authorised to do work outside? No one in this department is authorised to do that.
526. You now produce a working survey plan of a railway from Murrumburrah to Blayney? Yes.
527. Do you find it more convenient to prepare these plans on continuous rolls than to put say a mile or a mile and a half on each sheet? I think this is the best way of doing it, but we never have these roll plans in actual use. We have them lithographed, and sell them to the contractors or to any persons who want them. We have a large number to supply to other offices. I think we send six to the Survey Department gratis, and the Mines Department obtain a similar number.
528. Of each plan of a railway? Yes; they are all lithographed.
529. For what purpose are they supplied to the Mines Department? I do not know. They frequently send here for information with regard to how the railway affects certain mining districts.
530. Can you give no more information about the purposes for which they are supplied? No. The Survey Office requires them, and they send them into the outlying district for their surveyors; but what use they make of them I do not know. It is done under an order made by the Government.
531. Do you refer to the Land Survey Department? Yes.
532. Who prepares the plans of land taken for railway purposes? They are done by the officer who prepares these plans, Mr. Palmer.
533. By the Survey Branch of the Construction Department? Yes.
534. And are all surveys of land required for railway purposes prepared by the officers who make the surveys for the railways? Yes, in that department.
535. Are the copies supplied to the Department of Mines and to the Survey Department lithographs of the original survey? Yes.
536. What is the cost of lithographing a plan like this? Probably £30.
537. And how much would you sell them for? Very frequently we half recoup ourselves the expense of lithographing.
538. What do you charge? It depends upon the number of sheets; sixty sheets would be £15. They rarely run up to anything like that. £5 or £10 would be about the outside.
539. How many copies would you sell to the contractors? Almost every tenderer who goes over the line has to buy a copy. We found it so inconvenient to have a number of contractors here hindering one another by trying to examine the plans at the same time, and it caused so much unpleasantness, that I got Mr. Whitton to have the plans lithographed so as to have them ready for the contractors before they came.
540. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you consider that the cost of lithographing these plans is recouped by the sale of them? I think it is.
541. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you consider it a great convenience to the contractors and also to the department? I am certain that it is. Directly a contract is advertised they can come here, get their plans, and go away immediately on to the ground.
542. Are there any other copies supplied to any of the other departments? The Existing Lines Department have copies of all these things. I have a copy for my own use in this room, and Mr. Whitton has another.
543. Is it under the Real Property Act that the title is received for the land? I think it is.
544. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the cost per sheet of producing these plans, and what are the returns from sale? I could not tell you that off-hand.
545. If any gentleman leaves your office during office hours, whom does he apply to for leave? To me personally.
546. In the event of an officer leaving prior to the regular hour, what entry do you make in the book to show that he is absent by your authority? No officer has ever been absent without my leave. I make them sign their names, and the time they go.
547. Would it not be better, where you give them leave, for you to sign to that effect in the column. I do.
548. Are they allowed fifteen minutes' grace? Yes.
549. When the officers come in the morning, does each man sign his name? Yes.

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550. And when he leaves at night? Yes. I keep the book until 5 o'clock, and I have it brought in to me at a quarter-past 9 o'clock in the morning.

551. As to the diligence of the employees, are you satisfied that they do their work honestly in office hours? I am.

552. What do you think is the difference now in the amount of work done owing to the extra hour, that is, from 4 to 5? It has not been in operation long enough to know very much about it. They all do their work, I know that.

553. Is their work of such a character, no matter how the hours are extended, that the work is there to be done? Yes. Whenever the work required that they should be kept until 5 o'clock, I required them to stay in and do it.

554. Do you consider, therefore, that the reduction of the staff you have already made is equivalent to the extra hour that has been given. We have made a calculation that it comes to about one man in every eight. Do you think that you could not reduce the staff further than you have done? I think our reductions come to that now.

555. Are you satisfied that the system of management is sufficiently stringent, and that you can ascertain whether your officers are at work, and if absent, whether they are absent on public business? Yes. Of course now and again they go out on private business, but that is with permission.

556. Do they walk about the city without your knowing that they are absent from their office? I am sure they do not. I pride myself upon the management of the office, and the amount of work I get done. If a certain amount of work has to be done by a certain time I make them do it.

557. Have you valuable documents passing from one room to another? There are these drawings that you see before you chiefly.

558. Where do you send them to? The drawings come in for my approval, and I look them over, and I generally walk round the rooms. I have really very few documents coming in here.

559. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you anything in the shape of signed contracts? No.

560. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any system of recording documents that pass through your office? No. I have papers, which I record myself when they come and when they go.

561. Would you show me your book? Yes.

562. What do the papers relate to? Applications for level crossings, bridges, and borings. I know when a paper comes, and when a paper leaves me I enter into this book an epitome of the paper, and the name of the person who wrote the letter.

563. Do they all go to the Engineer-in-Chief in the first instance? Yes, all before they reach me.

564. Do they come through Mr. Quodling to you? Yes, and when I have finished with them I send them back.

565. Do you attend to this book yourself? I make the entry in the book when the papers are sent away; Mr. Bayley writes in the rest. I write in the date upon which I sent them to Mr. Quodling.

566. Is there nothing in the book to indicate the officer to whom they are sent? No, but they all go to the chief clerk.

567. Have you had any papers mislaid or lost? Now and then, but very seldom. It is a very rare occurrence.

568. Have you any difficulty in finding out where a paper was lost? It has not generally been with me. Sometimes it has been supposed that I have had a paper when I have known nothing about it. If I do not find the number of the paper in my book, I conclude that it has been lost somewhere else.

569. Suppose you had an officer who had to receive the papers from you, and there were cases of papers being mislaid and lost, would you not think it advantageous that he should sign your book, which would be a proof to you as showing that he actually did receive them? It would be a useful check. I have never had such a case occur, but I think your suggestion would be of some advantage.

570. Are you of opinion that it would be advantageous to have that column initialled by the person who receives the papers? Yes, and I think I shall adopt that at once.

571. *Mr. Coyle.*] What instruments does the Department supply? Drawing-boards, squares, colours, brushes; everything else is supplied by the draftsmen. They supply their own instruments. Not long ago we had great difficulty in getting stores. I think it would be better to pay every man a trifle, and let him find his own.

572. As to the issue of drawing-paper to the draftsmen, is there any check upon the supply of that. No, it is all done on boards principally.

573. Where is it kept? We have a store-room.

574. Is there nothing to prevent any draftsman going in and helping himself? Yes, it is locked-up.

575. How is it issued? I send the person who is in charge of the stores for whatever is required, and the room is kept locked-up.

576. Who has the key? At the present time I have not the key. The man who has charge of the room has it. They are cleaning it out, and are numbering some of the old drawings that have been there for years.

577. Is there a large quantity of drawing-paper there? Not such a large quantity. There is a large quantity of old plans. We do not keep a large stock here, for it only deteriorates.

578. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you make a requisition upon the general stores? Yes.

579. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you get a certain quantity? Yes.

580. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact, I suppose they have only to ask for the paper they require and they obtain it? Yes.

Mr. Henry Barker (Room No. 72) was examined:—

581. *Mr. Waller.*] How many officers are there in this room? Eleven, inclusive of myself.

582. All they all able to do engineering, as well as architectural drawing. Yes, with the exception of the cadets.

583. Are they all fully employed? Yes.

584. As far as you know, will there be employment for them during this coming year? I have enough work on the book to go on for some time, quite independent of what may come in from day to day.

585. For how long have you employment? I should say for six months. Fresh work comes in every day.

586. What do the cadets do? Tracing.

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Barker.

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- Mr. H. Barker.
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587. What work do the three gentlemen who are on the temporary staff do? Similar to that done by those on the permanent staff—all architectural and engineering drawing.
588. With the exception that they are on what is called the temporary staff, are they equal in their ability to do the work? Yes.
589. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the work done in this office? Architectural and engineering work.
590. Of what kind? Bridges and buildings; all that is necessary in the Construction Department.
591. Is there any drawing work done in this department for any of the other departments? No. We get out details occasionally for works in progress, but that is for our own department.
592. Do you use stencil plates for putting on the headings of plans? No, we have not done so for years.
593. What instruments do the Government supply in this room? The colours, brushes, india-rubber, and ink. The ordinary drawing instruments we are expected to provide for ourselves.
594. Any scales? We have had a few scales, but it has not been the general thing for the Government to supply them.
595. Who supplies the rulers? The Government, and also the steel straight edges.
596. Where do you obtain the paper? From the Government Stores Department.
597. After it leaves the stores a certain portion is brought in here I suppose? We have a gentleman in charge of the plans, paper, and all that. It is in a separate room.
598. When you want paper to make a plan how do you obtain it? By asking Mr. Drewett to give an instruction to the person in charge to give it me.
599. Do you consider it is more desirable to have working plans in long rolls than in sheets, with say a mile or a mile and a half in each sheet? For station arrangements it is handier to have them in long rolls.
600. I am referring more to working plans and sections of railways? We do not have them to do in this room.
601. Have you been engaged in connection with plans for a long time? Yes.
602. Do you know from your own experience that a plan is much more durable when it is lying flat than when it is rolled up? Yes.

Mr. Charles Stewart Cansdell (Room No. 64) examined :—

- Mr. C. S. Cansdell.
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603. *Mr. Waller.*] How many are there in this room? Sixteen and an office boy.
604. What is the office boy's salary? 10s. Dalton is his name.
605. How many have you on the permanent staff? Eight.
606. What are their duties? They are engaged on contract drawings, working plans, sections, plans of extra land for railway purposes, alterations and additions to working plans and sections, and we do all the lithographing in here.
607. Is that for the construction branch? Yes, we do all the transfers for working plans and sections.
608. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the officers in this room all engaged on the same class of work? Yes.
609. Is there any work done in this department for any of the other Government offices? No.
610. *Mr. Mills.*] The cadets, what do they do? They do a little tracing.
611. *Mr. Waller.*] How do they come into the service? I do not know.
612. *Mr. Mills.*] What does the temporary staff do? The same work as the other draftsmen. In addition to the work I have mentioned, there are two or three gentlemen engaged in taking out quantities of station buildings.
613. *Mr. Waller.*] If there are no station buildings in hand, what do they do? We have always had that class of work in hand. If we had none they are quite competent to take up the drawing work.
614. *Mr. Mills.*] Who has to do with additions or reductions of the number of hands in the office? Mr. Drewett. I report to him.
615. And he recommends it or not? Yes.
616. Is the same course followed if you make a requisition for additional hands? Yes; Mr. Drewett will find out by the amount or pressure of the work whether he wants additional assistance.
617. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your opinion as to the number of the staff engaged in this room? I do not think you could make any reduction at the present time.
618. Have you reason to suppose that there is work on hand to keep them going for any length of time? We have work enough in this room to keep us going for months.
619. Is that without any further work coming in? Yes.
620. All this work is independent of any other drawings which may come in? Yes, we get thirty copies of each of these plans which you see before you lithographed, and we supply some of them to the Survey Office.
621. Do you know what these plans cost per sheet, that is, for the preparation of the lithographs? I could not say.
622. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you plenty of room for the sixteen hands here? Yes; we have had eighteen at work in this room.
623. What is the result of the additional hour throughout the office? I do not know; it makes a certain amount of work.
624. That is, a little more is done? There is no stoppage of work.
625. Who keeps the time-book for the office? I have kept a time-book for the whole office. I produce it. It has been kept here independently of the time-book established under recent regulations. The record in it has been continuous for the last three or four years. It is necessary with regard to pay, and I furnish abstracts to the Civil Service Board.
626. What has the Civil Service Board to do with any of the officials here? Nothing, except that they require some abstract of their time handed down through the clerical branch to show that every man is engaged.
627. Have they nothing to do with the appointments? Not that I know of.
628. *Mr. Waller.*] When an officer is absent with leave, is his salary paid? Yes, if he is paid by monthly salary.
629. If an officer is absent without leave? If reported, his pay would be deducted under the Civil Service regulations.
630. Are you able to show how long it takes to draw the plans of any particular line? Yes.

Mr.

Mr. Robert Stonehouse (Room No. 67) examined :—

Mr. R.
Stonehouse.
20 Dec., 1886

631. *Mr. Waller.*] What are your duties? I do all the mounting, and I attend on Mr. Drewett. I keep a record of plans.
632. Are these plans all valuable? Yes, they are all working plans.
633. Is there any other copy of them than that which you have here? Most of them are originals.
634. Then in the event of a fire they would be destroyed? Yes.
635. Is not this room greatly taken up with presses containing valuable plans, which might all be burnt in a few minutes, whereas if they were in a proper fire-proof room, that danger would be obviated? Yes.
636. What are the dimensions of this room? 35 feet x 26½ feet.
637. And how many persons are there in it? Four. I require large table space for mounting.
638. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you keep the level and field books here? Yes.
639. Relating to any of the lines under construction? These are the books of lines under construction.
640. *Mr. Mills.*] Where are the books relating to finished lines? Some of them are in this room.
641. *Mr. Coyle.*] In the event of a fire occurring in this room, would the whole of the working sections of railways, and level and survey books, be absolutely destroyed? Yes.
642. Are there no fire-proof rooms in this building? Only in the bottom of the building.
643. Are the field books ever used? They are referred to every day.
644. If taken out of the room, do you take a receipt for them? No, but I notice when a book is taken; I keep a record on a file.
645. Do you not think it would be better to have a record in a book? Whenever they leave the office I take a receipt, but when they leave the room I do not.
646. Would it not be advisable to take a receipt in a book? I think it would.

Mr. John William Drewett further examined :—

647. *Mr. Waller.*] How are the cadets appointed? By the Minister, I suppose. They are sent up and introduced to me.
648. Have they passed any examination? They pass no examination here, but I believe that, having passed the Civil Service examination, they are eligible.
649. Are there a certain number of vacancies every year for cadets? No; I have had eight or nine of them at different times, so thick that I have not known what to do with them. Three or four are as many as we can manage with.
650. Do you see any advantage in the system of cadets? If good, sharp lads can be obtained they may be an advantage.
651. Ought the Government to pay for the training of cadets, when, if they were in a private office, they would have to pay a premium themselves? I think it would be better that they should be here for a year or two for nothing, during which time they may be expected to be spoiling work.
652. Do you see any advantage in the present system? If boys had to wait for their pay until they were worth something, they would be at more pains to qualify themselves quicker.

Mr. J. W.
Drewett.
20 Dec., 1886.

TUESDAY, 21 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

MR. J. Y. MILLS, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. T. F. WALLER,

Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Henry Deane examined :—

653. *Mr. Mills.*] What is your position now? I have been acting as inspecting engineer since the death of Mr. H. Deane.
654. Was not Mr. Wade district engineer for the railways near Sydney? No, his position was this, that he would inspect works in progress. He was above the district engineers. He represented the Engineer-in-Chief in the inspection of works. Sometimes he used to go out with him, and at other times he used to inspect the works separately, in accordance with instructions given to the district engineer, or to make proposals for any alterations that might be necessary.
655. Was that with respect to the metropolitan district or to the whole colony? The whole colony.
656. Who was next in grade professionally to Mr. Whitton? As far as construction of works is concerned, Mr. Wade.
657. Who occupies the same position under the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways that Mr. Darley occupies under the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers,—if Mr. Whitton were away, who would take his duties or his place,—what is the next professional step below Mr. Whitton? I have no doubt that there Mr. Wade would be consulted. In our branch business is arranged in this way: In some respects, Mr. Quodling represents Mr. Whitton when he is away; in regard to matters of designing, Mr. Drewett; and in regard to matters of execution, formerly Mr. Wade, now myself.
658. Does it take three distinct individuals to represent three distinct classes of Mr. Whitton's work when that gentleman is away? Yes.
659. Is there no one recognised head who would come in his place? No.
660. *Mr. Waller.*] Suppose Mr. Whitton were ill for some length of time, who then would fill his position? The officer who would open the correspondence is Mr. Quodling, but in technical matters it would be quite impossible for him to act, and he would probably call in Mr. Wade under all circumstances.
661. *Mr. Mills.*] Is the work principally divided into three heads, the professional, clerical, and executive? Yes.
662. *Mr. Waller.*] Mr. Quodling, you say, would open the papers, and distribute them to the branches where they had to be dealt with? Yes.
663. *Mr. Mills.*] But there is no professional successor to Mr. Whitton if that officer were removed by death, or absent from sickness? No one in the office.
664. Is there no Deputy Engineer-in-Chief? No one bears that office distinctly.
665. *Mr. Waller.*] No one who in this office corresponds with the Deputy Surveyor-General in the Survey Office? No.

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- Mr. H. Deane.
- 21 Dec., 1886.
666. *Mr. Coyle.*] There is no such officer as the Assistant Engineer-in-Chief? No; there is no deputy official recognised.
667. *Mr. Mills.*] Would that cause any inconvenience in case anything happened to Mr. Whitton? I think not. Mr. Whitton has been away; he has been absent at times; it has never caused any difficulty as far as I know.
668. Was not Mr. Whitton in England for a time? Yes; in 1867.
669. Who acted for him then? Mr. Mason.
670. Did Mr. Mason occupy the position that Mr. Wade filled afterwards? Yes.
671. So that the natural successor to Mr. Whitton would have been Mr. Wade if he had lived? Mr. Mason had charge of the existing lines afterwards. At that time they were combined.
672. If Mr. Whitton is away, it takes three heads of branches of his department to do his work? That is scarcely the way to put it.
673. *Mr. Waller.*] Would you say that Mr. Whitton, as the head, advises with three different departments on the whole of the work—that is, with you, with Mr. Drewett, according to business which might be before him, and that in his absence Mr. Quodling, not being a professional man, would open the correspondence, and hand it over to the particular officers to whom it should be referred? Is there no arrangement by which any single individual would undertake the whole of Mr. Whitton's work were he away for any lengthened period? —
674. Is there nobody growing up into the position? I do not think it is a matter of growing up.
675. If a man had the position of Deputy Engineer-in-Chief he would know all the work that was going on, more particularly under the Engineer-in-Chief. He would have the threads of everything in his hand. Is there nobody in such a position as that? No.
676. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you not think it desirable that such an officer as an assistant engineer-in-chief should be appointed to take the position of the Engineer-in-Chief in his absence, and to act for him in all matters? That is a question which I should prefer not to answer.
677. Will you explain what your own duties are as inspecting engineer? My duties are to inspect the work in progress from time to time, to see that they are being carried out according to instructions given.
678. In these inspections I suppose a large number of difference between the district engineers and the contractor come before you? Yes; I have had disputes referred to me frequently for settlement.
679. Are you empowered to deal with them and to settle them absolutely yourself? Yes; all matters between the contractors and the district engineers.
680. Would you explain what are the powers of the district engineers in dealing with contractors? The district engineers sets out the work for the contractors with the assistance he has at hand. He measures up the work done, and he makes returns of it to the Engineer-in-Chief.
681. Is that in order that the certificates may be prepared? Yes; it is his duty to see that the works are carried out according to the specifications, and propose any alterations which he may consider necessary.
682. Can he make any alteration or order any extra work on his own authority, and if so, to what extent? That would depend upon the nature of the work, and what you understand by extra work. If it is a completely new work, he has no authority to do that without the sanction of the Engineer-in-Chief; but if it is a question of stability, a question of depth of foundations, of takings off the batters of cuttings to a flatter slope,—it is within his power to carry out those works without special reference to the office; but in all cases he is expected to report what has been done.
683. Has the district engineer power to order special work, for instance, as to water openings, and additional culverts, additional level crossings, or works of that kind? No; those are matters which are always referred to the head office.
684. Has he power to increase the span of water openings or to increase the size of timber culverts? No; that is never done, it is always referred to the head office.
685. Then practically he has no power to order extra or additional work, or to vary the character of the works? No.
686. Do you say that one of his duties is to set out works for contractors? There are certain classes of works, which are mentioned in the specifications, which he has to set out.
687. Do you think it is desirable that Government engineers should set out these works for the contractors? Why not allow the contractors' engineers to do it themselves, and so relieve the Government of this amount of work? I think it makes very little difference, because if the Government engineer sets out any work, the contractor is obliged to check the work, and if the contractor sets out any work the Government engineer is virtually responsible. It is his duty to see that the work is set out accurately. The system implies checking of the work by either party.
688. But would it necessarily imply checking of the work on the part of the Government engineer? The conditions of the contract provide that the contractor will execute the work properly. If he does not, he can be compelled to do so finally.
689. If the works were not properly set out in the first instance would he have to set them out properly afterwards. What we want to arrive at is this,—assuming that the Government engineer sets out the contractors' works, that he sets them out in error, or that he delays to set them out, or that he omits altogether to set them out, does the department not incur a large responsibility? No doubt they would incur responsibility.
690. If the setting out of these works was omitted from the specification altogether, and the onus of it thrown upon the contractor, would it not relieve the department of a certain amount of responsibility? I think so far the arrangement has worked very well. There have been few complaints about work not having been set out, and generally what complaints there have been have been proved groundless.
691. Do you not think it would be desirable to throw the onus of setting out of the works upon the contractors, by requiring them to set out the work themselves? Not altogether.
692. I mean generally. Of course such work as aligning a large tunnel, or some other important work, the Government would appoint an officer to do, because it would be a serious public loss if anything wrong occurred; but in the case of the ordinary works, to which I refer specially, as the positions and lengths of culverts, widths of slopes, and other like works, which the Government engineers set out at the present time? I think myself that it is desirable to keep as much control—or I would say as much of that direct authority—in the hands of the district engineer as possible. In the matter of culverts, it is impossible on a longitudinal section to know the length you would like to have it.
693. You rather mistake me. Of course the district engineer will set out the position where the culvert must,

must go; but I was referring to the length of the culvert. I would not propose to lessen his powers and responsibility in matters which should remain in his hands. I was referring to the levels, the lengths of culverts, and position of wing walls? As a matter of fact that is never done.

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694. Do they give the contractors the lengths of the culvert? Yes.

695. If the culvert happens to be short, or any error arises, who would be responsible? The Government would be responsible in that case.

696. Assuming that the district engineer omits or neglects to set out these works, and the contractor can show that serious loss has occurred to him by reason of this omission or neglect, then would not the Government be responsible? Yes; but I see no reason why there should be any delay.

697. Are you aware that there are large claims now being prosecuted for matters of this kind? I have not gone into the matter of these claims, and I am not aware of it.

698. Is it not the usual practice in the profession that a contractor sets out his own work? I believe it is a very common practice.

699. Are you aware of any other colony, or any other place, where it is the practice of the engineer of a company or of a government to set out works for a contractor? Not general works; I know that special works are set out.

700. Such as large bridges and tunnels, and other works that would entail a public calamity, or a great public loss, if set out in error. Would you consider that in such cases it would be the duty of the engineer to see that those works were properly set out? Yes.

701. In the event of works being set out by the contractor's engineer, would it be the duty of the Government engineer to see that the whole was properly set out? Yes.

702. The district engineers, as I understand, hold much the same position as that which a resident engineer holds in England? Yes.

703. What buildings are constructed by this Department in connection with railways? All the buildings.

704. Do you hand the line over to the Department which works the railways completely equipped in every respect? We consider them completely equipped.

705. As to the signals? We generally ask the Existing Lines Branch to erect the signals, and the telegraph is also distinct.

706. Omitting these matters, do you hand the line over completely equipped with stations, engine sheds, engine pits, tanks, everything complete? Yes.

707. As to the arrangement for keeping and storing plans, do you think it desirable that these working plans and sections of railways should be on continuous rolls—the plan on one roll and the section on another—would it not be better to have, say a mile or a mile and a half of both plan and section on the one sheet? You are speaking of the original working plan and section.

708. Yes, so that they could be put away and kept complete. Say a mile and a half of plan and section on one sheet? I think there would be considerable inconvenience in having separate sheets. I think the method of having the plan on one long roll, as it is, has its advantages. They are all kept together, and the plan being continuous there is no hunting for different sheets.

709. Would not the other be continuous, if it were bound up like the leaves of a book? We do that when we make the lithographic copies.

710. Why not keep the others in the same way, having both plan and section on the same sheet. Have you been accustomed to see them kept in that way? Yes. I had charge of Mr. Palmer's office for six months while he was on leave of absence.

711. Are you aware that a plan will not stand anything like the same wear and tear if it is rolled up, that it would if it were lying flat? I think that is the case with smaller plans, but these plans are on mounted paper.

712. Assuming the same conditions to exist in both cases? In the case of smaller drawings, it would be far better to have them laid down flat.

713. But they would all be smaller drawings, if done in sheet form? They would, but the advantage of having the plan and section continuous throughout a considerable length is great for mere handling.

714. After the gradient lines are on, what advantage is there particularly in having it continuous? They are rarely required after.

715. With reference to the storing of these plans, do you think that much economy of space would take place if they were kept flat instead of being rolled up? They would take up less room.

716. And in the making of the plan itself, would not less space be required for the draftsman? I do not think so, because, if you stretch out a long roll, you can have several men working at it.

717. Do you think that an effort in the way of reducing the size of plans to uniformity would be an advantage? I cannot say that I should agree with the cutting up of the working plan and section. I rather like the long roll.

718. Is there not great wear and tear on these plans? But there is very little wear and tear on the working section. It is mostly on the detailed drawings that there is most wear and tear, and those are nearly all double elephant size.

719. Is it not your opinion that a plan will keep better, and last longer, if it is used lying flat, than rolled up? An ordinary, unmounted plan will soon suffer by being rolled up.

720. Does that show that a greater strain is put upon it by having it rolled up, than lying flat? Yes.

721. Do you think it would be desirable to have the whole of the officers engaged in construction work under the same roof? Yes. While I was in charge of the staff at the Mutual Provident Office, it used to distress me very much, having to come up here two or three times on a hot day.

722. Do you know how the cadets are appointed? By the Minister.

723. Is it on the recommendation of Mr. Whitton? Sometimes on the recommendation of Mr. Whitton.

724. And as to the other times? I do not think there have been any appointed since I have been in the office. I could scarcely give you any reliable information about it.

725. Are you aware if any person who entered the service as a cadet holds any responsible position in the Department now? Any responsible position?

726. Yes; such an engineer in charge of works? I think there are some who are assistant engineers, or assistant surveyors.

727. Do you approve of this system of educating cadets in the public service, and paying them salaries from the time they enter it? It is a very different state of things to what prevailed when I was a boy. My father had to pay a very stiff premium. It is quite contrary to the practice in European countries.

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Mr. David Simpson, examined:—

728. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are you a district engineer? Yes.
729. Would you explain to the Commission what are the duties of a district engineer in this department? He is appointed to the construction of a railway, he takes charge of it, and looks after everything in connection with the whole construction of the line.
730. *Mr. Mills.*] That is from the contract? From the time the contract is let until the line is completed.
731. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has he to see that the works are carried out in accordance with the contract? Yes, with the drawings and specifications.
732. Does he set out the works for the contractor? There are certain works mentioned in the specification. The works that he will set out are mentioned in the specification.
733. Do not those embrace all the principal works? No doubt.
734. Does he check the setting out by the contractor's engineer? The contractor rather checks us. Notwithstanding our setting out the contractor has to satisfy himself that we are correct.
735. Are there some works that you do not set out? There are.
736. In that case I presume you check him? No; the responsibility lies with the contractor.
737. How would you test that? I would not test it at all.
738. *Mr. Mills.*] What class of work has the contractor to set out for himself? The embankments. The centre line is marked before he undertakes the work, and from that he has to set out the embankment.
739. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other works on the line has he to set out? He would have to set out the levels of the embankment, the formation levels of the embankment; but we furnish the levels for the ballast and rails.
740. *Mr. Mills.*] As to the culverts? We set them out.
741. *Mr. Coyle.*] I believe it is also stipulated in Government contracts that the banks shall be trimmed to such level as the engineer may direct? Does that put on the engineer the onus of making an allowance for subsidence that may occur in the banks after construction? Not altogether.
742. Is it not specified that the banks shall be formed to such a level as the engineer may direct? But the engineer does not direct until he comes to give the rail levels, and during that period of construction the onus lies upon the contractor.
743. That is, the contractor should not be ordered to make any allowance for subsidence by the engineer? He would not be instructed, he might receive advice.
744. Is it stated in the specifications that the banks shall be formed to such level as the engineer may direct? I think those are the words.
745. As a matter of fact does the engineer direct the contractor to form his line to a certain level before plate-laying? Before plate-laying.
746. Are you aware if it is the practice in other places, or has it been the practice in your own experience, for Government Engineers, or the engineers of companies, to set out works for contractors at all? No. In New Zealand we set out most of the things similar to those we set out here, but I do not think it was compulsory on us to do so.
747. You were not instructed by the contract to do it? No, and had no responsibility.
748. In the home country, or in any other place than this colony, is it the practice for the Government to set out the works for the contractor? My experience is that it all rests with the contractor.
749. In the event of the works being incorrectly set out by the engineer, or in the event of the engineer omitting to set them out, or in the event of his delaying to set them out, would not a certain responsibility attach to the department? I think not. The conditions of the contract provide for that.
750. Assuming that you set out some of the contractor's work wrongly, and that he suffered loss by that, although the provisions of the contract might according to the strict letter of the law hold the department clear, would not that be an inequitable use of the provisions of the contract? It would depend upon the circumstances. I think the contractor might be entitled to receive consideration in some cases, and not be entitled to it in others.
751. In the event of contractors suffering loss from improper setting out, or in delay in setting out works, under the present system does not a certain responsibility attach to the department. I think so.
752. In your opinion as engineer would you say that the contractor should set out his own work and clear the Government of all responsibility in connection with it, that is to say generally speaking, omitting such work as large tunnels or large bridges where there would be great public loss or calamity if any mistake occurred. But in the general run of these works such as slopes, culverts, fencing and the general setting out that you have to do upon the line of railway, should not the onus of that be thrown upon the contractor, and the officers of the department relieved of it altogether? Not altogether.
753. Would not that course clear the Government of all responsibility in the matter? It would to a certain extent as far as the details are concerned.
754. I am asking you as to the setting out of the work, would it not relieve the Government of any responsibility? I think so.
755. *Mr. Mills.*] Which would be the safer plan to adopt? I think the present system is a very good one.
756. *Mr. Coyle.*] Under which the Government engineers set out the works? Yes.
757. *Mr. Waller.*] Does the fact of the Government setting out the works make it necessary for the engineers to have more hands? It puts a little more work upon them, but all the work does not come together, and there is plenty of time to do it in.
758. Has it not increased the number of hands? No; you would have still to retain a sufficient staff to look after the work.
759. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it take almost the same time in checking the work as in setting it out? Yes.
760. If it were known that contractors had to set out the whole work, and take the whole responsibility, would they not want a shade higher for their contracts? They must have an engineer, and a good engineer.
761. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is the contractor bound to wait for the setting out of the work by the Government engineer? Yes; it puts the district engineer almost at the beck of the contractor sometimes.
762. Are you aware of any case where this responsibility has caused any loss to the Government? I am not aware of any case.
763. Are you aware of any matter of this sort pending at the present time? No.

764. In the event of a contractor wanting rails, what is the course adopted to obtain them? He can apply to the district engineer or to head-quarters direct.

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765. In the event of his applying to head-quarters direct is the application then sent back to the engineer for report? It is not sent back, but an advice is sent from the engineer's office of the issue of the rails. They may refer to me, and ask me if the contractor is prepared to receive them. They would see by the progress reports in most cases whether the contractors were in a position to receive them.

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766. *Mr. Waller.*] Do they as a rule send in their requisitions to the head office, or to the district engineer? I cannot say what the rule is, but as far as my experience has gone they have applied direct.

767. Would it not be a better plan that they should apply through the engineer? I think it would.

768. Could it not be done by the contractor filling up the requisition and sending it to the district engineer, who would check and initial it, and then forward it on to the head office, and so save all reference back? Yes.

769. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would it be necessary in some cases for the department to know whether the contractor really required the material for which he was applying, and in that case would they refer the letter to you? They would.

770. The contractor might apply for ten or fifteen miles of rails when he was only in a position to use five, and it might not be convenient to the department to let him have fifteen miles of rails; so that in such a case as that you think that all communications should go to you before going to the head office? I think so.

771. That is in matters referring to works under your charge? I am not aware that the contractors are led to understand that they have to apply direct. They generally address all their correspondence to the district engineer.

Mr. Herbert Palmer examined:—

772. *Mr. Coyle.*] What position do you hold in the department? I am Assistant Engineer for Railway Surveys.

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773. What have you charge of? Of the railway survey and the trial survey.

774. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there a chief assistant engineer in the department? Not by that title. Mr. Mason occupied that position.

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775. If there were an officer filling such an appointment, would his position be that next after Mr. Whitton? It would.

776. In the event of Mr. Whitton's absence, upon whom would his work devolve? Such an officer would, of course, naturally take Mr. Whitton's place.

777. Do you think that such an appointment would be advantageous to the service,—do you think it is desirable that there should be some officer who would be able to carry on the work in the absence of the Engineer-in-Chief? Such a necessity has not occurred, through Mr. Whitton's strength and attention to duty. I am not aware that there has been any necessity for it so far since Mr. Mason left. In the present state of railway matters, I do not know that such an officer is necessary. The work of the department is now slack. There are only two or three extensions to finish.

778. Suppose Mr. Whitton were away on leave, and that there were a lot of work came in, how would it be done? Some would go to Mr. Drewett, and some to some other officer. I think one chief assistant engineer could very well do all the work which is now performed by all the assistant engineers. That is my own private opinion. There is no greater mistake in a department of this kind than to have it split up and scattered all over the place. Under systematic arrangement one energetic man could attend to the whole business. There was only one chief assistant engineer some years ago, and a chief draftsman. Mr. Drewett attended to all the drafting work. When I took up the railway surveys, I also undertook to conduct all the drafting part of the work; but I think that must have been voluntary on my part. In the old days all the drafting work was done in the office under Mr. Whitton.

779. *Mr. Coyle.*] Assuming that there was such an officer as assistant engineer-in-chief, could he perform the duties of inspecting engineer as well, or should his position be assistant engineer-in-chief, having supervision over the inspecting engineers? As to the office of inspecting engineer, I never could see the utility of that appointment. In the old days there was no inspecting engineer. A certain number of contracts were let, upon which a certain number of district engineers were stationed, each of whom was directly responsible to the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. If there was any inspecting work to be done, the Chief Assistant Engineer did it.

780. *Mr. Waller.*] If any difficulty arose with a contractor which it was not convenient for the Engineer-in-Chief to investigate himself, would the Chief Assistant Engineer take the matter up? Yes; I suppose the Engineer-in-Chief would depute him to see to it, and would probably act upon his recommendation. The office of Inspecting Engineer has been brought about, I imagine, from a want of confidence on the part of the Engineer-in-Chief in the district engineers.

781. How long has the office been in existence? I cannot tell you the exact date when Mr. Wade was appointed to it, but I think it was August, 1879.

782. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was that about the time when the heavy press of work began? No; the work was much heavier after that.

782. Was the gentleman who is at present acting as successor to Mr. Wade the senior officer in the Department? No; he was junior to nearly all the district engineers, and to the heads of branches. Mr. Deane's first appointment was in 1880.

784. Was he junior to all the men who are considered to hold any position of standing in the office? I suppose his appointment came about from the fact that while I was absent for six months on leave he took my place here, and that brought him a good deal into contact with the Engineer-in-Chief.

785. I suppose your correspondence is chiefly with the Engineer-in-Chief and the officers under you? Principally with the officers under me. I keep my own letter-book and write all my own instructions.

786. Do not the surveyors communicate with the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes.

787. Do their letters go to him through you? No; they communicate with the Engineer-in-Chief, and after their letters have been registered in his office they are sent on to me to act upon.

788. Who are the surveyors immediately under? They are supposed to be under me; but Mr. Whitton insists on all correspondence going through his chief clerk.

789. Is there a loss of time caused by that? There is in many trifling things. For instance, a surveyor wants

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wants a piece of tracing paper or a letter book, and his letter applying for it is addressed to the Engineer-in-Chief. The letter is opened by the Chief Clerk, sent on to be recorded, and is then marked off to me. As soon as I get it I send off the article required, write on the letter that it has been sent, and I then return the paper to Mr. Whitton or Mr. Quodling, who directs that it shall be put by. There is all that routine about sending a level book.

790. Who actually gives the order to send what is applied for? I do it; I have all the supplies here. When the surveyor's letter reaches me I tell one of my officers to send what is asked for.

791. *Mr. Waller.*] Who has charge of all the stores required by surveyors? We have them here in this office—papers, level books, and ordinary forms.

792. If the requisition came straight to you from the surveyor, and if you were to send it on to the Engineer-in-Chief minuted to the effect that you had acted upon it, would the business be transacted as properly as it is now? Yes. The application for the paper or book may be contained in a communication which it is important should reach me quickly, but under this roundabout system it may not reach me for a day, or for perhaps two or three days.

793. Is there any advantage gained by way of security? The application for books or paper are in that sense of very little importance. I suppose the only excuse for it is that I have no clerical staff, and if it is considered of such mighty importance to have a record of these twopenny half-penny matters, that could be kept by giving me one clerk here. It is by having all these things going through the head office that they are able to run up the correspondence to 5874 or some other imposing figures which do not in any way represent the importance of the correspondence.

794. But if the letter came to you first and after you had acted upon it could it not be recorded just the same as now—the difference being that they would have the letter once instead of two or three times? The chief clerk insists that everything should go through him. It does not matter how much you complain about it, whatever Mr. Quodling does is right. Every surveyor's report and journal that comes in that contains the information which I require in connection with my work goes into that office and is kept there. They do not understand what I am doing, and they make all sorts of remarks on the journals. These come on to me, and I am blamed for this or my attention is called to that. I say that as I have to deal with these men their journals ought to come on to me; and I do not need to be told by any chief clerk what to do.

795. *Mr. Mills.*] You want to be left free to act as a professional head? Yes, and to be responsible.

796. Would that prevent the multiplication of correspondence? It would prevent a great deal of correspondence, and it would prevent loss of time to me in getting journals and reports which I often want to see the moment they come in. They will keep them at the head office until they get thirty or forty from the remotest part of the colony. Although some of them may arrive on the first of the month they are kept there waiting for the arrival of journals from other surveyors until perhaps the fifteenth of the month and then send them bound up. This delay is very inconvenient, for there may be things in the journals that I would like to have attended to a fortnight before.

797. *Mr. Waller.*] If the reports and journals came to you, would that do away with the necessity of auditing them? That part of the business might be kept separate. In a weak moment, to make these reports very full, I allowed that on the back of the journals should be stated their monthly accounts. The clerks tick these off as correct. I did not see my mistake until afterwards. Those accounts should come to me for verification. No surveyors' accounts should be passed by the clerical branch until I tell them; but they do that first before I see them, and the consequence is that I know absolutely nothing about the cost of these things.

798. Supposing that those reports and accounts came to you, would you check those accounts so as to make it unnecessary for that work to be undertaken by the clerical department? The only objection to that would be that I am sometimes absent from town. It is necessary for me to be away sometimes.

799. In your absence would there be some one acting in your place? If things had been inaugurated in such a way as to give me the proper charge of my department, I should have arranged that. The accounts occupy only three lines as a rule, then in checking them and taking them off they do not go into particulars as to whether those charges are justifiable, but they merely deal with them clerically, as to whether the figures are correct.

800. Would it be necessary for the clerical branch to examine the accounts if they came to you? All accounts require to be checked.

801. Could they be checked here? If these things had been placed in my hands properly, as I have always wished, it would have been necessary for me to have kept one clerk. I have no clerk now, everything now in the shape of correspondence is copied by the messenger, and the forwarding of parcels is done by one of the draftsmen.

802. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you speaking of parcels to the district engineers? No, only to the field officers of the survey staff.

803. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that under the system adopted now the professional portion of the work is not looked into as carefully as they ought to be, because of the method of dealing with the accounts? I could hardly say that. A survey party's account is merely a man's salary, and the wages of his men.

804. *Mr. Coyle.*] I suppose he must get special authority for any extra expenditure? Yes.

805. It has been proposed, I understand, that the services of thirteen officers of your branch should be dispensed with. Do you think any further reduction would be possible during the ensuing year? Yes; as far as I can see at present the whole of those remaining will have completed their work. The way in which these thirteen came to be mentioned was this: A circular was forwarded some time ago, asking each head of a department if any reduction could be made, and stating that he should recommend the way in which it could be done. I replied to that that I knew nothing whatever about retrenchment or reductions! it was merely a question of work with me, and that, unless by the end of this year instructions came in for a great deal further railway survey work, the field staff would be without work. I mentioned that by the end of the year such and such officers, to the number of about seventeen, would be waiting for instructions for new work. The reply I got to that from Mr. Whitton was that in consideration of my report he regretted that he had had to recommend that at the end of the year the services of every one of the surveyors named by me should be dispensed with. On the same date all these men got notice that their services were dispensed with. Mr. Whitton, in giving notice, I suppose, looked upon his recommendation to the Minister as final, and he said that their services should be dispensed with without waiting for an answer from the Minister approving of that. The men got their notice.

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806. *Mr. Mills.*] How many are there on the full staff? Twenty-six, I think. One or two are occupied in the office.
807. Does that include the assistant surveyors? Yes, it does. The paper gave the names of the full staff, thirteen got their notice in any case, one or two were left off. One was a gentleman who had been injured very considerably by a fall, and who will never be able to do field work again. He has been allowed to remain in the office as draftsman. Another was a very old and a very good officer who had been employed as draftsman, and these have been kept on and did not receive the notice. I had the following communications asking what I proposed to do with the balance of the staff. To that I only had to answer that they were at work at present on the few railway surveys we had not already completed, and I gave the date upon which I thought those surveys ought to be completed. They are engaged upon work which it is very doubtful will ever be required. One of them I in effect recommended should be stopped. In referring to the survey of the line Muswellbrook to Cassilis, I said that if it was desirable that that survey should go on there would be employment for one until the end of May. All the work of this staff for the last two years has been in making the permanent surveys of railways for which Parliament granted votes in 1884. We had very nearly finished them in time to lay all the plans on the table of the House last session. We gave them a pretty good number, and out of those Parliament only passed the railway from Nyngan to Cobar. Two or three were thrown out altogether, and the rest were referred to select committees. By the commencement of next year I hope to give them the surveys from Wagga to Tumberumba, from Bega to Eden, from Muswellbrook to Cassilis, and the balance of the line from Grafton to the Tweed.
808. *Mr. Waller.*] At the end of June do you think you will have work for the surveyors? As things are now I do not think so, not for a single one.
809. Then, in a short time after that there will not be work for the draftsmen in the office? No, but there is always work coming in.
810. For about how long will there be work do you suppose? Well, things spin out sometimes longer than you expect on account of some deviation which is proposed, and which you think you will never hear of.
811. In six months the surveys will be finished; at any rate long before the end of next year (say) in September? I should think so. This is the first time in all the years that I have been in the department that there has not been a single trial survey asked for in any part of the Colony. We have no trial surveys in hand. As we finish the permanent surveys the staff are thrown out, and there is a probability that no more surveys will be required.
812. In view of the decrease of work will you have employment for cadets? I never look upon cadets as anything at all, I do not acknowledge them. What little I see of them I always tell them that they have made a great mistake in choosing this as a profession. I do not see what prospect they have. Work is so precarious that it seems to me that they are losing their time.
813. *Mr. Coyle.*] Can you state what number of miles of working surveys you have ready for contract now? There are 671 miles of railways, for which they can call for tenders any day they like. The continuance of work in this office is entirely dependent upon the authorization of new railways. If the Upper House had passed every one of the plans submitted for their approval I could have sent them forward faster than they could have called tenders for them.
814. *Mr. Mills.*] You do the pioneer work, I understand? This branch is called the Trial Survey Branch but that is a misnomer. It is really the Permanent Survey Branch as well. We get out the plans and sections, prepare plans for the approval of Parliament, and for contract, and as we have finished most of the permanent surveys there is nothing to keep us going, unless it should happen, as was the case three years ago, we got an order for new railways. £12,000,000 worth of new railways were put in hand three years ago. That necessitated the establishment of a fine staff, but we cannot keep them going without orders for 1,000 miles of railway.
815. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are you quite prepared to carry out an order for 1,000 miles of railway survey without increasing your staff? Quite; if the staff were not now dispensed with.
816. But have you no new works to go on with? None.
817. *Mr. Mills.*] Are the members of your staff, who have been engaged in the survey of railways, men who would be competent to survey canals for irrigation, or for the conservation of water? You could pick out some very good men for such work from among them.
818. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would they be the best class of men for that purpose? Yes, many of these men would do admirably for that. The only surveyor the Water Conservation Commission had was a man whom I strongly recommended to them from our own branch, whose services we did not want at the time.
819. *Mr. Waller.*] When does the lease of this office terminate? The fire at the Garden Palace was in September, 1882, it was taken next month, in October I think.
820. Then somewhere about the end of September next year the lease will terminate? Yes.
821. Will it be necessary to give notice to prevent its renewal? I do not know.
822. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would you kindly explain to us the system adopted in making these railway surveys, from the first preliminary survey down to the final working survey. Say you were asked to make a railway from Goulburn to Cooma, who would be the first person who would go over the country? I should send one of the staff, in whom I had the greatest confidence for that sort of work, with instructions to ride over the country and give me a report as to what he considered the best route over which to make the trial survey. He would take with him all the parish and county maps, and would be guided to a great extent by the natural features of the country. He would have to describe certain fixed points or gaps, that he would be compelled to make for, and as the result of his examination of the country he would recommend that such and such a route should be adopted for the first trial survey.
823. Is there any section taken over it at that time? No; I strongly object to that. I am aware that many people like to get what is called a flying survey, but I have never seen one worth a button. People will go over country with an aneroid, but they misjudge distances, and their impressions are generally misleading.
824. Having selected the general line of route, what is your next step? According to the length of line to be surveyed, we put surveyors upon it. If there are fixed points which govern the direction of the route, we send some to one and some to another, and we get in a trial survey with all plans and sections.

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825. Do you go over the ground yourself and examine it? As a rule I used to do, but that depends very much upon what is going on. During the last few years I, being Engineer for Trial Surveys, was given the full charge of the permanent surveys, and it became my duty to get up the whole of the plans and sections, and I have therefore had a large office staff to supervise, as well as the field staff.

826. Before working surveys are made, is there an engineer of standing goes over the line to examine it? Before the final survey is made. There is not a single line that I have not examined myself. No final survey is completed until it is worked up in such a way, cross levels all over it, that it is perfectly easy to be sure you have got the best line. No portion of a survey is staked out without my instructions, every portion of the central line of all permanent surveys is laid down on the plan in this office by me before any surveyor has authority to stake out a single chain of it.

828. *Mr. Mills.*] When is the lock-spitting done? That follows the permanent survey. The line is not lock-spitted until the final pegs are in.

829. Not until it has been adopted as a route? No.

830. *Mr. Coyle.*] With regard to the instruments used by your staff, do they belong to the department or to themselves? To themselves.

831. Is there any allowance made to them? £200 a year, equipment allowance, is supposed to cover everything.

832. Does that include provisions? No.

833. What salary do the field officers receive? From £250 to £400.

834. And they have also an allowance of £200 when in the field to cover camp equipment? Yes.

835. Tools, and all that is necessary? Yes.

836. They can make no further charge against the Government? No.

837. *Mr. Waller.*] What tools do they require? They require only two or three axes and a few spades and shovels. The lock-spitting is done by contract afterwards. The actual value of the tools and cooking utensils required is very small.

838. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you anything to do with the survey of the land required for railway purposes? Yes.

839. Do you make the survey of the land before it is conveyed to the Crown? Yes. This plan will give you an idea. These boundaries have been surveyed. All that is required is to put on the fence width, such and such ground, and the owner will be supplied with notice.

840. Are the bearings of these straights given to any meridian? No.

841. Is this survey made from a certain meridian? Yes; the magnetic meridian.

842. How is the survey of the land as you pass picked up on the ground? From the pegs as we pass. We survey everything as it exists.

843. Suppose fences do not exist on the ground? We have the pegs and marked trees to refer to. I supply every railway surveyor with the parish maps, showing every portion he has to go through. These have all the survey information upon them, and give him every information, to enable him to fix it on the ground.

844. Is there one general meridian carried through each survey, or does each surveyor adopt his own meridian? I do not care anything at all about meridians. We survey things as they exist. We have had no trouble in reference to the Real Property Act, and I have been dealing with these cases for years now.

845. Do you know if the titles to land acquired for railway purposes are under Torrens' Act? That I cannot say. If we get one distance from the centre to the corner that is the only requirement we have to meet for the Land Titles Office. They ask for that always, as far as we can give it to them, and we supply it if it is possible to obtain it. I look upon the land part of this business as being outside of our work, and it takes up the time of experienced surveyors, which could be used to greater advantage than in looking for boundary marks. I would prefer that the time of the surveyor should be occupied, say, in knocking 10 feet off a cutting, or in reducing the expense of the work in other directions.

846. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you consider that the appointment of inspecting engineer is necessary? Certainly not.

847. Do you consider the number of official heads of branches now in existence necessary? They are not necessary at the present time.

848. Do you consider that the appointment of an officer to the position of Assistant Engineer-in-Chief would be the means of having business well conducted, and that it would enable a number of official heads to be done away with? I think so. The official heads when I arrived here were the Engineer-in-Chief, the Chief Assistant Engineer, and the Chief Draftsman—those were all. Under the same arrangement the business could be as well done now. The Chief Assistant-Engineer could combine the duties of Inspecting-Engineer and Engineer for Trial Survey, as well as those of office engineer. Below him would come the chief draftsman, who would supervise the drafting now carried out in Mr. Whitton's office, and also in this office. That is the way the business would be done in any private establishment.

849. Is there any officer now holding such a position in the service, as in the event of the death or absence from illness of the Engineer-in-Chief, would by reason of his present official status naturally succeed him? No; the office might be claimed by several.

850. Do you think if there was such an appointment as that of Chief Assistant Engineer the officer occupying that position should be a man qualified to succeed to the office of Engineer-in-Chief, or to act for that officer in his absence? Decidedly; the appointment should be made on the understanding that the officer should be so qualified. It was an appointment which existed until the retirement of Mr. Mason; from that time the office has not been filled up.

851. *Mr. Mills.*] If a few railway or trial surveys were required in the future, what provision would there be for making them if the whole of the present staff were disbanded? It appears to me that the demand for railway surveys in the future is not likely to be large; and it would be easy to pick out from the present staff a sufficient number of competent men to make each survey as it is required—men who are competent to have the work left in their own hands; but if the Engineer-in-Chief were not satisfied with their report, plans, and sections, he could send out the Chief Assistant Engineer to look after the business. I have already recommended that the services of some should be retained.

852. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your reason for thinking it is unnecessary to have inspecting engineers? I think the Engineer-in-Chief should have sufficient confidence in the man whom he employs as district engineer to carry out the work. The district engineer is really responsible for the bulk of the work, and if there is some particular thing which the inspecting engineer is compelled to look to, there may be many other things defective.

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853. *Mr. Mills.*] You think there should be more individual responsibility thrown upon competent men? No engineer should be placed in charge of a contract if the Engineer-in-Chief had not full confidence in him.

854. *Mr. Waller.*] In the event of any disagreement between the contractor and the district engineer, there would be the Engineer-in-Chief, or the Chief Assistant Engineer to settle the matter. In all other cases do you think that the district engineer ought to be competent to act? Thoroughly. He ought not to be there unless he is competent.

855. Does the present system put man over man, and after all the responsibility rests with the first? Yes.

856. What is the number of the staff you have employed now? The office staff consists of twelve.

857. What are they? Draftsmen who are finishing up the working plans and sections, and taking out quantities.

858. Your field staff consists of twenty-six? Yes.

859. And six cadets? Yes.

860. *Mr. Mills.*] As the surveyors send in their work, is it drafted here? Yes, most of it.

861. Do the surveyors come down and plot their own work in the office? Only upon the completion of a survey while they are waiting, pending their going out on the next job.

862. Do the surveyors plot their own field work, or do the draftsmen do it? We plot the whole of the levels here; everything in connection with the sections is finished here. I let the surveyors sometimes plot in the field and send their work in in pencil here to be finished up. We have allowed them to plot their own work when they come in; but that is not a part of their duty.

863. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that the system of recording and transmitting papers between the different offices could be simplified as far as your office is concerned? I think so; if I had one clerk or a lad, all my correspondence could come to me direct. Mr. Whitton has always had sufficient confidence in me to feel that the work is going on as he wishes that it should; and if there is anything which it is necessary should be referred to him I always do refer it.

864. What is the present routine? All reports and journals go to the Engineer-in-Chief; and when marked off by Mr. Quodling to me the papers come to me.

865. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it the fact that sometimes the Engineer-in-Chief never sees the correspondence at all? It is not unlikely. All that it goes to that office for is to be recorded, and then marked "Mr. Palmer." I note on this that I have sent instructions; but what the instructions are they do not know, because they are in my letter-book.

866. *Mr. Waller.*] What correspondence? Everything from the time the surveyor leaves the office until he comes back to it is done under directions which he receives from me.

867. If it is thought necessary that a record should be kept at the head office would this plan meet the requirements of the case—that the correspondence from the surveyors should come to you first, and that you should deal with it and then note on it to the head office that you had dealt with it on such a day and in such a manner? I should think so. It would be sufficient anywhere else. If this were my private business I should not do more.

868. Suppose an application for leave of absence were made by one of your officers what course would it take? I should forward it direct to my superior officer, the Engineer-in-Chief. I have a paper of that sort on my table now. It is marked 86/5,119. I forwarded it to the Engineer-in-Chief on the 15th of November; he sent it on to the Under Secretary on the 30th November; the Under Secretary submits it to the Minister on the 1st December; it is marked as having been approved by the Minister on the 11th December; it was forwarded by the Under Secretary to the Commissioner on the 13th December; it was forwarded the same day by the Commissioner to the Engineer-in-Chief; and it was returned to me by the Engineer-in-Chief on the 14th December.

869. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you find that the use of stencil-plates for title printing curtails the work? Yes; considerably.

870. Are there cases where you have to repeat the names of railways scores of times? Yes, if you see ornamental work on plans it is an indication that the man has not much to do.

871. You approve of the use of stencil plates? Decidedly.

872. Are you satisfied with keeping the plans and sections in rolls? Yes, as original documents.

873. When you have done with them as working plans? Then they are lithographed and kept in sheet form.

874. Do you think that for water openings to be constructed of timber, from the smallest (say) 8 feet or 10 feet up to the extreme limit of span, should be made from standard drawings? They have those in the Head Office.

875. Only up to 26 feet? They have made very few bridges over that. There are 40 feet trusses, but they are very few. It would be easy to lithograph a few of those.

876. In connection with station buildings, are there a large number required of the different classes? Yes.

877. Do you not think it would be very desirable to have lithographed standard drawings of each, and to use them rather than make special drawings of each? Certainly.

878. Would not the same thing apply in a greater degree to such structures as goods sheds, of which there may be half a dozen classes? Yes, up to certain dimensions.

879. Would the only objection that could be made to that be as to the foundations? Yes; the superstructure is the same from formation level.

880. Also to engine sheds, engine pits, and other structures? Yes, lithographed standard drawings might be used with advantage in all such cases.

881. Might they be used to a larger extent than they are? I have seen very little of the work in the other office lately. I cannot say much as to what they are doing there now.

882. *Mr. Waller.*] Would the difference in the contour of the ground make it desirable in any case to lay the standard drawings aside and make special plans? I should make the standard drawings available for everything above formation level.

883. Could the details, in other respects, be dealt with in each case? The standard drawing would not be affected by the ground level.

884. *Mr. Coyle.*] And would the same remark apply to the station buildings and engine sheds? Yes.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

Chairman—MR. T. F. WALLER,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE,

MR. J. Y. MILLS.

Mr. H. Palmer re-examined:—

Mr.
H. Palmer.
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885. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to your examination of yesterday as to the number of surveyors who are awaiting instructions, for whom you will have no work at the close of the year, will you kindly give us the names of each, and the salaries? A. Francis, £100; A. Vine, £250; H. Hardy, £350; J. Carter, £250; C. P. Hogg, £350; W. J. Millner, £300; T. Kennedy, junior, £250; H. E. Martin, assistant surveyor, £150; O. Lloyd, £300; E. Thornbury, £300; S. Wells, £300; W. Dyer, £300.

886. Will you have any work for these gentlemen at the end of the year? No, not with our present instructions.

887. Can you tell us when you think the other surveyors, now in the field, will come in? Some will be in in May, and the balance I think—one can never tell how many deviations may be asked for—the balance by the end of June. The work will be very satisfactorily done if they finish by that time. We have only two surveys in hand, Grafton to the Tweed, and Muswellbrook to Cassilis, upon the permanent surveys of which the staff are now engaged.

888. Who are the officers engaged upon the Grafton to Tweed line, and what are the salaries paid to each? J. Cumming, £350; J. P. Sharkey, £300; F. H. Geisow, £300; G. L. Wilkins, £300; C. H. Caswell, £250; W. A. Bullard, £150, and E. J. Pell, £150, assistant surveyors.

889. When will their work be finished? I anticipate that the whole of that survey will be finished in June. If finished between the first of January and the end of June I shall be quite satisfied. We have completed the first portion, 22 miles. If that had been thrown out by Parliament the probabilities are that the survey would have been instantly stopped. Until the whole line is finished, therefore, they can be kept at work.

890. Will not the work required to complete the plans make it necessary that the surveyors themselves should be kept in the office to do that? No, the office staff does that, that is work which properly belongs to them.

891. *Mr. Mills.*] What are the names of the surveyors employed upon the line from Muswellbrook to Cassilis, and their salaries? C. E. Edwards, £250, and J. J. Jamieson, £250. They are both juniors.

892. When do you anticipate that they will finish? They ought to have their work finished easily in May.

893. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would not the large reduction of thirteen surveyors greatly reduce the drafting work of the office? Yes; but the staff has already been reduced a great deal.

894. This year? Yes. There have been large reductions in the staff through resignations, and men going away to undertake other things. We have really a small staff. The work of the draftsmen now employed is merely dependent upon the work of the surveyors coming in.

895. *Mr. Waller.*] If all the gentlemen whom you have named were let go, how many surveyors would remain upon your staff—would you have any surveyors still left after the twenty-one gentlemen whom you have named have completed their work? Yes.

896. Remaining in the office? Yes.

897. How many? Mr. Melrose is really on the list of surveyors, and also Mr. Walker. Those are the two gentlemen that I mentioned yesterday, one of them as being an officer who has been injured, and one a very old officer. I advised that Mr. Walker should be transferred as a draftsman. He made application to that effect, and he was refused, but there was no intention to send him into the field.

898. If it were advisable to retain some surveyors in connection with the office, which would you recommend should be retained as draftsmen? We have two already named, Mr. Melrose and Mr. Walker. The other two having the longest service are Mr. Hardy and Mr. Hogg.

899. *Mr. Waller.*] Would you propose to retain Mr. Walker and Mr. Melrose for the present? Yes; Mr. Melrose is an excellent draftsman—one of the Royal Engineers' staff. We never know but that at any moment some duty or other requiring the services of a surveyor may arise, and I would therefore recommend that Mr. Walker, Mr. Melrose, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Hardy should be retained. It has been assumed all through in the office that Mr. Melrose and Mr. Walker are really on the office staff. Mr. Hogg would be senior to Mr. Francis in length of service, but I believe he has made arrangements to leave the service, and I therefore name Mr. Francis in his place.

900. Would you recommend that they be transferred to the office staff? I recommend that that should be done temporarily.

901. As regards the draftsmen? I have not recommended any reduction. These men have what is called temporary employment, and there is nothing to prevent the Government from giving them a month's notice whenever the work gets slack. In that respect their position is different from that of the men who are engaged from year to year.

902. As the work terminates, then, you would send in a report to that effect? Yes; I think that is the proper way to deal with the business.

903. How many draftsmen are there in the office? I have twelve on my list, excluding Mr. Walker and Mr. Melrose, who have been on the work all the time.

904. As to the cadets, there are six of them, are there not? Yes.

905. They get £52 a year when they are in the office? Yes.

906. Do they get extra pay when in the field? Yes; they are paid at the rate of 7s. a day, about equivalent to the forman of the chainmen's party—two guineas a week.

907. Are they under you? They are appointed in Mr. Whitton's office. They apply to be forwarded to surveyors. They are merely allowed to join the surveyors' camp as ordinary chainmen, to pick up what knowledge they can.

908. In the event of the field work being over, whom do they go to? If they are prepared to come into my office with the experience they have gained, they have the option of remaining, or if they prefer to go to Mr. Drewett, they can.

909. Have you any work for them in the present state of business in your office? There are only two in it.

910.

910. When the parties return will you have work for them? They will only return when these surveys are finished. I should think not. I consider that the men who are appointed as draftsmen have a prior claim.

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911. Will you have work for them on their return? I have no present work in view.

912. We notice that there are six cadets on our list. When in the field you say they receive two guineas a week, and when out of the field £52 a year. There are two cadets in Mr. Drewett's department? One of them has made application to go up to the Tweed, where there happens to be work.

913. We should be glad to learn how these appointments are made? I do not think I ever recommended one.

914. Are you aware if there is a lease for your offices at the Mutual Provident Society's buildings? Yes, for five years, dating from the time of the Garden Palace fire. It took place in September, 1882.

915. Do you know the terms upon which the gentlemen on the temporary staff enter the service? I believe they are appointed on salary at the rate of so much per annum, payable monthly. It is an understood thing throughout the department that the services of such officers can be dispensed with at a month's notice at any time and it has been done before.

916. When was that? The old staff of surveyors and district engineers was dispensed with at a month's notice in 1871.

917. Was any compensation given to the officers at that time? None whatever.

918. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have all these temporary officers been appointed since 1871? All of whom you are speaking of; now have been re-appointed since 1871. I have been in the service since 1867, the majority of them have had much less service than that.

919. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you keep a time-book in your office? I do.

920. What system do you adopt for showing that the time-book has been examined by you. Suppose I came into office in your absence, how could I ascertain that? I leave that to the man I treat as chief draftsman; he looks after that. I look over it every now and again.

921. What system does he adopt? He is never there later than 9 o'clock, he is always there and sees every man come in.

922. Have you not adopted a system of initialling the book to show you have examined it? No, the book has only been in use a week or two.

923. Do you consider that it would be a better system that you should initial the book yourself? I think it would; but I always know as a matter of fact if the men do or do not come punctually. I consider the time-book a very necessary thing. Before the rule respecting it came into existence I used to be complaining every day about non-attendance.

924. Do you find it a great advantage to have a time-book? Yes, I think I have recommended one verbally for years.

925. Suppose any gentleman in your department desired to leave before the ordinary hour, to whom would he apply? To me.

926. If you gave leave what course would be adopted? They would enter it in the book, and the entry "by leave" would be initialled by Mr. Thomas. You will see that that has been done.

927. *Mr. Coyle.*] As to those 600 or 700-miles of railway to which you directed our attention the other day, will you state in what condition the working plans and sections are now? The working sections are all graded, the quantities computed and disposed in this form, *referring to plan*. They are really complete in pencil; they are exactly in the position which would enable you to call for tenders for them now.

928. And the plans? They are even more forward. They are all penned in and worked up, with the exception of areas of land to be resumed. It is better to leave that incomplete until it is absolutely determined that the land shall be reclaimed. Before the contracts are called for it is necessary to have a plan to resume the land. It would be no use finishing up plans of resumption proclamations, if the thing is to remain in obedience.

929. Do I understand that as soon as the line is proclaimed the land is taken by the proclamation? Yes.

930. And in adjusting the price of this land at a subsequent time the owner could claim interest from the date of the proclamation? That I doubt, if he had not been served with a notice.

931. As a matter of fact does the Government acquire the land by proclamation? The proclamation is not made until the plan has been approved by both Houses of Parliament.

932. Suppose that this line is not constructed for five years to come. If the land were to be proclaimed now would the Government have to pay interest from the date of proclamation up to the date when they actually required the land, is not that so? I do not think it is, unless the notice were served on the owners. The proclamation notice would not be served until after the line has been approved of by Parliament. We never take the proclaimed plan in hand until the line has been approved.

933. Suppose that nothing more were done to these plans and sections, and that it should not become necessary to construct the line for the next three or four years, are they now in such a condition that there would be no difficulty in any other officer completing them at that date? There would not be the least difficulty. They are as plain as anything can possibly be.

934. Are all the field books and level books kept on an uniform system? Yes.

935. I do not notice any water openings or culverts on this section? They are not determined until everything is finished. They are generally determined from notes we have by Mr. Whitton.

936. Does the surveyor estimate what he considers necessary? Yes, but that is not always acted upon. Lately Mr. Whitton has not been content with the surveyors notes as to what water ways are required, and before calling for tenders he has sent a special officer over the line with the worked up drawings to get his notes again as to what should be the water openings. I have always advocated that it is better that the district engineer should have more to do with the fixing of these while the work is in progress, than that they should be fixed before.

937. As a matter of fact do you know that a very large number of alterations are made in the dimensions of water openings by the engineers while the line is under construction? It is often necessary to reduce or increase them.

938. Then do I understand you to say that no loss could occur through these plans remaining in their present condition, even assuming that you yourself were not in the public service when required, and that your department was not in existence at the time when it should be necessary to act upon them?

Yes;

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Yes; I cannot see that any inconvenience or loss of time can arise. I should not, were I to remain in my position, proceed with these plans beyond this stage until the line was authorized by Parliament.

939. *Mr. Waller.*] Why would you not finish them further now? Because it is very likely that they may be liable to alteration, and they could be more easily altered in their present stage and finished as required than if they were finished up now. If finished up now they would have to be obliterated altogether.

940. Do you consider that there would be a saving of money in not finally finishing the plans now? Quite so. If I thought there was any object to be gained by finishing them. I should have put all these surveyors on to them now.

941. Considerable stress has been laid upon the amount of time which is taken up in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief in making copies of papers, reports, and other documents relative to trial surveys for Parliament. Are the copies, so far as concerns your office, made in your office, or do you send the original documents over to the Engineer-in-Chief's office? All that I send are copies of letters taken from my books of instructions. There are not many. Those returns are chiefly prepared in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and they send over to me to complete anything by supplying copies of instructions from my letter-books.

942. If plans are required to accompany these returns, are they made in your office? Yes; there have not been many plans called for.

943. *Mr. Coyle.*] Can you give us an estimate of the cost of constructing all the lines, something between 600 and 700 miles, the working surveys of which you have completed? The vote, I think was £11,000,000.

944. Has there been an estimate prepared for each line? Yes; you will find it in the Loan Bill of 1884.

945. What would be the actual cost of the survey work for those £11,000,000 worth of lines? There was a return made up for the House sometime ago. Everything for this service is taken out of the Loan Vote.

946. Would the expense of these surveys be about £40,000 a year for the last two years? Speaking roughly, that would be about it.

947. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you give the whole cost of trial and permanent surveys for lines that have not yet been authorized by Parliament to be constructed? Yes.

948. And the estimated cost of these lines? Yes.

949. *Mr. Waller.*] Before the great rush of railway work which commenced somewhere about 1879, your office, I understand, was not in existence. My office came into existence in 1874 or 1875. At that time the main trunk lines were being pushed on more rapidly than they had been previously, and there were surveyors at work on all the different lines without any head of the Survey Department. All their work was coming into this office, and all drafting work was being done in the ordinary rooms, under the supervision of the Chief Draftsman.

950. Who is he? Mr. Drewett. I was then placed in charge of all the surveyors, and still the drafting work was done in this office in the same way as it was when we were in those small houses, before the new offices were built. It became necessary to take other offices, and I think I started with a staff of about five, and from that time the staff went on increasing until the main trunk lines were finished. The first influx of work was when branch lines were started, and the first big loan was authorized in 1881; it included the lines from Homebush to Newcastle, Sydney to Wollongong, Goulburn to Cooma, Murrumburrah to Blayney, and others. The whole of the survey work for that was on the eve of completion at the time of the Garden Palace fire. A lot of plans were lost then, and a good deal of work had to be re-surveyed.

951. *Mr. Coyle.*] Can you form an estimate of the loss through plans being destroyed in the Garden Palace fire? I believe an estimate was prepared. After that batch of railway surveys were completed, there was a large reduction made in the staff. It was considered that there was not going to be any more work; but Mr. Secretary Wright came forward with these large extensions of railways, including lines to the extent of £11,000,000, which necessitated a lot of trial surveys. That kept us going until 1884, when we commenced the permanent surveys. During the last two years all that work has been done.

952. Previous to your appointment to the head of the survey staff, what system was adopted? For the most part each party was responsible for its own work, and did it under direction from the head office, or in some cases from the direction of the District Engineer who was in that part of the country where the survey was being carried on.

953. Looking at the number of miles of line already surveyed, but not authorised, do you consider that it would be unnecessary to re-establish the staff, which it is proposed shall be dispensed with, and do you think that the staff remaining will be able to do the work as it was done under Mr. Drewett? I think that a sufficient number of thoroughly competent surveyors should be kept, who could be trusted to do their work without supervision, under instructions from the head of the office. There can be no difficulty in completing the plans under the Engineer-in-Chief.

954. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many of such officers would you consider it advisable to keep? There is work for a certain number up to the end of June; then their services will be dispensed with if they are not required. It will be seen during the next six months how many should be kept. To my mind, there is no prospect of any survey work beyond this. I have no hint of any.

955. Is the grading of the line done by you? Yes, in every case, for all sections.

956. So that practically you hand over these working drawings to the construction department ready for lithographing? Yes. From the date of a trial survey of a railway in any part of the country, from the time it is sent to me to look after it until the plan is sent over by me for lithographing, the whole thing is in my hands really, and I consider it is the bulk of the work of the department.

957. *Mr. Waller.*] Do I understand that you think that the Chief Assistant Engineer could attend to the work now performed by Mr. Drewett, and the work now performed by the Inspecting Engineer? Yes, he could with the Chief Draftsman?

958. *Mr. Palmer.*] Will you permit me to say that, in speaking yesterday morning of surveys now in hand, I omitted to mention that Messrs. F. E. Wickham and E. M. Hixson, both assistant surveyors in receipt of a salary of £150, are engaged in making the trial survey, and as each length is approved the permanent survey of a proposed line from Cobarr to Wilcannia in anticipation of that extension receiving Parliamentary approval? This survey should be completed by the 30th of next June. The only other survey in hand is that of a proposed route for a line of railway from Penrith to Rylstone, *via* the Colo Valley. This survey is being made by Mr. Townsend. He was previously employed in the Existing

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Lines Branch, and, after volunteering to make this survey, was instructed to carry it out by the Commissioner for Railways, but was placed temporarily under my instructions. This survey will be completed next February, when Mr. Townsend will have two or three months' occupation on his plans, and on completing everything in connection with this work, I believe he expects to resume his duties in Mr. Cowdery's branch.

Mr.
H. Palmer.
22 Dec., 1886.

[The Commissioners proceeded to the Department of the Commissioner for Railways.]

959. *Mr. Mills.*] We have called upon you, Mr. Goodchap, in pursuance of the commission which we hold from the Honorable the Minister for Public Works, empowering us to make enquiry, and to report to him as to the working of the Department in regard to matters specified in the letter of which you have no doubt received a copy.

Mr. C. A.
Goodchap.
22 Dec., 1886.

960. *Mr. Goodchap.*] I have already given instructions to the Secretary for Railways, who is immediately charged with the administration of the office staff, to prepare all information which may be necessary to enable you to form a judgment in the matter. I believe that plans showing the disposition of the rooms and of the office staff have been got ready. I noticed that there was one word in the minute of the Minister which seemed to place some limit upon your enquiry in regard to the Railway Department—that was the word “administrative”—and I therefore asked the Minister as to the extent to which he intended the enquiry should apply. I understood from the Minister that it was his intention that the enquiry should apply to the office staff as distinguished broadly from the field staff, for in one sense the traffic branch and all other branches of the Department of Railways may be said to be administrative.

961. *Mr. Waller.*] We so understand it.

962. *Mr. Goodchap.*] Then I think the instructions given to the Secretary are sufficient to obtain for you the fullest information.

963. *Mr. Mills.*] Is there any suggestion which you can make to assist us in the enquiry?

964. *Mr. Goodchap.*] By the wish of the Minister I have for the last two months been devoting my attention to the subject of retrenchment; in fact the reduction in the amount of the traffic has forced the subject upon my consideration. As our Department is one in which the amount of work to be done fluctuates, it necessarily follows that when the work falls off the staff must be diminished, and increased when the traffic increases. In a very large degree we have been reducing our staff everywhere proportionately during the last eighteen months. I do not know whether you will find that there is room for further retrenchment, but all information bearing upon that point as to the amount of work, the number of persons employed, the manner in which they do their work, the quality of it, I may say the recording and transmission of papers—will be at your disposal.

965. *Mr. Waller.*] As the head of the Department do you think that the system of registering and transmitting papers in vogue is the best which can be adopted? Can it be simplified in any way?

966. *Mr. Goodchap.*] I inaugurated the system of records here, but necessarily from my position, I have not had much to do with that in recent years. You will have the best opportunity of becoming acquainted with the subject from the heads of the branches. The system of keeping stores and stationery and railway and tramway tickets in this office which was suitable some years ago has been outgrown, and it occurred to me that it might give place to a simpler one. The Minister has now before him a scheme by which a large number of the staff of this office might be dispensed with consequent upon the distribution being from the stores of the Railway Department proper, and the tickets, under certain restrictions and regulations from the Government Printing Office. With a little assistance we think that the machinery already in existence at the railway stores will suffice to do the whole business.

967. *Mr. Mills.*] May we expect that you will avail yourself of your power to act with us as a commissioner while we go through your Department?

968. *Mr. Goodchap.*] If you will kindly consider how very full my time is occupied and that I have myself in hand an inquiry into the field staff, I shall be glad if you will relieve me of the duty. If you desire to obtain any information from me I shall be happy to afford it to the fullest extent, and Mr. Vernon, who is intimately acquainted with the management of the office staff will give you all the information you require.

969. *Mr. Mills.*] Have the estimates for your Department been made up for the coming year?

970. *Mr. Goodchap.*] We are waiting the result of the inquiry to which I have referred and of the investigation which you have in hand. Whether the scheme of retrenchment which has been formulated with reference to the distribution of tickets and stationery shall be taken up by you or not I leave to you to decide.

971. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you made any calculation as to what the effect of that retrenchment would be?

972. *Mr. Goodchap.*] I think that it would effect a saving of over £1,000 per annum immediately.

973. *Mr. Waller.*] Is that in salaries?

974. *Mr. Goodchap.*] In salaries; and I am pleased to say that certain offices which would otherwise have to be filled up can be taken by those who would otherwise have to be dispensed with, so that only three will have to retire out of a staff of sixteen who are engaged in the office.

Mr. Donald Vernon was examined.

975. *Mr. Mills.*] What is your position in the department? I am Secretary for Railways.

976. What are your duties? I am charged with all the details connected with the administration of the department and with giving effect to the Commissioner's decisions. It is my duty to see that the conduct of the general business of the department is in accordance with the rules or principles of management which the Commissioner has laid down.

977. Do you find your time fully occupied? Very fully.

978. *Mr. Waller.*] How many branches of the department are there? We have the Accountant's Branch, the Record Branch, the Examiner's Branch, the Corresponding Branch (which I may say is more particularly my own) the Ticket and Stationery Branch, the Land-valuer's Branch—in fact I hardly know where to draw the line.

979-80. *Mr. Mills.*] Also the Engineer for Existing Lines? Yes; and you will understand that those I have mentioned are not in the order of importance, but just as they occurred to me. There is the Engineer for Existing Lines Branch, the Traffic Manager's Branch, the Traffic Auditor's Branch, and the Stores Branch. These are exclusive of the tramways which also are under the Commissioner.

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- Mr. D. Vernon.
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981. Have you different sets of accounts for the tramways? The tramways came under the Commissioner and consequently under myself and the administrative branch here.
982. Is there a Superintendent of Tramways? Yes; and his business is divided among the Tramways Traffic Branch, the Tramways Locomotive Branch, and the Permanent Way Branch.
983. *Mr. Waller.*] Do the accounts all come in here? Yes.
984. *Mr. Mills.*] Will you tell us which of these branches are in this building, and the names of the heads of each? There are Records under Mr. Iredale, the Examiners under Mr. Finigan, and the Corresponding branch under Mr. Richardson.
985. Where are the store rooms? On the basement.
986. For what are they used? Stationery and records.
987. *Mr. Waller.*] Valuable documents? Yes; but the bulk of the books and stationery are not valuable documents.
988. What do they consist of? Books and forms waiting to be issued to the various stations and other offices.
989. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you consider that the rooms are suitable for doing the work of the department in the best manner? They are the best that are available. I do not say that more suitable offices could not be erected, and that more convenient arrangements could not be made.
990. *Mr. Coyle.*] Taking the building as it stands, do you consider that the rooms set apart for the work of this department are the most suitable with reference to their proximity to one another that could be obtained in the building? Those who had the allotment and arrangement of them, no doubt made the best arrangements with the rooms at their disposal.
991. Do you consider that the work could be carried on better if you had your offices more concentrated? I do not think that we suffer very much on that account, what with speaking tubes and telephones we find very little difficulty in communicating with the offices in the various rooms. Certainly it is inconvenient to have the records downstairs. There is a great deal of running up and down stairs on that account which cannot be avoided.
992. Is it practically impossible to re-arrange the space so as to get the record room placed in a more convenient position? We cannot make a more convenient arrangement with the rooms placed at our disposal. If other rooms were placed at our disposal more convenient arrangements might be made; but under existing circumstances we have done the best we could.
993. *Mr. Mills.*] If you were to shift the corresponding branch to the records would that be still more inconvenient? It would, decidedly. The work to be done in the record branch requires a large room.
994. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you consider that you have got a fair staff for the amount of work which has to be performed, or do you think that the staff could be reduced? I consider that the staff are fully worked. I do not see that we could dispense with a single officer.
995. That is taking into consideration the extra hour which the new rules imposed? Yes.
996. What has been the result of that extra hour? It has not made much difference to us because we were never able to do the day's work by 4 o'clock. It has been the common practice of officers of my staff to work until 5 o'clock, and where necessity has arisen often until 6 o'clock, 7 o'clock, and even later.
997. *Mr. Coyle.*] Until the work was finished? Yes; it was of a character which could not be postponed.
998. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the diligence of the employees under your control, are you satisfied that they work in working hours? I am thoroughly satisfied of it, and that from personal knowledge of each man, and from inspection of the work done, each and all work well.
999. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any person on the ground floor having immediate control of all the rooms? No; each room is in charge of a separate officer, who supervises the work of that room.
1000. Are the different clerks in the room subject to him? Yes; he is responsible for seeing that they attend to their duties.
1001. *Mr. Mills.*] What system is employed to enforce attendance? Every branch has its own attendance book.
1002. Each room? As a rule each branch. All the various officers of the branch sign the same book. These books are produced weekly for inspection by me or by the assistant secretary.
1003. What grace do you give them? Every officer is supposed to sign before 9.15 a.m. On inspection of the books you will find that they do not take that margin.
1004. *Mr. Waller.*] If an officer desires to leave during office hours, who gives him permission—the head of the branch or the head of the room? As a rule the head of the branch. The authority of the head of room would not extend to that. As a rule none of the officers leave before 5 o'clock without my sanction; but on exceptional occasions the head of a branch would be quite authorised in permitting an officer to leave a short time earlier. That of course would be as an exceptional thing, but not otherwise.
1005. If a man wanted an hour off on private business? I should expect the head of the branch to inform me. Permission would go from me through the head of the branch to the officer immediately under him.
1006. If you were not available would the Assistant Secretary be available? On exceptional occasions I should consider that he was fully warranted in doing that.
1007. *Mr. Mills.*] Are clerks supposed to sign the book at 5 o'clock and then go? Yes.
1008. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where is the book kept—is it accessible to the officers to sign before 5, or is it brought into the room only at 5? I really could not tell you the position in which the book is placed; but my impression is that it is in charge of the head of each branch, and placed in a convenient position to be signed by the officers when they come in the morning, then removed at 9.15, and replaced for signature in the evening.
1009. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you satisfied that the management now in vogue is sufficiently stringent to keep up discipline in the office? I am quite satisfied.
1010. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system of recording documents? Our records may differ very much from the ordinary records kept in other offices. They are simple enough, but we not only require that a paper shall be recorded when it is received in the office, but we also register the nature of the action taken upon that paper. It has also to be indexed, and the same paper may contain matter which requires three or four index entries. The indexing of records has to be much more elaborate than the mere registering of them in the first instance.
1011. Do you epitomise each subject? Yes. A decision given upon a certain paper may be a decision which will affect future action in a multitude of other cases, and consequently it has to be registered and noted.

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1012. *Mr. Waller.*] Do letters from the public come to this office addressed sometimes to the Minister and sometimes to the Commissioner? Yes.

1013. Perhaps you will describe the course which a letter addressed to the Commissioner will take? It is opened by the Commissioner for Railways, who prefers to open all correspondence so addressed. He reads it and places it in his box which goes to records. After it has been registered it is returned for action, not necessarily to the Commissioner. It may be a matter with which I can deal, and there is no necessity that he should be troubled with it again. It is sent on to the officer to whom it is necessary that it should be referred.

1014. Is there an officer in the record branch who is able to tell when a letter should be sent to you and when to someone else? All the Commissioner's letters come back to me to be dealt with by me or by my assistant.

1015. Does the Secretary then distribute these letters through their proper channels? Precisely; he submits some to the Commissioner, deals with some himself, and refers others to the various branches as the nature of the business may require.

1016. *Mr. Mills.*] What is gained officially by the Commissioner opening all the letters addressed to him? It gives him a knowledge of what business is being done by the department. I am referring now to letters which come to the Commissioner from the public. The great bulk of official correspondence from other branches comes to me. The Commissioner is not troubled with the opening of them.

1017. *Mr. Waller.*] And do you deal with it or distribute it as the case may require. Yes.

1018. Suppose you get a business letter which requires to be submitted to the Minister, does it go to him through the Commissioner or through the Under Secretary for Public Works? All letters addressed to the Minister for Public Works go through the Under Secretary for Public Works.

1019. But in the case of letters from your own department which you think ought to go before the Minister, do they go to him direct through your department or through the Under Secretary for Public Works? They go direct. The Commissioner deals directly with the Minister.

1020. How would letters coming from the Engineer-in-Chief reach the Minister? They would be sent through the Under Secretary for Public Works.

1021. Do they not come here? Yes, they do, but not direct. We get them from the Under Secretary for Public Works after they have been laid before the Minister. Papers as between us and the Minister go direct through the Commissioner; papers between the Engineer-in-Chief and the Minister go to the Under Secretary for Public Works, and from the Under Secretary here.

1022. Do they pass through the Commissioner either coming or going? Yes.

1023. If they did not come to the Commissioner in passing back from the Minister would they in going to the Minister—would he see them one way or the other? Upon all matters affecting the department generally, certainly; but there may be matters relating to construction only which might pass between the Engineer-in-Chief and the Minister through the Under Secretary for Public Works and perhaps not reach the Commissioner.

1024. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are you aware there are any communications from the Engineer-in-Chief to the Minister which do not pass through the Commissioner for Railways either in going or returning? I cannot say as to what may have passed between them. I can only speak as to those things which have reached the Commissioner.

1025. *Mr. Mills.*] You cannot say that they do or that they do not? No.

1026. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any rule in existence by which it is understood that all correspondence from the Engineer-in-Chief for the inspection of the Minister shall have to pass through the Commissioner's office after it has been sent to the Under Secretary? I think some regulation has been formulated providing that the Engineer-in-Chief shall communicate directly with the Minister through the Under Secretary for Public Works without its necessarily coming through the virtual head of the department, who is the Commissioner for Railways.

1027. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you know anything of a minute on the subject by Mr. Wright to a contrary effect—a minute which required that all matters should pass through the Commissioner? I do not recollect any particular minute of Mr. Wright's bearing upon it, but I may say that as a rule I have no doubt that everything does come to the Commissioner sooner or later either from the Minister or from the Under Secretary. I am also aware that as a rule the Engineer-in-Chief refuses to send papers through the Commissioner.

1028. Does he object to it? He does.

1029. Do you know why? No.

1030. Do you think he objects to it because of the delay which he thinks would arise? No. Business would be very much expedited if papers came direct to the Commissioner as in all other cases. They must come to the Commissioner before they can be finally dealt with.

1031. *Mr. Waller.*] So that in your opinion no delay would be caused if such letters came to the Commissioner before going to the Minister? No; it would expedite business. The business of the Railway Department must be done with the knowledge of the Commissioner. He is the head of the department by Act of Parliament, and his assent and approval is absolutely necessary.

1032. *Mr. Mills.*] Would public business be expedited if all communications between the Engineer-in-Chief and the Commissioner were sent direct to you for the Commissioner instead of going through the Under Secretary? It would expedite business to have papers sent direct to the Commissioner instead of his receiving them through a round-about channel—instead of their having first to go to the Under Secretary for Public Works.

1033. *Mr. Waller.*] I understand that the great bulk of the letters from the Engineer-in-Chief for the Minister go to him direct through the Under Secretary for Public Works? They go direct; but also as a rule I have no doubt that all these papers and letters do sooner or later come to the Commissioner, but they do not come to him as direct as they might do.

1034. *Mr. Mills.*] Is their going through the Under Secretary for Public Works so much unnecessary routine? Yes.

1035. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any reason to think that many letters go astray on account of their having to pass through this office? A good many get astray through not coming direct to this office.

1036. Not because they do come through it? Certainly not; quite the reverse.

1037. Do you remember the time when Mr. Rae was Commissioner for Railways? Yes.

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1038. What was the system then ;—did the Engineer-in-Chief communicate direct with the Commissioner ?
Yes ; Mr. Rae was also Under Secretary for Public Works.
1039. In cases where letters from the Engineer-in-Chief are sent to the Minister, do they pass through the Under Secretary's hands ;—I want to know whether the Minister sends them to the Commissioner direct or through the Under Secretary ? He might do either one or the other. Ordinarily letters and papers are brought direct to me by the messenger, but there may be some special paper which may be sent in direct to the Commissioner for Railways.
1040. Under the present system, there being apparently no regular rule as to how letters should go, is there a possibility of letters getting astray which would not arise if they came direct to you ? With regard to papers from the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways I am quite aware that he prefers to send them to the Under Secretary for Public Works, and through him to the Commissioner. I certainly am of opinion that there would be much less risk of letters going astray and a great saving of time if instead of these papers being sent to Public Works they were sent in their proper and direct channel at once—that is, to the Department of the Commissioner for Railways.
1041. Would there be less probability of papers being delayed or lost ? Certainly.
1042. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do not a large number of those communications refer to the construction of railways ?
Yes.
1043. Does the Commissioner take any direct interest in that—does he issue any instructions with reference to it—is his sanction or authority necessary—is it necessary that he should be consulted on matters which refer purely to construction ? Matters connected with construction purely would be dealt with by the Engineer-in-Chief.
1044. *Mr. Mills.*] Has the Commissioner anything to do with the construction of goods sheds or station accommodation before the line is handed over to him complete ? Unless it were specially referred to him by the Minister, the Commissioner would not have much to say on such a matter.
1045. Does he know anything about it until the line is handed over to him complete ? As a rule he would not.
1046. Do you find that many alterations or additions are required to be made after a line has been handed over ? Yes.
1047. Alterations which might have been saved, or additions which might have been made more economically before ? Yes, in my opinion.
1048. *Mr. Coyle.*] That is, if there had been consultation between the departments ? Yes ; that is to say, if those who had to work the traffic with certain facilities were consulted as to their kind and description, there can be no doubt but that in many instances they would be more suitable and convenient than otherwise is possible. If a blacksmith had to make a plough it would only be common sense that he should consult the man who had to use it, as to whether it would be suitable for its purpose. In this case, the ploughman would not be consulted.
1049. *Mr. Mills.*] The Commissioner having a knowledge of the traffic and the appliances necessary to work it, would he be able to advise as to the most suitable and the most economical accommodation required ? Most decidedly.
1050. *Mr. Coyle.*] He having experience in that direction ? The head of the construction branch has had no experience in the working of traffic.
1051. Does the traffic department invariably receive the lines from the construction department in complete working order ? No ; it is not usual to receive them in complete working order. My impression is, that if the Commissioner for Railways were consulted more than is the case in matters of construction of railway yards and railway buildings, they would be handed over in a much more efficient and complete state than is the case at present.
1052. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system of appointment to positions in the department ? It is reported that there is an impression that the departments are overcrowded through appointments being made from political influence—what is the system of appointing persons to the department ? The appointment of salaried officers would require to be approved by the Commissioner, who would submit them for the approval of the Minister. Minor appointments would be made by the Commissioner.
1053. If there are two or three vacancies, how do you proceed to fill them ? As a rule by promotion. Of course we are besieged with applications, and we make the best selection possible. I can only speak for the Railway Department. I do not consider that political influence disturbs our appointments. The Commissioner has virtually the decision of all appointments.
1054. Do you know of any political appointments—cases in which people are sent up to you with instructions to find them work, because they have been recommended by members of Parliament ? No I cannot say that I do.
1055. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any regular system of appointments and promotions in the department ? No appointment is ever made without the approval of the Commissioner for Railways. All appointments are made upon his recommendation where the approval of the Minister is necessary and not without it.
1056. *Mr. Mills.*] Are they made apart from any political influence ? As a rule in filling up a vacancy we select the most suitable man for the place. That is the first consideration. After that we take length of service into account. Strangers are not brought into the department and placed over the heads of officers entitled to promotion already in the service.
1057. *Mr. Waller.*] Would the man next in grade be appointed to a vacancy only on the condition that he was able to fill it ? Yes ; he must be fitted for the place. The position of Assistant Secretary had to be filled the other day. The Superintendent of Stores was appointed to the position because he was the best man. The Minister appointed him on that ground.
1058. In the case of temporary officers, are the appointments sometimes made with or without the concurrence of the Minister ? Occasionally they may be made without the concurrence of the Minister.
1059. In the appointment of permanent officers, would the approval of the Governor and Executive Council be required ? Yes.
1060. May temporary officers be removed at any time by the Minister without compensation ? Yes.
1061. *Mr. Mills.*] What have the Civil Service Board to do with the appointments ? The concurrence of the Board has to be obtained.
1062. Have there been large reductions of the staff during the last twelve months ? No.
1063. Have you, as far as possible, not filled up vacancies ? There is a vacancy at present which has not been filled up.

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1064. Is it contemplated to make reductions in the department? You are referring now merely to the general establishment?
1065. Yes. A change is contemplated with regard to the ticket and stationery branch, by which a saving will be effected—a change in the system of conducting the business.
1066. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there any reductions which you personally can recommend? Nothing beyond what I have said.
1067. Presuming that that is adopted, will not the amount of work in the department be lessened by the removal of the tickets and stationery portion of the business? Yes; it is with the view of saving work that the change is proposed.
1068. Will not that enable you to do away with some of the employes you now have? Certainly.
1069. How many? I think to the extent of four or five hands.
1070. Will their services be dispensed with? Not necessarily, because four additional officers are urgently required at the present time in the Traffic Audit Branch, and we have refrained from filling them up until we could see whether we could save the appointment of new officers by rearranging the work. I hope that provision will be made for some of these four or five hands in place of making new appointments.
1071. If you remove four or five hands from the position in which they now are into another branch, are the positions to which they will be removed such as require to be filled? Yes.
1072. Would their salary in the new positions be the same, or greater, or less? So far as the new offices are concerned, the persons appointed would have to be content to take whatever pay was attached to them. I cannot say exactly what that might be.
1073. Would it be an increase upon what the officers are now receiving? Decidedly not.
1074. Probably a decrease? Yes.
1075. Beyond the transfer of four or five men to prevent the necessity of making new appointments, do you see any possibility, under existing circumstances, of making any reductions? No, I do not, and I have gone very carefully through each department.
1076. *Mr. Coyle.*] In the event of any office in the department becoming vacant during the year, will it be necessary to refill it? Yes; already we have had to keep a temporary hand at work.
1077. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find that your business grows and increases? Yes.
1078. That, I presume, is caused by the opening of additional lines of railway? Yes; the work increases every day.
1079. Have you any cadets in the department? Yes.
1080. How are they appointed? In accordance with regulations which are drawn up for the purpose.
1081. *Mr. Coyle.*] I presume they are only in the engineering branch? Yes; the permanent way and the locomotive branches.
1082. *Mr. Mills.*] Only in the professional branch? Yes.
1083. Who appoints them? The Commissioner.
1084. Do they receive pay at once? Yes; they have to pass certain examinations, then they are admitted on probation at a nominal salary of £2 per month, for the first six months. At the end of that time, if the head of the office reports that the cadet has shown aptitude for the work, and if he has conducted himself satisfactorily, he is appointed a cadet at a salary £50 per annum, for the next six months. After that, he receives an annual increment of £20 until the maximum of his class is reached, when his salary is £150 per annum.
1085. *Mr. Waller.*] Are they classed as temporary officers until they reach the maximum, or permanent? Their services can be dispensed with by the Commissioner for Railways. They are not appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.
1086. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are they being trained for higher offices in the department? Yes.
1087. *Mr. Mills.*] How many of them are there? The number to which we are supposed to limit ourselves is sixteen. I cannot at the present moment say what the number is exactly.
1088. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you approve of the system of appointing cadets? I do.
1089. *Mr. Mills.*] And of paying them at once? Yes; the payment at first is nominal.
1090. *Mr. Waller.*] What sort of duties do they perform? They are attached to the architectural branch and the permanent way branch, and the mechanical branch of the locomotive department. These have to serve a certain amount of time in the workshops; and afterwards a certain amount of time in the head office.
1091. Do they pay any premium? No.
1092. Do you give them articles at the expiration of what might be called their apprenticeship? No.
1093. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of the community are they usually taken from; do they come from the well-to-do class? We make no distinctions. All that we require is that the candidate shall pass the preliminary examination.
1094. Who nominates the candidates in the first instance—who brings them to the notice of the Commissioner? Sometimes the lads come themselves, sometimes their friends bring them.
1095. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there a stated time for making these appointments, or are they like other appointments in that respect? No; there are generally more candidates than there is room for; and consequently there is no difficulty in filling up vacancies as they may occur.
1096. Have you a list of applicants to which you refer when a vacancy falls in? When a vacancy does occur then the list of applicants will be referred to.
1097. In some companies—the Mutual Provident Society, for example—they advertise when they have a vacancy, that applications will be received up to a certain date, and then they chose the fittest. Do you give any such notice as that? We find no necessity for that. We simply refer to the list of candidates whose names we have noted.
1098. How then do you decide? Other things being equal, the candidates who applied first would receive the appointment to the first vacancy.
1099. Would you make inquiries about him? Yes; and it would be absolutely necessary that he should pass the examination.
1100. *Mr. Coyle.*] After his apprenticeship, I suppose he is drafted into the service as vacancies occur? They are required to spend a certain amount of time in the field, and so to acquire a knowledge of practical work. As vacancies occur they are drafted into the service.

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1101. Does the limit of sixteen apply to the whole of the Existing Lines Branch? Yes.
1102. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you including the Engineer-in-Chief's department? No.
1103. As regards the rooms, you have four or five clerks in one room, and so many more in another; do you think it would be an advantage to the head of a branch that he should have all his clerks immediately under his personal supervision? Yes, I should prefer my staff under my own eye as far as practicable, and not distributed into more rooms than possible.
1104. *Mr. Mills.*] If the stationery and tickets were removed from the fire-proof rooms below would they be available for the storing away of plans and valuable documents? Yes; that would be one advantage from the change.
1105. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would you require to retain the use of all three rooms? We should certainly require two for the purpose of storing valuable documents which are now hampering us in other directions. I am not sure about the third; we might be able to dispense with that; but I cannot say positively because I am not quite clear as to its suitability for a certain class of work. We are much in need of room; and if one of these rooms were found to be suitable we could easily appropriate it. Perhaps it would not be light enough for drafting or clerical work. We might perhaps be able to do with two of them for storing records.
1106. What chiefly are the nature of these records? Papers from the Record Office, and various forms and returns which we have to keep bound.
1107. Are the contracts for lines under construction lodged with you? Yes, as a rule we keep them.
1108. What other documents have you of similar value to such papers as contracts? We have important plans and other documents from some of our engineering offices. Our own records are most important papers.
1109. But would they have the same value as contracts or certain plans? No; the bonds we keep in the safe.
1110. How much room should you absolutely require for the valuable records of your own department? I should be content with the two smaller ones.
1111. *Mr. Waller.*] How are the stationery and such like stores supplied? By requisitions on the Colonial Storekeeper and the Government Printer.
1112. By whom are they made out? By the officer in charge of each branch.
1113. How are they made out, single or in duplicate? I should prefer to ask the officer in charge as to that. They require my approval before they are sent on to the Colonial Storekeeper. Of course a record must be kept in each branch of all requisitions sent out, and of the various descriptions of books and forms taken in.
1114. Is there any debit against the department as to the quantity supplied? Of course we debit ourselves with quantity and value.
1115. When the pens, paper, ink, and other stationery requisites reach the various rooms, under whose charge are they? The officer who may be in charge of the room.
1116. Do you supply everything required for the working of the office from the stores branch? Yes.
1117. Is there any check upon the distribution of these stores in the rooms? No further check than the supervision of the officers in charge of the rooms. If a certain number of books were supplied, they would be filled up, and then more would be applied for, and so when the supply of paper was exhausted more would be applied for.
1118. Have you ever heard any head of a room complain that the quantity of material used was too great? My attention has not been drawn to anything of that sort.
1119. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you any idea of the value of the stores per annum supplied in that way? I cannot tell you just now; but I should have no difficulty in getting the information for you.
1120. *Mr. Waller.*] Is your letter-paper and note-paper for ordinary correspondence supplied in loose sheets? Yes.
1121. Double or single sheets? Double.
1122. Do you use double sheet where the length of the letter is only sufficient to occupy a single sheet? It would depend very much on the style of the letter. In many cases such as replies to applications for employment, acknowledgment of letters received, and licenses to sell tram tickets—in all such cases we should use a single sheet. The more important letters of the department would be written on a double sheet.
1123. Is there any objection against using a single sheet where the matter of the letter does not occupy a double sheet? I do not see any objection to it, the cost involved would be a mere bagatelle as far as we are concerned.
1124. Have you ever seen the paper sent out in pads, foolscap size? You remove each sheet as you write the letter; and the rest are kept clean? Yes; I should say that in letters where a single sheet would do we use the single sheet.
1125. If the paper were supplied in pads would not it be less likely to be wasted than when supplied in loose sheets? I do not really think it would make much difference, either in regard to waste or anything else. If a man were inclined to waste paper, he would do it whether the sheet were loose or whether it were taken from a pad. I have not found that paper as at present supplied is wasted by becoming dirty.
1126. Is your paper all headed? Yes.
1127. Would there be any objection to adopting the single sheet instead of the double? None whatever.
1128. And if the letter fills more than the sheet which has the heading on it, would you use "followers," that is to say, sheets without the heading? Yes; it is much more convenient that letters should be written on one side of the sheet only, and I see no objection to use of followers.
1129. Are you debited with the value of the goods received? I have no doubt we are, but I have no knowledge of what records are kept by the Colonial Storekeeper.
1130. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are any of the professional officers of the department allowed to engage in private practice? Not with the knowledge or consent of the Commissioner.
1131. Is there any regulation or rule to the contrary? It is an understood thing that officers in the Civil Service should not engage in private business, but whether that would extend to private work being undertaken by professional men at home, I could not say.
1132. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you now ascertained the value of the stationery supplied for this year up to date? Yes; £2,490; that is, for paper, blotting paper, pencils, pens, envelopes, &c.

1133. Does that include drawing paper? No; nor printed forms, which are obtained from the Government Printing Office.
1134. Are the requisitions made out in duplicate? Yes; we keep the duplicate in a pigeon-hole.
1135. Would it not be better to keep them in a guard book? Yes.
1136. Is the form produced the form which has always been in use in making requisitions? No; it has been introduced during the last twelve months. The requisition has now to be endorsed with the approval of the Minister.
1137. Do you obtain your supplies twice a year? Yes.
1138. Do you think it is advisable to get in such large supplies as that involves, considering the storage room you have to find for them? Is it an advantage that you are able to make your requisitions only half-yearly; it is no particular advantage to us.
1139. Would you have more accommodation for other matters, if you had not to store such large supplies? Less room would be taken up; but I do not know that it takes up a serious amount of room now.
1140. Do you think that there would be a probable reduction in the quantity used, if you could order stationery more frequently? We should not use a less quantity in the course of the year.

Mr.
D. Vernon.
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THURSDAY, 23 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:

J. Y. MILLS, Esq., | T. F. WALLER, Esq.
J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE, Esq.

Mr. John William Drewitt was further examined:—

1141. *Mr. Waller.*] Are your officers paid monthly? Their pay-sheet is made out every month.
1142. Where is it made out? In Mr. Quodling's office. A time-sheet is sent down a few days before the end of the month. This shows the attendance of every officer, and it is signed by me. Upon that the salaries are made out for my department.
1143. Is there no further checking after it goes from you? I think not, unless it is checked in the chief clerk's office.
1144. What has it to be checked for? All sheets for payment must go through the chief clerk's office. He sends on the pay-sheets to the Treasury I believe.
1145. Does your time-sheet show the number of days each officer has worked? Yes.
1146. And the amounts due? No.
1147. Would it not be a simpler method that the two things should be shown on one sheet? Perhaps it would.
1148. When your time-sheet goes to Mr. Quodling what is done with it? They make out the pay-sheet from it, and the officers are paid.
1149. Is there any objection to having that work done in your office, and to your signing it and sending it in complete? I see no objection.
1150. Would it be a saving of labour? Probably it would if it had not to be done over again. I believe the whole of these accounts are kept from orders given by the Treasury Branch and by the Auditor-General. I think they make up these forms.
1151. Will you send us a copy of the time-sheet and the pay-sheet? Yes.

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Mr. Alexander Richardson was examined:—

1152. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in this office? I am Assistant Secretary.
1153. And your duties? My duties are to work up matters in connection with the Railway Department, and the correspondence of the office, as far as ever I can, but when matters reach a certain point where I can go no further, I pass them on then to the Secretary or Commissioner for further action.
1154. Do you procure the information you know will be required? Yes. No paper is allowed to go beyond me without my sending on every paper in the department which is required in connection with it. By means of the records I deal with it as far as I can, and when I can deal with it no longer, and I find that it is a matter which requires Mr. Vernon's judgment, or the approval of the Commissioner, then I pass the papers on.
1155. Do you mean all the correspondence? Everything comes up to me from records.
1156. When—daily? Yes—hourly.
1157. Am I right in supposing that you mean that all letters that come in to-day will come to you? Yes, when once recorded, no matter what it is.
1158. Then what do you do? I then take any action upon the paper that may be necessary.
1159. Do you send the letters to the proper officers for them to report upon them? Yes.
1160. And do they return them to you? They return them to me.
1161. Letters which should go immediately to the Commissioner or through the Secretary? I have here two boxes, one for the Commissioner and one for the Secretary. If Mr. Vernon is not too busy he sees to the Commissioner's papers, and does all he can with them. He may say he will deal with this matter, and thus save the Commissioner's time.
1162. Is there any obstacle to your sending papers direct to the Commissioner, that is to say, have they not to wait? No.
1163. But if the Secretary sees that he can lessen the Commissioner's work by dealing with the matter, he does so? Yes, but some days he does not see the papers at all, because he has to go to conduct an inquiry. That is the case to-day, when he is engaged upon an inquiry about a tramway accident. I then, being his assistant, will attend to his duties, but while Mr. Vernon is here I prefer that I should have his additional authority and judgment in dealing with certain matters. When he is away all papers go to the Commissioner direct from me.
1164. In his position as Secretary is he the official head of boards of inquiry? No; he does not act unless he is appointed.
1165. As to the amount of work to be performed—is there much business to be done in your office? A very

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very large amount indeed. I come here at ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning, and I work away the whole day. I turn aside to eat a bit of food, which occupies me about five minutes in the middle of the day, then I am hard at it again until twenty minutes past 5. I am then able to go away, feeling satisfied that the work for the day has been finished; but when there is a rush of work I have to take papers home with me. While the work is pretty even, I can, by working very hard continuously the whole day, satisfy myself that it has been properly done. You must know that I am in a new position here—I have only been two months in the office—but still I may say that I am perfectly conversant with the work.

1166. As to the method of performing the work, so far as it has come under your notice, do you think it is satisfactory? I think so. I do not see how it is possible to minimise the work of the correspondence; in fact, in the course of my long experience I have found that more mischief has resulted from attempts to save work, and more trouble, than can arise if one is careful to record everything. Some people call it red tape, but I consider that everything should be in writing. We will suppose that a matter is dealt with to-day verbally, and a fortnight afterwards the Minister wants to know something about it. If the question has been transacted verbally, there is nothing to show what has really been done. But under our system everything is reduced to writing, and can be accurately understood.

1167. In regard to correspondence from officers in different branches of the Department, do they, in writing their letters, deal with more than one subject in the same letter? No. They may sometimes do it, but they ought not to do it.

1168. Do you think that is a mistake? A very great mistake. What we always do here in such cases is to make an extract from the letter.

1169. Would it not be better to save that labour by giving instructions to officers that they must confine themselves to one subject? It very seldom occurs in the case of letters from our own officers, for the general instruction of the department to them is never to mix up two subjects in one paper. When it is done it is generally done through ignorance or inadvertence, and we draw attention to it.

1170. What officers have you under you? All below me in this department,—there is the Chief Clerk for Railways, Mr. McLachlan, the corresponding clerks, Mr. Pickering and four others; then there is Mr. Badham, who is assisted by six clerks. Mr. Pickering deals with the correspondence proper, and when we get complicated papers to deal with we send them on to Mr. Badham, who makes a précis. Going down below there are two rooms of records, one in charge of Mr. Weare, who has five clerks, and the other in charge of Mr. Iredale, who has five clerks. These are under the Secretary's department, but Mr. Finigan is a separate officer. He and his clerks are subordinate to us, but not absolutely under us. I do not supervise his work. He is a sort of independent officer, to report to the Commissioner any matter of irregularity. He is a perfect fence in the department, to prevent a voucher from being paid wrongly, or a contractor from getting a certificate passed through when the work is not done.

1171. Under Mr. Finigan are Mr. Skelet and Mr. Dickinson, with seven clerks? Yes.

1172. Are these gentlemen, although subordinate to the Secretary, not under the personal supervision of either the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, but directly under the control of Mr. Finigan? That is so.

1173. As regards the clerks that you have under your supervision, do you consider that you have a greater number than is necessary to perform the work? No, I do not. We are almost short-handed at the present time.

1174. Do you not see any way of retrenchment? No, I have gone very thoroughly into the question and I do not.

1175. How much difference in time has been made by the new rule, under which officers leave at 5 o'clock? As far as I am personally concerned the rule makes no difference, nor does it in the case of the Chief Clerk. We worked just as long before the rule as we do now. As regards the other clerks it makes the difference of one hour per man per day. But will you allow me to direct your attention to the fact that we had three temporary clerks who were paid off, and we were compelled to take one on afterwards. We have one gentleman away now who is ill, and another who has just been dismissed.

1176. *Mr. Coyle.*] Then a reduction has recently taken place? A considerable reduction—a reduction of four, which I consider more than makes up for the extra hour.

1177. *Mr. Waller.*] A reduction of four out of twenty? Yes.

1178. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you find that the clerical work increases as additional lines are opened? It has increased enormously; I can answer that from other positions I have filled. The work has not increased at quite so rapid a rate during the last two years as it was doing before that. There has been a certain amount of stagnation, and the traffic has not been so heavy.

1179. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any intention to again fill up the four offices? Certainly not. With regard to the gentleman who recently occupied a permanent position, and who has been dismissed, I think it very likely that we shall have to have his place filled up, but we shall, if we do, have still dispensed with three temporary clerks. That would still leave us with three less than we had before the hours were lengthened. The sick one will return to duty.

1180. Would you transfer one of the temporaries on to the permanent staff? I think that would be the fairest thing that could be done.

1181. What would be the gain to the service by making an officer permanent instead of leaving him as a temporary? That would be considered?

1182. Do you know of any gain? No.

1183. Would he do more work as a permanent officer than as a temporary officer? If he were not fit for higher-class work he would not be the man for the position.

1184. If he were fit for it why could he not do it still being a temporary officer? There would be nothing to prevent him.

1185. Even supposing that he was getting the salary of a permanent officer? It would be only just that he should receive that.

1186. Would it remove the trouble of dismissing him if you found you did not require him? Yes.

1187. *Mr. Coyle.*] If an officer misconducts himself, though he is on the permanent staff, is there any difficulty in getting rid of him? No.

1188. *Mr. Waller.*] But if he does conduct himself properly, and you find that you want to reduce, there is a difficulty? There would be more difficulty. We should be careful not to fill up an office permanently from a temporary source unless we found that the man was efficient. 1189.

1189. *Mr. Coyle*] Is it desirable to increase the number of permanent officers. If additional clerical assistance is required in any branch, why should it not be temporary? That is the principle upon which we have been acting.

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1190. *Mr. Waller*.] Is it desirable to continue to keep a large permanent staff of clerks now in existence on that view? I suppose you mean that we must fill up the number, but only with temporary officers. We really have not given the matter consideration. About filling up Mr. Moseley's place, we are not hurrying to do that.

1191. *Mr. Coyle*.] Having clerks on the temporary staff would it not give the department more immediate control over them? I should consider it would.

1192. You could dismiss a temporary clerk at once and he knows that? The Commissioner could dismiss any temporary hand.

1193. Without consulting the Minister? Yes.

1194. Must a permanent officer be dismissed by the Minister? Yes, and in the case of higher appointments the dismissal must be made by the Governor and Executive Council.

1195. As giving the Commissioner more immediate control over the officers, do you think it desirable that the subordinate officers should be temporary? You are supposing that this should be done as vacancies occur.

1196. Yes, as permanent officers retire, or are dismissed, or die, instead of filling the vacancies with permanent hands, temporary hands might be taken on? I do not see anything objectionable in it myself.

1197. Would it not give the Commissioner more control? Yes.

1198. Would it have the effect of doing away with any political pressure in favour of any officer who might misconduct himself? I do not know, the Minister might want to know about it.

1199. *Mr. Waller*.] Would not the Minister say the Commissioner has sole control and management of the department as regards the temporary hands, and I cannot interfere with him, because if I do I shall lessen his authority, whereas in other cases the Commissioner would have no power? The Minister's recommendation is really tantamount to the power of dismissal.

1200. Do you think there would be an advantage? He would be saved the trouble of making a recommendation.

1201. In the case of necessary retrenchment at any future time could you handle your office with greater ease if you had a larger number of temporary hands than of permanent hands? Yes.

1202. Do you see any objection to the system of filling up the permanent offices with temporary hands? I see no particular objection to it.

1203. *Mr. Coyle*.] That of course relates to the subordinate officers? Yes.

1204. *Mr. Waller*.] As regards the diligence of the officers under your immediate control? I am very hard at work here myself, and I cannot see what they are doing, but I am assured by the Chief Clerk and the clerk in charge of the room, that they are at work the whole day, that there is nothing like idling at any time.

1205. So far as the work comes under your notice do you think it is done promptly. I suppose you can judge from that whether there is laxity in the office? Everything is done very fairly indeed. You cannot expect junior clerks to work as well as men with old heads on their shoulders, but making allowance for that I think the work is done very well indeed.

1206. Do you think the salaries paid are excessive? I do not.

1207. As regards the rooms, what is your opinion of their suitability. Do you think there can be as good supervision in these different rooms as there would be suppose you had one large room, where the head was seated on a raised place in the centre and had all his officers under his eye? I prefer the separate room system, where you have a man in charge upon whom you can thoroughly rely,—who will not allow the clerks in his rooms to idle, and who will look after them as well as the head of the department can. If you have not a strong man in charge of the room it would be better to have a long room.

1208. Do you not find it difficult to get that class of man, who is able to manage others? We have one on the top floor who is especially well adapted for that in one of these rooms, and the clerk in charge of the other has very fair control over his clerk. Mr. M'Lachlan, the chief clerk, has a partition in his office, but he can hear every sound so far as his room is concerned. In the case of Mr. Badham you will find that he is an efficient and most energetic officer, and I think he thoroughly supervises the officers in that room. For myself, I could not work as satisfactorily if I had to do it in a large room as if I had a room to myself with a lot of clerks constantly making inquiries and answering questions about the conduct of business.

1209. *Mr. Coyle*.] Do you find that you require the whole of the space allotted to you in the record room on the ground floor? I believe you will find when you go down to that room that it has an enormous number of presses in it. The permanent records of the department are kept there.

1210. Do you require to go to them very often? Not for back years, but you constantly require them for a period of six or twelve months back. Beyond that you might number the inquiries on your fingers each day, still they are required every now and then.

1211. *Mr. Waller*.] Are they really valuable documents? They are valuable.

1212. Suppose there was a fire what would become of them? I am afraid if the building were burnt they would be destroyed.

1213. Would they not be safer in the fire proof portion of the building, which is now chiefly occupied with stationery and printed matter? The only objection to that would be on account of the additional time it would take the clerks to go there and make references, but, as I say, the records for back years are not so frequently referred to.

1214. *Mr. Coyle*.] The great mass of those records are not specially valuable, are they? We keep them according to number. They include important decisions upon cases which arise. In a department like this we must be consistent. Say a decision is given on a case in 1883, and a similar concession is not asked for until 1885. The case in 1885 would be governed by the decision of 1883. Then some of the documents also relate to refunds of moneys of overcharge. All those documents are called for by the Auditor General. Everything which refers to the payment of money, even though the amount be not more than sixpence, has to be kept.

1215. Do they include reports of instructions and bonds? The bonds are kept in the safe.

1216. Are the documents very bulky, that is for all the contracts in progress? No, the bond would be kept by itself in the safe.

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1217. Would there be any more difficulty in getting at your valuable papers in any of these strong rooms than in this? I do not know that there would be if we kept the records for the current year in the record room.

1218. Suppose these presses, instead of being in the room, were placed outside? It would not be allowed.

1219. Would they not be safer in the corridor than they are in the room, seeing that the floor of the corridor is of stone, while that of the rooms is of wood? They would not allow the passages to be occupied. If any presses were left out in the corridor the Principal Under Secretary would consider it part of his duty to draw attention to them.

1220. *Mr. Waller.*] Will you describe the system in vogue in recording correspondence? Letters from the outside public are received under cover addressed to the Secretary for Railways. They are opened by the chief clerk, who passes them into a box, and a boy comes in every half or quarter of an hour and rakes them to the Records, where they are recorded. They are taken by the chief recording clerk, and he enters them into different books. There is a separate book for tramways, there is an even number book, a book for land claims, and so on. Mr. Iredale distributes them to the different recording clerks, who enter them in the different books, according to the subject to which they relate. Before they are sent up to me they must be complete. It is no use sending up a paper to me that has not all the previous papers attached to it. They examine at once to see if there has been any previous correspondence, which they attach, or if it happens to be elsewhere they make a memorandum on the face of the paper, showing where it is. Then the paper comes to me.

1221. Provided that documents which relate to the paper are in the office, are they attached to it before it comes to you? Yes.

1222. If they are in the possession of another officer, is it minuted on the letter where they are? Yes, and I use my own judgment as to whether I will send the paper on to the officer who has got the other, or whether I will write for him to return it, I may say at once or in two days, according to the importance of the business and the time required to transact it.

1223. Is that as regards the letters of the Secretary? As regards the Commissioner's letters. He opens them himself and throws them out into a box, and they pass through the same course. The Chief Clerk will put an embargo on many of these to save time. He will write something on them marking them off to the officers to whom they belong, so that a great many of them will not come to me in the first instance. The Commissioner as he opens the letters writes minutes upon those which he thinks necessary, and where he minutes a paper to an officer it goes to him and does not come to me from Records.

1224. Letters that the Chief Clerk understands and sees that he can deal with, he minutes to the proper officer after they have passed through Records, and they do not come to you at all? Yes.

1225. The letters which the Commissioner has not noted in any way, or which the Chief Clerk has not noted in any way would come direct to you back from Records, and you would deal with them? Yes. Of course you will find the number of papers which pass through Records, but on an average I have to go through a pile of papers every day about eighteen inches thick. I also sign the letters.

1226. Letters from the Engineer-in-Chief to the Minister, whom do they pass through? He sends them to the under Secretary, and the Under Secretary, before placing them before the Minister, sends them to us. They go to our records and then come to me. Then they are passed on by me to the Commissioner, either through the Secretary or direct.

1227. How do they return from the Minister? In returning from the Minister, they do not come through the Commissioner.

1228. How do they come? They come through the Chief Clerk or myself. We assume a direct method of communication.

1229. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you send them direct to the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes, but they go through Records first.

1230. Could you suggest any method of simplifying the manner of corresponding between the Engineer-in-Chief and the Minister? If the Engineer-in-Chief addressed the Commissioner, it would save time of course.

1231. As a matter of fact does the Commissioner take any active interest in matters relating to the construction of railways, has he any executive authority? That is a question which I do not think I can answer.

1232. Are you aware if he issues any instructions, in connection with the construction department to the Engineer-in-Chief? I should imagine not.

1233. Do you think that it is necessary that the Commissioner should be cognisant of the general business of the construction department, and that all papers to the Minister should pass through the Commissioner? I think so, any matters that the Engineer-in-Chief feels it necessary should go beyond himself, should I think come within the cognizance of the Commissioner for Railways.

1234. The correspondence referred to now is correspondence from the Engineer-in-Chief to the Minister? Quite so.

1235. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you refer to general correspondence on matters of detail in the department? Officers holding far more subordinate positions than the Engineer-in-Chief have quite a volume of correspondence of their own, which never goes beyond themselves, such for example as the Traffic Manager.

1236. That is correspondence relating to the details of the branch under them? Yes. The Traffic Manager, the Locomotive Engineer, the Engineer for Existing Lines, and the Superintendent of Stores have correspondence of that kind.

1237. With that exception, do you see that any improvement can be made in the system now in use of recording and transmitting papers? No.

1238. Do you think that the transmission of papers from office to office is as good as could be devised? Papers sometimes take a little longer on the road than they ought to do.

1239. Do you see any remedy for that? The remedy is to find fault.

1240. Do you know the cause of this delay along the road? No, I cannot say that I do. It sometimes arises from one cause and sometimes from another.

1241. How long do you think it ought to take to transmit a paper from the Engineer-in-Chief to the Minister and be returned to him, always provided that the Minister is there to receive it and able to give an immediate answer? Four days at the outside.

1242. How long ought it to take to reach the Minister? On ordinary business a letter might reach the Minister the second day after it was received. If written on the 23rd it would reach the Minister on the morning of the 25th.

1243. After the Minister's signature has been appended to that document, how long ought it to be before it reaches the Engineer-in-Chief? At the very latest, the second day. It might reach him on the 26th, but it ought to reach him on the 27th at the outside.

1244. Why should it take so long to go back to him? Unless it was an urgent matter it would only go out with the evening delivery. We have an enormous business to transact, and we cannot make everything urgent. If we have anything urgent, we say "take that directly down to Records," and it can be passed on in a quarter of an hour, but with our enormous correspondence things must go through a certain routine, and the routine is that minutes written to-day go out from the office in the evening. In the ordinary course a letter from the Commissioner to another officer would reach the officer on the following day.

1245. You have given yourself an extra day? Yes; in the case of the Engineer-in-Chief in all probability a letter which left the Minister on the 25th would reach the Engineer-in-Chief on the 26th, but if it had to go before the Commissioner again it would reach him on the 27th. With regard to my duties I may add that every now and then I get a special direction from the Commissioner to undertake special inquiries, and I have a heavy one on hand now in connection with the tramway service and some others.

1246. As regards the supply of stores, that is to say, pens, paper, and other stationery—have you had control of the store-keeping department before you came here? Yes; the railway stores.

1247. The supplies of stationery I believe are obtained on requisition to the general stores? Yes; to the Treasury stores.

1248. By whom are the requisitions for stationery made out for the Commissioner's department? It is signed by the Commissioner and counter-signed by the Minister.

1249. Suppose that there are half-yearly requisitions made by each department for its own requirements, does it strike you that having to provide for six months' requirement in advance, the department would be likely rather to over-estimate than to under-estimate the supply which it might require? Certainly.

1250. Do you think from your experience in life that the effect of having everything in bulk about you is to give rise to a feeling of this sort.—Oh, there's plenty of that, and it does not matter? I do not know that it would create that feeling, but I think the having too large a stock would be likely to lead to waste, I do not say wilful waste, but waste by spoiling, which might arise from not having satisfactory places in which to put things. It is natural that it would lead to want of economy, and we should be sorry to allowance the station-masters in that way. If it could be arranged to supply it monthly or fortnightly it would be better, that is to say, if it could be satisfactorily done under the Treasury arrangements.

1251. Do you think that a monthly supply might eventuate in a lesser quantity of stuff being used? Yes; not from wilful waste, but from spoiling.

1252. Do you think that a supply monthly or fortnightly would lessen to a considerable extent the space which is now occupied by presses and so forth required to hold the six months' supply? I should think it would, but I cannot answer that because I do not know what space is occupied at present.

1253. I am speaking of the system? There is no question of it. One month's supply can be put into smaller space than six months.

1254. From your general knowledge of storekeeping, does it strike you that there would be any objection to the supplies being more frequent? No.

1255. As to the rooms, do you think it would be a better plan, if practicable, to concentrate the offices of your department as much as possible, having all the officers under their head? Decidedly; I find the gravest objections since I have been here, to having the record clerks on the ground floor. I would give anything to have them so that I could go right into their room and get what I want.

1256. Would you like to have the clerks so that you could go in among them at any time to ask any question you desired, and to exercise general supervision? It would be a great advantage, it would expedite business. When the establishment was smaller the record clerks did occupy these rooms on the top floor, but the growth of the business to be transacted has made it necessary that they should be down below.

1257. But if it could be arranged they ought to be all together? Yes, as close as you can have them. If we could get one building to ourselves it would be nice to have everybody belonging to us all round, as it would be a great saving of work and labour.

1258. Would it be a great convenience if the whole of the Railway Department were in one building? It would be a splendid thing if it could be done.

Mr. Duncan Clarke M'Lachlan was examined:—

1259. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in this office? I am Chief Clerk of Railways and Tramways.

1260. And what are your immediate duties? To supervise the work, that is to say generally, of all the clerks in the office, to check it, to see that it is all correct before any paper is submitted; and also to attend to all papers that come in correspondence, and accounts in their initial stages.

1261. Do you open all the correspondence addressed to the department? Yes.

1262. Are you the first person who receives it? Yes; I open it, and if the necessary inquiries have not been completed upon the paper when it comes back in the first instance, I then mark it off to the person to whom it should go for further information.

1263. Before you deal with the papers do you have them recorded? Where it is possible I mark them out so that they go down to Records, and go from Records direct, without their having to come back to me a second time.

1264. Where possible to avoid delay do you minute the papers in such a manner as will ensure their going direct to the proper office? Yes; it saves a second reference to myself, and is also convenient to the Records as well.

1265. Where then do the papers from the Record Office go? They go up to Mr. Richardson. After I have exhausted all inquiries and they are ready for submission, if I have not marked them off, they come up to Mr. Richardson, and he acts upon them where it is possible for him to do so, or he forwards them to where they ought to go.

1266. They reach him in such a condition that, if he cannot deal with them himself, and he sends them on to the Commissioner? Yes.

1267. All delay of sending papers back is avoided as much as possible by the system you adopt? Quite

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so. It might occasionally happen that, after the papers are submitted to Mr. Richardson, he might think some further inquiry should take place, or something might suggest itself to him, and in that case he sends out and gets the further information he desires. The rule is to make them complete and ready for proper action when they get that far.

1268. As regards the actual keeping of the records, would it be better that we should inquire into the system directly from the officer engaged in that business, or from you? I think from the gentleman directly engaged in it. He would give you more detail, and you could see his books.

1269. How many clerks have you directly under you in this room? Five.

1270. Would you name them in the order of standing, if there is any priority? Messrs. Pickering, Duff, Martin, and Roberts. My brother is attached to our staff, and he is wholly engaged with the Minister.

1271. Is he private secretary to the Minister? Yes.

1272. Would you tell us what are the duties of Mr. Pickering? He has special duties in the office. In such a department as that of Railways we constantly have matters which require to be attended to at once, such, for example, as making arrangements in connection with the traffic, and special trains.

1273. What would you designate him? General clerk I should say. This morning the people of Hay wished to have through tickets issued at a special rate, to enable them to journey from Hay to Melbourne instead of going by coach. We had to get the consent of Victoria to issuing these tickets. This morning we got it. Mr. Pickering had to see to completing all the arrangements, to advertising in the local papers, getting tickets printed, advising the Traffic Manager, and so forth. He is also a sort of inquiry clerk. He has special calculations to make so far as details of traffic on the line are concerned.

1274. So that he is specially engaged in matters of moment which require to be attended to at once in connection with the traffic? Yes, he answers all questions in connection with rates, and further than that, he checks and supervises all time-tables which are printed, books of rates, and such calculations that are made at any time in connection with the rates or questions of traffic. There are some papers, such as when action has been finished, that have to be put away. He examines these papers finally to see that everything has been completed, he marks them off to be put away or to be sent to the proper office that may have to note them. These are matters of mere routine.

1275. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has he been long in the department? Fifteen years.

1276. Then he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the business? Yes.

1277. Is he on the temporary or on the permanent staff? On the permanent.

1278. The next gentleman is Mr. Duff? Mr. Duff is wholly engaged upon the correspondence.

1279. General correspondence? We have two corresponding clerks proper, and Mr. Duff is the senior of the two. The letters which have to be written and the papers have to be sent up to him, and he divides the work between himself and the other officer. He is responsible for seeing that the letters are written in accordance with instructions on the papers before they are sent in, and he has to initial them to that effect.

1280. Does his initialling of a letter render it unnecessary for that letter to be perused by you? Certainly not. I very often read them after they are initialled. They are read and recast where necessary.

1281. By whom? By Mr. Richardson, who sees them finally. All special letters require the Commissioner's signature.

1282. The bulk of letters not requiring the Commissioner's signature would be signed by Mr. Richardson? Yes.

1283. Is Mr. Duff on the permanent staff? Yes.

1284. Mr. Martin also? Yes.

1285. Do you consider that they are amply employed? I do, fully employed.

1286. You see no reason to suppose that your correspondence will lessen? No, it is increasing very rapidly.

1287. Do you think you will be able to keep it in hand with the present staff? Yes, now that we have got an additional hour a day. Where we are pressed the addition of the hour makes a slight difference.

1288. Do you find it an advantage in getting through the work? Certainly it is an advantage.

1289. Is yours work that must be done as far as possible within the day? The bulk of it must. We may get papers at 4.30 which it is possible to allow to stand over until the morning.

1290. But as far as possible do you endeavour to conclude the day's correspondence in the day? Yes, as a rule it is done.

1291. When letters are written are they press copied? Yes.

1292. Are they recorded before they are sent away? No, immediately they are signed they are press copied, enveloped, and dispatched. There is also a stamp book in which are recorded all the letters which have been stamped.

1293. Who undertakes the folding up, stamping, and so forth? Mr. Roberts.

1294. Do you say that Mr. Martin is on the permanent staff? Yes, but our office is peculiarly situated, inasmuch as we come under the Commissioner's classification, not necessarily the Civil Service classification.

1295. By the permanent staff, as we understand it, is meant appointments which are made by the Governor and Council, and by the temporary staff appointments made by the Minister? Under the Commissioner's classification they are recognised as permanent hands. Out of that number I suppose, then, I am the only officer that holds an Executive appointment.

1296. *Mr. Coyle.*] The Minister or Commissioner could dispense with their services by his own act? Yes, in that view they are on the temporary staff.

1297. What are Mr. Roberts' duties? He has to attend to the dispatching of all letters, and to index the letter book. He issues free passes, and he also attends to the telephone, which connects us with the Traffic Manager's office at Redfern. We do a lot of our business with Redfern through the telephone. At the present time our office is what you might term slack, on account of Parliament being in recess. When Parliament is sitting we have as much to do with parliamentary business, and probably more, than any other department of the Government service. Where one question is asked of some other departments, here some days we have ten or twelve questions to answer. I attend to that business—that is, to getting the information ready, and in that I am assisted by Mr. Roberts.

1298. *Mr. Mills.*] You have also parliamentary returns occasionally, have you not? Yes, I think we furnished more returns to Parliament than any other department.

1299. *Mr. Coyle.*] Then, is there much additional work during the sitting of Parliament from the causes which you have mentioned? A very considerable amount of work.
1300. Could you form an estimate of the value of the service in procuring information for these returns, and to answer questions. Would it take the time of one officer altogether, or half his time, or what? It would take one officer all his time, if it were possible for one officer to deal with the matters requiring attention.
1301. As a matter of fact, one officer cannot do it? No; questions of all kinds are asked, involving reference to different branches. I have to collect the information from different sources, and then prepare the final answers.
1302. So that you could not state what additional clerical assistance is required, in consequence of these matters travelling over all branches of the service? No.
1303. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it take the time of one officer to copy all the returns and questions? Yes, all the year round it would take more than one officer's time. The actual clerical work would take more than one clerk. For instance, I submit to you a return of all claims made against the Commissioner for injuries sustained on the tramways.
1304. For how long a period? Since the tramways started, until the 29th of June last. That involves a search of records for the last twelve years.
1305. How long did it take, speaking roughly, to complete that paper? Six weeks.
1306. And how many hands were engaged upon that? One part of his time, and another half his time.
1307. Had you to put on extra hands in the office on account of these gentlemen being employed on this work? We had to put on other hands in connection with parliamentary business, and this with other returns tended to make it necessary.
1308. How many temporary hands had you on? We had three on copying parliamentary returns.
1309. Otherwise, the general business of the office would have suffered? Yes, and the public would have suffered. We should not have been able to attend to their requests nearly so expeditiously.
1310. Would arrears be gathered up to a serious amount? Yes, and more than we could complete before Parliament was on top of us again.
1311. Do you consider the best way to meet this additional strain caused by questions and returns to the order of Parliament is to employ additional clerical labour during the time Parliament is sitting. I think that is the least expensive way.
1312. *Mr. Waller.*] You get rid of the temporary hands when the rush of work is over? Yes.
1313. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do they work under your direction? Yes.
1314. *Mr. Waller.*] How do you engage such gentlemen? They are usually selected by the Minister, with the understanding that they are engaged temporarily.
1315. Do you find it to your advantage to engage a smart writer to do the copying part of the work? Yes, but we must have one of our first-class clerks to compile the work.
1316. But would you put a first-class clerk to do copying? No, simply to compile. In compiling this return he had to go through a heap of papers 6 feet high.
1317. When copying is required do you engage a good writer to do it, and then let him go? Yes. I have here a case in which a man claims £55. It may be a small amount, but an experienced clerk would have to go through an enormous pile of papers to get at the exact facts, so that a considerable time is taken up in the compilation of the return. We could not afford to put on a first-class clerk to do the mere copying.
1318. *Mr. Mills.*] I suppose it would not be possible to lay the original papers on the table of the House? If we did, I expect they would never ask for information again, they would get so much of it. Then, too, there might be some valuable paper in a huge bundle which might get astray, if the papers were to be handled by a lot of people.
1319. Is this a fair sample of the business you get in connection with these returns? This is a fair sample where we have to compile a return.
1320. Have you many returns which require compilation? Yes.
1321. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you state the number of questions called for during last session or the session before? I will get it for you.
1322. *Mr. Waller.*] May a question make it necessary that you should look through many books to get an answer? Yes; various documents and references to other people.
1323. *Mr. Mills.*] I suppose questions from Parliament take precedence of all other work, no matter how urgent it may be? We have instructions that they are to be attended to first. I think that if Members only understood what very short notice they give us, business might be very much improved. For instance, an important question appears on the business-paper of the Legislative Assembly in the morning, and the Minister is expected to be in a position to answer it in the afternoon. The trouble which is necessary to get the information some days pretty well unhinges the office: but if we had a week to get it in the information could be obtained in the ordinary way without greatly disturbing ordinary business. Sometimes we have to telegraph for information.
1324. Could hon. members get the information if they were to write to the department for it? Yes.
1325. Would it be possible on each return to minute the cost of its compilation, that is, apart from the cost of printing, which now appears? It would be possible.
1326. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you consider the expense of preparing these returns is a proper charge against the Railway Department? I do not think it is a proper charge against the working expenses of the Railways.
1327. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think the actual cost of getting the information required by Parliament materially adds to the expense of the department, not only in loss of time, but in increasing the number of hands you have to keep? It does in this way, that we have to employ temporary hands or to take on additional clerks, and it is a delay and a hindrance to business.
1328. As regards the dismissal of temporary clerks, who dismisses them? The Commissioner.
1329. Without reference to anybody? No.
1330. What is Mr. H. M'Lachlan in the department, temporary or permanent? He is a permanent officer, having been appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.
1331. What are his duties? His duties are entirely secretarial to the Minister for Public Works. When
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- the Minister does not engage his whole time, he then assists in the office. Occasionally he gets time to draft a few letters.
1332. Does he write a large quantity of correspondence for the Minister? Yes, very large.
1333. And also brings papers before his notice when they have reached the Minister's room, and advises as to their contents? I do not know as to that.
1334. Do you find any inconvenience in having the Record Office so far away? Yes, it is an inconvenience.
1335. Would it be an advantage to have it closer to the Corresponding Branch, if possible to so arrange it? It would be a great saving of time, and it would enable us to dispense with one messenger.
1336. Do you think it would be worth going to some trouble to arrange to have it on the same floor? In all well regulated offices, the offices should be brought as close to one another as possible, so that a man could go into the record room and get the papers he required without having to wait for them while the messenger is going up and down two or three flights of stairs.
1337. Speaking as Chief Clerk, do you think that if you could go quickly into the record room you could expedite matters? Yes, I am certain of it, if the record room were adjoining.
1338. Mr. Mills.] Is not the telephone in this office a great nuisance to you? It is during the day a great bother. A large portion of my time is taken up in answering inquiries by the public, and this while all that traffic which you hear goes on through the corresponding room.
1339. Would it not be an advantage to the Corresponding Department if that telephone were placed in a room which would be non-conducting as far as sound goes? It would. The constant use of the telephone between this and the Traffic Department is very distracting. The bell is always ringing, or somebody is always shouting, and that must divert the attention of the corresponding clerks.
1340. Is it necessary that this telephone should be close to you? Yes.

FRIDAY, 24 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Alexander Richardson was further examined:—

- Mr. A. Richardson.
24 Dec., 1886.
1341. Mr. Waller.] In your opinion would there be a saving of stationery if the paper were supplied on blocks or pads, from which you could remove each sheet; having one set with printed headings and the others plain to follow? Not having had much experience of these forms, I cannot very well answer your question; indeed, I cannot say that I have ever seen them, but provided that each sheet of paper could be readily taken off I dare say the plan you suggest might be an advantage. We are in the habit of writing our minutes on double sheets.
1342. Mr. Coyle.] Where you require to write a minute why not take another sheet? It is not so convenient as the double sheet, which acts as a cover for the papers.
1343. Mr. Waller.] You could have the double sheets supplied in blocks in the same way as the single sheets. If the sheets could be readily detached from the block without any risk of a careless clerk tearing it, then I should think that method of supplying paper would be an improvement.
1344. Would you propose to extend that to all classes of office forms? Yes, in this office we use the economical plan of tearing off the half sheets which are not written upon and use them. When I signed the letters in the evening they went from me having a very nice appearance. I believe in having things done decently and in order in an office like this. One evening I went out of my room and saw that the letters which had left me looking so nice had had the blank sheets torn from them. The edges were all rough, and I thought the letters looked very disreputable. I inquired why it was done, and I then found that the clerks had been instructed on economical grounds to tear off these sheets and use them.
1345. That would not be so under this plan? No; under your system I presume the edge would be perfectly smooth, and therefore the letter would look better.
1346. In making minutes on paper, would it not be better to have separate sheets upon which to write the minutes, and head each sheet "minute paper." Instead of turning up the corner of a sheet and writing all over the paper, back and front, would it not be better that the minutes should be written one under the other in regular order upon proper minute paper? I should recommend putting on a cover. If that plan were adopted it would be necessary to take half the sheet and commence the minute on the next sheet. The minute paper would not need to have a printed head. The minute would be attached to a separate sheet by a paper-fastener. We have made it a rule in this office that there shall be no such thing as writing across the papers. Our rule is never to allow minutes to be written irregularly, but when you no longer have ample room on the paper a separate sheet shall be attached, and the minutes be written in regular sequence upon that. If minutes were written otherwise it would be very difficult to know who had written the last minute. Our system is not confusing where the rules of the department are carried out. In reference to the writing of minutes we have sent a circular out recently upon that very subject, and we insist upon the rule being adhered to.

Mr. Donald Vernon was further examined:—

- Mr. D. Vernon.
24 Dec., 1886.
1347. Mr. Waller.] We handed you a sheet showing the construction of railway lines—that certain sums had been expended on construction by the Existing Lines Department and charged against the loan votes—the other particulars in that sheet being an abstract from the books in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes.
1348. Are there any accounts of these matters kept in the Accountant's Branch of the Railway Department? Yes; there are.
1349. Are all the particulars you see in this sheet to be found in the books kept by your accountant? Yes.
1350. Mr. Coyle.] Are there other particulars than those disclosed in this sheet? Yes; you have not all the information here; but you will find all the particulars in the accountant's books. They are the railway books which are kept by the Accountant for Railways. 1351.

Mr.
D. Vernon,
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1351. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it possible for the bookkeeper in the construction branch to obtain the particulars set out in this sheet without reference to the Accountant for Railways? No; not all of them.
1352. Suppose a dispute at law were to arise, and it were necessary to produce the account books in court, whose books would be produced? The books of the Accountant for Railways.
1353. Would you consider the books as kept in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief as subsidiary to those kept by the Accountant for Railways? I would not consider them at all.
1354. Do you think it necessary that such bookkeeping should be carried on in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief? I am quite at a loss to understand the necessity for anything of the sort.
1355. Would the keeping of such books entail a large amount of expense? Necessarily they must involve a certain amount of labour and expense.
1356. Do you consider the bookkeeping of the construction Department is unnecessary, and that it is quite uncalled for? I do.
1357. Is the staff necessary for keeping those books required? In my opinion it is not, more especially since, I may mention, the railway books are at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief. It has been a standing arrangement that the accountant should furnish the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways with any information he may require with regard to the construction of lines. He is required to furnish such information at any time it may be wanted, and the Engineer-in-Chief's branch of the Department has direct access to the books of the Department; I am therefore at a loss to conceive how it can be expedient or necessary that any such subsidiary books should be kept.
1358. *Mr. Mills.*] Could the information in this sheet be compiled from the books of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department? No; not without ours.
1359. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the bookkeeping which is involved in the accounts from the district engineers and surveyors of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, are they kept by your accountant too? Yes.
1360. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the vouchers for the salaries and expenses of the district engineers and surveyors, and the other officers employed in connection with the construction Department all passed through the accountant's books? They all pass through the accountant's books. All accounts connected with the Railway Department, in whatever way, pass through the books of the accountant for Railways; but for information on this subject I would rather refer you to the accountant and assistant accountant, who would be able to inform you more fully than I can.
1361. *Mr. Waller.*] Are we to clearly understand that you think there is no necessity for a separate bookkeeping and accounting staff in the construction Department? That is my opinion.
1362. Do you think that those books could not be a complete record, and that reference to the accountant's branch would have to be made if it were desired to make them complete? They could never be of any use to any other persons than those who keep them? They could not in my opinion be complete.
1363. Are there accounts under Mr. Drewett? The draftsman?
1364. Yes; he has accounts for the salaries of those under him. Are those accounts necessarily kept in your head office? I have no knowledge of what accounts Mr. Drewett does keep.
1365. *Mr. Coyle.*] In connection with the payment of the office draftsmen? I can quite understand that each branch must keep certain subsidiary accounts; but the Commissioner for Railways would not depend upon any other accounts than those kept by the accountant for Railways. All payments and expenditure are entered in them; and no others can be complete.
1366. Presuming that the head of each room kept a correct record of the work performed, if he at the end of each month makes out the time sheet and signs that as being correct, do you think there is any necessity for any further bookkeeping than that in the accountant's branch? I do not think there would be any necessity for anything further.
1367. If the monthly pay sheet were signed by the responsible officer, do you think that would be sufficient? Certainly.
1368. *Mr. Mills.*] Can you give us any illustration of the cause of this additional expenditure being added to what is called the construction cost—that is to say, any information for what the expenditure by the Existing Lines branch was incurred? Perhaps you will look at the first line on the list, the extension from Dubbo to Orange. I find that when that line was opened for traffic there were stock yards at Wellington which had to be altered. Sidings had to be put into the yard at Wellington, and the cost of equipment has to be added. Equipment would include such things as tools and trollies—everything necessary for the permanent way, men to take charge and carry out their work. There also had to be provided,—water supply for engines and jib at Wellington, Kerr's Creek, and Stony Creek, and Cooper's Creek; turn-table and signals at Dubbo; approach to goods' shed at Ironbarks, and alterations to signals as well as new signals.
1369. Will you take the next item, the extension from Wagga to Albury? The expenditure which had to be incurred on account of that extension included covered platform, crossings, switches for junction, signals, siding for Victorian line goods shed, signals for Victorian line, connecting temporary and permanent roads Albury, removal of temporary bank line and bridge.
1370. Take another one? Here is the extension Dubbo to Bourke. I find such work as signals at Narromine, signals and pumper's house, siding for stock-yards, signals and pumper's house for Trangie, five level crossings, altering signals at Nevertire, stock-yards and pumper's house at Nevertire, altering stock-yards at Nyngan, making good the dam at Nyngan, where no allowance was made for overwash, with the consequence that the dam was broken away, drivers' quarters, locomotive inspector's office, stock-yards, dyke and tank at Byrock, signals, crane, weighbridge, pumper's house, and waterclosets at Bourke. Perhaps I have said enough to illustrate the general nature of this expenditure, but apart from that I may say that we have had at times to make good defective works and arrangements, additional sleepers may have had to be supplied, defective ballasting made good, and the station yards have had to be altered.
1371. *Mr. Waller.*] Who is supposed to put up the stockyards in the first instance? The construction branch, unless otherwise arranged.
1372. Do they put them up in accordance with their own ideas of what is advisable for the place, or do they obtain instructions from the Commissioner? According to their own ideas as a rule.
1373. Do you find that plan works well? Certainly not.
1374. Why not? We find that there is a deficiency of provision in many respects. Sometimes buildings and yards are placed in unsuitable positions.
1375. *Mr. Mills.*] From want of knowledge of requirements of the traffic? Yes.

1376.

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1376. *Mr. Waller.*] And what is the result? They have either to be altered in cases where they are not suitable or provided in places where they have been omitted. The expense of this has of course to be charged to the votes for construction.

1377. As a matter of fact, before the line is handed over from the Engineer in Chief to the Commissioner, do you enter upon the works and incur any expense? It is possible that we might in some instances, at the request of the Engineer in Chief, put up the signals before the line is actually handed over for traffic.

1378. But not any large expenditure? No.

1379. *Mr. Mills.* Have you found any lines handed over for traffic sufficiently complete? I never knew an extension yet to be handed over in a condition which could be said to be anything like complete and ready for traffic at the time it was opened.

1380. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you ever known a line to be handed over fit to work without your having to make alterations and additions? I have not.

1381. Have you had any experience which would enable you to say when a line was in proper working order? Yes; I have had a good deal of experience in connection with taking over lines and working traffic upon them; and therefore I consider that I am competent to form an opinion as to what is necessary.

1382. Were you traffic manager for some years? Yes; of the Western and Southern lines.

1383. Therefore you are not speaking from office experience, but from actual personal knowledge? Yes.

1384. Can you give us any reason why you think it would be beneficial that the Commissioner for Railways should have the plans of proposed works in connection with the construction of railways submitted to him previous to letting the same by contract? Yes; for the obvious reason that those who are responsible for working the railways are in the best position to speak as to their suitability or otherwise, and as to what the requirements of the traffic demand. As an illustration of the good effect of allowing the Commissioner a voice in such matters I may instance the case of the station yards and arrangements at Bourke. In that case the Minister for Works, Mr. Wright, before he approved of tenders being called for upon the original plans, as prepared in the Engineer-in-Chief's office, requested that they might be sent on to the Commissioner for his opinion. The result will be seen in the accompanying minute (5791) on station and yard arrangements at Bourke. The Commissioner for Railways, writing on the 12th December, 1884, says: "Our experience at several stations where the engine-shed and goods-shed are placed in too close proximity to the main line shows the necessity of some improvement in this respect at a station like Bourke. In the plans prepared in the Engineer-in-Chief's department there is not sufficient accommodation even for present traffic, and when the traffic increases and additional conveniences for working it are required it will be found that the design proposed will not admit of the necessary expansion without very great outlay. The stockyards are not sufficiently ample. There will be a great stock traffic at Bourke. The yards, which are combined cattle and sheep yards, should be separated, and provision made for two loading-places at each yard, so that two trucks at least can be loaded at the same time. If the number of facing points on the main line could be lessened the safety of working will be greatly enhanced. The traffic manager will obtain the services of a draftsman, and have drawn out an amended plan containing the improvements suggested."

The Traffic Manager, Mr. Read, writes on the 11th December, 1884, as follows: "I forward herewith a plan in accordance with the Commissioner's request, which I consider will give greater facilities for carrying on the traffic than that proposed by the Engineer-in-Chief, and will also allow of the accommodation being added to at any future time with less expense: for this latter purpose a space sufficient to lay in six extra roads has been left between the goods-shed and the main line and space for seven extra roads between the engine roads and the main line. The ground between these places will not require to be excavated at present. The goods accommodation has been increased by 34 chains of siding room, mainly by the addition of a long outside road for wool traffic. This will also necessitate some extra metalling in the yard; but these additions will be necessary to carry on the traffic. A crane should also be provided, as shown in the amended plan. To allow of additions previously referred to, the engine sidings have been placed further from the main line and the sidings remodelled, thereby reducing their length from 1 mile 23 chains to 75 chains. The outside facing points have been brought in about seven chains nearer to the station, and the total number of facing points on the main line reduced from six down and three up to two down and two up. Separate cattle and sheep yards have been laid out, and they have been placed a sufficient distance apart to allow of cattle and sheep being loaded at the same time, and also for the number of races to be increased as required. If the goods-shed lies east and west, the office should be placed in the south-east corner, so as to escape the rays of the afternoon sun, which are found to be very hot in this district in other offices placed at the west end."

To that the Commissioner for Railways added this recommendation:—"I submit that the yard should be laid out as shown in amended plan."

Mr. Wright then wrote on 13th December, 1884:—"Will the Engineer-in-Chief give effect to Traffic Manager's views?"

The last minute on the paper is that by the Engineer-in-Chief on the 4th February, 1885, namely, "The works are now being carried out as suggested."

1385. We asked you the other day as to the number of cadets you are supposed to be entitled to have in the Commissioner's Department? Our supposed limit in the Existing Lines Branch is sixteen; but we have no specified limit just at present as far as the Locomotive Engineers' Offices are concerned. As a matter of fact, there are about seven in the Locomotive Department, but they have been only recently classified as cadets. In the Department of the Engineer for Existing Lines I find that at the present time there are about twenty-one; and a recommendation is before the Commissioner for the reduction of that number by some ten or a dozen. Not having the papers by me, I cannot speak more precisely than that.

1386. Is there any limit to the number who can be appointed? It is quite within the power of the Minister and the Commissioner to exceed the limit.

1387. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are guarantees of fidelity required from officers in this department? Yes, in the case of all officers who may be charged with the receipt or disbursement of moneys.

1388. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you a large number of officers on the permanent staff, that is to say, appointed by the Governor and Executive Council? Yes; a large number.

1389.

1389. In view of reducing the permanent staff, do you think that when vacancies occur below a certain grade, there would be any objection, instead of having them filled up by officers of the permanent staff, to fill them up by officers on the temporary staff—but having the same salary, if fitted for the position, as they would receive if they were appointed by the Governor and Executive Council? Other things being equal, it would give the head of the department much larger control over his subordinates than he can at the present time possess.

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1390. Do you think there would be an advantage? It must be an advantage as giving greater control.

1391. In the event of having to reduce the number of employees, it could be done with greater facility, and without any claim for compensation? Yes.

1392. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think that it is necessary to have more direct control over the employees in a department like that of railways than in any other department? I do. In view of the safety of the travelling public, you cannot make the control too effective or too direct.

1393. *Mr. Waller.*] As vacancies occur, would you fill up the appointments of station-masters in the same way? There would be no objection to filling them up in that way, always provided that the men to be appointed were qualified for the position.

1394. A station master who is on the permanent staff, we will suppose, resigns or dies; in putting in a new man, would you put him in as a temporary officer? I see no objection. It would give the head of the department more control, more power.

1395. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does the Engineer-in-Chief recognise the Commissioner as the head of the department? I do not think that the Commissioner for Railways is recognised as he should be.

1396. Has the effect of the Engineer-in-Chief not recognising the Commissioner, in your opinion, been a cause of loss to the public service? Yes; I consider that has been the result.

1397. *Mr. Waller.*] Has it been the cause of much delay in the transaction of public business? No; I do not think that it has to any serious extent.

1398. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has it been the cause of a needless expenditure of public money? To a certain extent I think it has.

1399. In what way could money have been saved, supposing that the Commissioner had been consulted? Had he been consulted before station yards had been laid out, and station buildings erected, it is quite possible that the necessity for alterations would have been obviated; the yards might have been more conveniently arranged, and have permitted of cheaper and more efficient working. In some cases more suitable appliances might have been suggested and provided, leading to greater security, safety and economy in working.

WEDNESDAY, 29 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. J. Y. MILLS, | Mr. T. F. WALLER,
J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. J. W. Drewett was further examined:—

1400. *Mr. Waller.*] Is this time-sheet a copy of that made out every month? Yes, it is, and this is for the month of December.

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1401. Do you consider that it is the best and simplest form you could adopt? I think so. It shows the number of days each person has been at work on any particular line.

1402. And then would you charge that against those particular lines? Yes.

1403. Do you see any reason why the printed form of pay sheet should not be made out in your office, and, having been signed by the head of the department, be passed on for payment? I do not know that there would be any difficulty at all, but I am not an accountant.

1404. Do you sign the time-sheet every month? Yes.

1405. And could you as well sign that? Yes.

1406. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you the only officer who knows that the time is correct? The record is not kept by me, but by Mr Cansdell. He makes out the time-sheet.

1407. *Mr. Waller.*] But are you not responsible for what he does? I am responsible.

1408. Do you see any objection to the pay-sheet being made out by your officer and signed by you? I do not think there would be any objection. We would simply have to enlarge the sheet so as to make it contain the particulars which now appear on both.

1409. Is the pay-sheet made up by your branch? No. I think it emanates from the Treasury. I have never had anything to do with accounts.

1410. *Mr. Mills.*] But are you responsible for this particular account? Yes, I am responsible.

1411. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you prepare the drawings for engine sheds and goods sheds in your branch? Yes.

1412. Are they lithographed? They are not.

1413. Are all station drawings lithographed? Stations of the first and second class are.

1414. Are such structures as platforms, tank stands, carriage docks, and works of that nature lithographed? They are.

1415. Is that above formation level? Yes.

1416. With reference to timber bridges, how many different classes of timber openings have you on the lines, exclusive of boxes and culverts? Three,—10-feet, 15-feet, and 26-feet openings.

1417. Just three classes? Yes.

1418. Are these lithographed? Yes.

1419. Are these lithographs of the different works that you have enumerated used in putting the papers of a contract together? Yes.

1420. Are the standard drawings as we will call them used as contract drawings.

1421. Are they supplied to the contractors? Yes, if they pay for them. If not, they have to copy all their own drawings. We supply copies of all these lithographs I think at 10s. each.

1422. What is the cost per sheet of preparing these drawings generally? I could not tell you.

1423. Are they lithographed on drawing paper? Yes.

1424. On hot pressed paper? Not on hot pressed paper.

1425. The drawings for the general arrangement of stations, which show sidings, cross roads, and the different

- Mr. W. J. Drewett.
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- different things for different classes of stations, do they vary for each class, or is there uniformity in the general arrangement of them? They are generally uniform, but we are obliged to make a set of drawings at each station to suit the ground. The stations are sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.
1426. Do you prepare drawings for such structures as repairing shops? No, they are done under the Engineer for Existing Lines.
1427. Does the Engineer for Existing Lines also erect engine sheds? He has done so.
1428. And all additional extensions and accommodation which may be required on existing lines? It is all done under his supervision.
1429. And the erection of turn-tables, and tanks, and all other works? They are generally done here.
1430. I mean subsequently in the case of extensions? Yes.
1431. Are the wooden culverts lithographed? Yes.
1432. And box trains? Yes.
1433. And the masonry culverts? All are lithographed.
1434. And the lithographs are used for the purpose of putting the papers together in the contract? Yes.
1435. And also supplied to contractors if they purchase them? Yes.
1436. Do you find that there is much saving in drafting work by the use of these sheets? I have no doubt of it. We have simply to take one of these sheets out and put the title on and it is done.
1437. With regard to stencil plates; are there not a number of phrases and words such as titles to plans, the name of a railway, &c., which have often to be used a great number of times. In putting these titles on the plans, do you use stencil plates for the purpose? No, we have had stencil plates, but they got lost and injured. We simply put stump writing on the plans now.
1438. On the standard drawings, then the name of the railway and the number of the contract are written on? Yes, it does not take very long. There are only two drawings to get out generally speaking for a contract, or say three, one for the contractor, one for the office, and a set for the district engineer.

Mr. W. H. Quodling was further examined :—

- Mr. W. H. Quodling.
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1439. *Mr. Waller.*] Is this a copy of Mr. Drewett's time-sheet for the month of December? Yes.
1440. What do you do with this time-sheet when it comes to your hands? We prepare the salary abstracts for the Treasury in this form
1441. Is one of these salary abstracts or pay-sheets for the temporary staff, and one for the permanent? Yes.
1442. Do I understand that the abstract which appears on the printed pay-sheet is taken from the time-sheet? Yes.
1443. What becomes of the time-sheet afterwards? I file it in the guard book.
1444. Do you think that it would be as well if a book ruled and printed the same as this time-sheet were kept in Mr. Drewett's office and filled up as he fills up the time-sheet now, and that he should then fill up the pay-sheet form and forward it to you? No.
1445. Why not? Because they are not accustomed to preparing the salary abstracts, and we should still have to check them.
1446. Is not Mr. Drewett responsible for the time-sheet being correct? He is only responsible for the time. For the pay-sheet which we send to the Treasury I am responsible. It would have to be prepared by Mr. Drewett or by us, and we are in the way of doing it, having had more experience.
1447. What is done now is done three times over, first in the book, next as a time-sheet, then abstracted on to this pay-sheet? Yes, in any case it would have to be done three times.
1448. Why could not the pay-sheet be taken direct from the time-book, and so do away with any necessity for the time-sheet? In that case we should have no record in our office.
1449. But you would have it in Mr. Drewett's office? But we like to have it here as well.
1450. Is not Mr. Drewett responsible for the employment of those under him? I do not think it would facilitate business in any way.
1451. *Mr. Mills.*] If Mr. Drewett were shown what was wanted and had the information given to him, could he not do it? I do not say that it is impossible.
1452. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would it not save the preparation of the time-sheet altogether? I do not think so. I think that in any case the Engineer-in-Chief would like to know how the gentlemen were employed.
1453. *Mr. Waller.*] Then he could see the book? I do not think it would reduce the work in any way. It might transfer it to Mr. Drewett's department from my own.
1454. *Mr. Mills.*] What checking do you do that Mr. Drewett could not do? I do not pretend to check the time of the gentlemen when this time-sheet is rendered to me. On it I am authorised to prepare the salary vouchers.
1455. *Mr. Waller.*] This time-sheet is either true or it is not true, and Mr. Drewett is responsible for it in either case? Mr. Drewett is responsible.
1456. You cannot tell whether it is true or untrue? No, not as to the time.
1457. *Mr. Mills.*] The time and the amount of yearly salary being given is all that is involved in the two sheets? I look specially after the rates.
1458. Is not the time-sheet the basis of the whole payment? For the time of the gentlemen it is.
1459. If Mr. Drewett gave the time and the amount of yearly or monthly salaries, what more would be required? He does not do that.
1460. But suppose that that were so? If he did it we should have to check it.
1461. What advantage is obtained by your checking? I have to certify for the Engineer-in-Chief, and I should not certify without having the statement checked.
1462. You could certify the pay-sheet as supplied as being according to the time-book? Not as to the rates. I am responsible for the rates, and for the authorities being in all cases satisfactory.
1463. Could not the accountant do it just as well as you? I do not think so.
1464. Why not? It is not his duty, it is the special duty of this department. He does not know what appointment every man holds.
1465. The account is checked by your accountant? I do not do the checking myself personally.
1466. *Mr. Waller.*] Then it really comes back to this, that the first man is responsible? I check it and see that the amounts are correct, but I do not check it as to each individual item myself. 1467.

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1467. If the time-sheet is wrong, then the pay-sheet must be wrong? Yes.
 1468. Is the pay-sheet made out single or in duplicate? Single.
 1469. What becomes of it? It is forwarded to Mr. Wickham, the accountant.
 1470. Is that the Accountant for Railways? Yes.
 1471. What are these other forms? Shorter abstracts used where there are fewer names to enter. Mr. Wickham puts them into one abstract for the Treasury.
 1472. Is there a time-sheet similar to this kept in each department where you have draftsmen? Yes, we receive one from Mr. Palmer every month.
 1473. Exactly the same? Yes.
 1474. Do you receive them from any other departments? We receive one from each district engineer.
 1475. In the same way? The form is somewhat different for inspectors, chain men, and so forth.
 1476. *Mr. Mills.*] And as to the clerical staff? We have no time-sheets drawn up in that way, they are personally under my own eye.
 1477. Do you fill up a form for them? There is no time-sheet required in that case, their names appear in the monthly abstract of salary.
 1478. *Mr. Waller.*] Here is an abstract from Mr. Drewett's department. You have a certain number of officers under your own observation, do you add them on to the same abstract? Yes.
 1479. And also Mr. Palmer's? Yes, if there is room for it. His are on a separate sheet generally, and the money is paid into the bank to his credit. He is sometimes away from Sydney.
 1480. Who signs the cheques for the payment of these salaries? The Commissioner and Accountant, I think. They generally draw the cash and pay the salaries. I have nothing to do with that.
 1481. Then there is a lump sum drawn? Yes, representing the amount of the voucher. The payments are made through the paymaster attached to the accountant's branch.
 1482. Do you think it would be an advantage in every way if the head of each department were to draw either the lump sum due to his department or to his officers, or a cheque for each officer? I do not think it would make much difference. The person who received the cheque would have to present it.
 1483. *Mr. Mills.*] That would be in his own time? It has to be done in office time, the banks are closed at any other time.
 1484. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it be a better system that each officer should be paid by cheque the amount due to him, or that the head of each department, say Mr. Drewett, for example, should draw in one sum the amount due to all his officers? There would be too many public accounts if each head of a branch were to operate in that way.
 1485. Who actually pays this money? An officer in Mr. Wickham's office. The gentlemen go over to Mr. Wickham's office and receive the money there.
 1486. *Mr. Mills.*] At what time do they go? Notice is sent over that the money is payable, and then each person goes over and receives his cash and signs the abstract. In some cases the money is paid into the credit of the gentlemen at the bank. That arrangement is made particularly in the case of officers in the country.

Mr. George Cowdery examined:—

1487. *Mr. Mills.*] What is your position? I am Engineer for Existing Lines and Tramways—the construction of tramways as well as maintenance.
 1488. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there any works undertaken by your department outside of the maintenance of railways after construction, and the maintenance and construction of tramways? Yes; duplication of lines when decided upon.
 1489. Anything further? Building bridges.
 1490. Replacing bridges? Yes, and in many cases building new ones where they have become necessary.
 1491. Any works about stations? Yes; all the sidings and new roads which may be required.
 1492. Repairing shops? We build all the repairing shops and workshops for the Locomotive and Traffic Departments.
 1493. Do you make all extensions required on existing lines? Yes; I have nothing to do with rolling stock or the traffic.
 1494. Have there been any private tramways or railway constructed by the department? Yes; tramways and private railways are now being constructed.
 1495. By your department? No; not by my department. We may have constructed short sidings off the main line, for which the owners of the property have paid.
 1496. What would be the greatest length of any of these sidings that you have constructed for individuals? Only a matter of 200 or 300 yards in any case. They are small sidings.
 1497. In taking over a line from the Construction Department, do you find it necessary to execute any works in connection with it? Very frequently.
 1498. Do you not receive the railways from the Construction Department in complete working order? I do not know where I could find a case where that was done.
 1499. *Mr. Mills.*] Were they safe for traffic? I do not know about safe.
 1500. *Mr. Coyle.*] They were not properly equipped? Certainly not. We have taken lines over which have had no signals.
 1501. What are the principal works on the lines that you find are required when you take them from the Construction Branch? They are very varied.
 1502. Will you just enumerate the principal ones? Fresh sidings, cross over roads, making roads or bridges alongside of sidings, stock-yards. We have had a great deal to do with stock-yards, particularly on the lines to Bourke and to Hay. These were mostly on flat or very low ground, but there is nothing but the soil for the cattle and sheep to walk on. In many cases the fences were so weakly erected that the pressure of the animals upon them have pushed them out in all directions, and the work has had to be done over again.
 1503. Were they properly designed? Opinions upon that sort of thing vary very much. The squatters do not consider that they are properly designed. We have altered most of them.
 1504. Strengthened them? Strengthened them, and changed them.
 1505. *Mr. Mills.*] Does the Construction Branch adopt one design of cattle-yard? I do not think so.

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- Mr. G. Cowdory.
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1506. *Mr. Waller.*] All sheep and cattle are of the same description? Squatters are not all of the same opinion as to stock-yards.
1507. Do not you think it is possible to have a standard drawing of yards for the loading of stock into trucks, which would be applicable in all cases? Not in all cases on account of the difference of the ground.
1508. *Mr. Coyle.*] The ground must be regular with regard to the formation level? Yes.
1509. Then the yards to a great extent may be uniform? Some of the yards are. A good many, however, differ in the level from which the cattle have to be shifted.
1510. But could not standard drawings of cattle-yards be generally applicable? Certainly; for all essential purposes.
1511. And any modification might be made upon the lithographed standard drawing, which might be required by the exigency of the ground, to suit any particular place which they are likely to occupy? Yes.
1512. *Mr. Waller.*] Has the Construction Branch been in the habit of building one systematic style of yard, or have they varied their style? Not very much. They do not seem to have consulted anybody as to which was the most convenient form of yard.
1513. Do they build the yards according to their own ideas? Yes.
1514. In any case have you found that they were not suitable? I do not know of one case where the yards have been really approved until they have been altered to some extent.
1515. Do you see any objection to having one class of yard adopted, and a standard drawing made of it? I do not.
1516. Would that be a saving of expense and time? There is no doubt of it. We are building some yards that most people like. There are several yards that are well spoken of, in regard to which I have not heard any complaints whatever, and some approved plans might be adopted as a general form of yard.
1517. Does the Construction Branch provide for a uniform depth to which the posts shall be sunk in the ground? That is a thing you cannot do. In some places the ground is very bad, and the soil is very soft, and in others you have to raise the soil. In some places you have to put new soil in to raise the floor of the stock-yard.
1518. Have they any limit to which posts are to be driven into the ground? I do not know that any limit is specified.
1519. You say that some are so shaky that they have had to come up? Yes; they were in level ground where there ought to have been no difficulty.
1520. As far as you know, is there any specified depth? Not as far as I know.
1521. You say that lines have been handed over to you upon which there were no signals erected; is it not a fact that the Engineer-in-Chief or his officer always leave it to you to put up the signals because you have a class of men employed who are accustomed to do that work, and means of doing it better and cheaper? Not long ago the Engineer-in-Chief asked us to erect signals. The signals he adopts are the old-fashioned signals, which we abandoned long ago. We have to alter them and improve them. We wish to make the signals all uniform, and it is much better that they should be so.
1522. *Mr. Mills.*] When the Construction Branch asked you to put up signals, have you to use the old style? They are on the ground, and we do not want to waste them; therefore we utilise them.
1523. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it an understood thing that you erect the signals? Certainly not; it is not an understood thing by any means. We are invited to do it by the Engineer-in-Chief.
1524. Regularly? No.
1525. *Mr. Mills.*] In such cases have you to erect them according to their specification or your own? If we put up the signals, we erect them where we like.
1526. As to the style of signals? We put up those supplied, but we alter the arms and improve them.
1527. When the lines are handed over by the Construction Branch do you find that the points and crossings are of the latest improved kind? I do not know that they are far behind, except in the ball points.
1528. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there a Consulting Engineer in London to examine the material ordered? I order everything in connection with existing lines. The orders sent home by me are subject to an examination of the material when it is landed here.
1529. Who is the Consulting Engineer in London? I believe Sir John Fowler.
1530. *Mr. Mills.*] Does the Construction Branch still give you the ball points? Yes; we shift them from the main lines.
1531. Are there any in the Storekeeper's Department? I do not know.
1532. *Mr. Coyle.*] Will you supply us with information showing the different classes of work which you have been called upon to perform in order to make the lines fit for traffic after they have been handed over to you by the Construction Department? Yes, but I am not in a position to do so now.
1533. Will you also supply us with a statement showing the necessary additional works which you have had to do upon lines handed over to you by the Construction Department—that is, the alteration works? Yes.
1534. And also works which in your opinion were unnecessary to the traffic on the lines as you received them from the Construction Department? Yes.

Mr. F. J. Wickham examined:—

- Mr. F. J. Wickham.
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1535. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in the department? I am Accountant for Railways and Tramways.
1536. And what are your duties? It would be hard to define them exactly. I may say that I have general charge of all railway and tramway accounts.
1537. Do those comprise the surveyors' accounts and the district engineers' accounts of the Construction Department? All the accounts, so far as entering them against their various votes. I have nothing to do with the preparation of those accounts.
1538. *Mr. Mills.*] But do they all pass through your hands—all disbursements and receipts? Yes.
1539. *Mr. Waller.*] Also in regard to existing lines as well as lines in course of construction? Yes, everything.
1540. Do you check them in this office? No.
- 1540½. Do you check the additions or extensions? No.
1541. What do you accept as showing that they are correct? The certificate of the Engineer-in-Chief, in the case of the Construction Branch; the certificate of the Secretary or Commissioner, in the case of existing

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Wickham.

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- existing lines. Those vouchers are made out by the examiner, who initials their correctness before they are certified to by the Commissioner or Secretary.
1542. Who is the examiner? Mr. Finigan.
1543. Whom is he immediately under? The Commissioner.
1544. Does he examine all the accounts before they come over? Not accounts for construction, not in Mr. Whitton's branch.
1545. Does he examine all the accounts from the Commissioner's Branch? Yes.
1546. As an accountant, do you think he should examine all the accounts for construction as well as the others? It is only an expression of opinion on my part, but I think he should certainly do so. He would probably have to increase his staff to do so.
1547. Do you think it an advantage to have a separate accountant's branch in the Construction Department? Certainly not.
1548. Do you think it complicates the business? I do.
1549. Do you think it leaves the door open for errors? I cannot say that it does.
1550. But is it an unnecessary multiplication of work? It multiplies work.
1551. As a matter of fact, whose office do the contractors' accounts pass through? Mr. Whitton's only, and the chief clerk's.
1552. Who examines them in reality? Mr. Quodling, as far as I am aware.
1553. Are they not examined here? No.
1554. Not checked here? No.
1555. So that all the contractors' accounts are examined and checked in the Engineer-in-Chief's office? Yes.
1556. Where are they paid? From here and the Treasury, the Treasury principally.
1557. Under what authority? Under the authority of the Engineer-in-Chief's certificate, and that of the Commissioner.
1558. Do they require to be initialled by the Commissioner before the Treasury pass them? Yes.
1559. Does the Engineer-in-Chief sign them himself, or does his chief clerk do it? Not in all cases.
1560. Who signs principally? For the large contracts, the Engineer-in-Chief.
1561. Have you nothing at all to do with those accounts? No; nothing further than passing them through our books, and debiting them to the various votes.
1562. Where do you get the particulars from for that? From the vouchers themselves.
1563. Is there any occasion for these being passed through a separate set of books in the Engineer-in-Chief's office? I am not aware.
1564. Suppose they are, would there be any occasion for it? No.
1565. Are those books of the Engineer-in-Chief, supposing he keeps them, complete? Not as far as the total expenditure is concerned.
1566. Are they complete for any particular line? No.
1567. If there was any trouble or court matter, whose books would be taken as evidence? The books of this office.
1568. Would the others not be recognised? Not that I am aware of.
1569. What is the system adopted in paying salaries—how are they paid? They are generally sent over here. An abstract is prepared, and sent to the Treasury. The Treasury places that amount to the credit of the Commissioner for Railways. A cheque is then prepared by the paymaster, countersigned by the accountant—that is myself—signed by the Commissioner, and the cash drawn and paid by the paymaster, who takes a receipt in every instance.
1570. Who is the paymaster? Mr. Bryant, one of my officers whose room is down stairs.
1571. How does the money come into the possession of the officers? They come over here for it, or, if necessary, I send the money to them by one of the pay clerks.
1572. What receipt do they give you? They sign the pay-sheet.
1573. Do you think that it would be an improvement if the head of each department made out the pay-sheet for the officers under his control, signed it, and drew cheques for the amount of each officer's salary, then forwarded the pay-sheet with the cheques attached to the Examiner. The Examiner, finding them correct, would forward them to you, and you would countersign the cheque. Upon that the head of each department would pay by cheque? I cannot say at present that I see there would be any benefit derived from that. It is a matter that would require thinking over. I send a clerk to pay at Redfern.
1574. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you pay in cash—notes and gold? Yes.
1575. Are all payments in the department made in that way? Not all payments; wages are paid in cash.
1576. As to other accounts? The majority of other accounts are paid at the Treasury.
1577. By cheque? By cheque, I presume, but sometimes by cash. I am not sure what is the principle. Our station accounts are paid by crossed cheque.
1578. *Mr. Waller.*] Suppose that in sending money out to Redfern in charge of one of your clerks anything happened so that money was lost, who would suffer? That would be according to whether there would be culpable negligence on the part of the pay clerk.
1579. Suppose there was culpable negligence? The Commissioner, I suppose, would call upon the man to make it good.
1580. But suppose the man could not make it good? There is his security bond.
1581. How much money would you entrust to him to take out there? It varies considerably. For salaries I suppose he would sometimes take up to as much as £500, but not so much as that ordinarily.
1582. Is his security bond sufficient to cover the ordinary amount? The bond is up to £400, I think. It would not be sufficient in the case of wages.
1583. Up to what amount do you send wages out in the same way? About £2,000.
1584. *Mr. Coyle.*] In cash? In cash.
1585. *Mr. Waller.*] What security have you against embezzlement, loss, wilful or otherwise, or robbery? No security further than the bond.
1586. And what do you say is the amount of the bond? £400.
1587. Would there not be greater security in the paying of salaries and wages if the cheque system were adopted; or, if it were too much trouble to pay the wages by the cheque system, would it not be better to draw one cheque payable to the responsible officer in each case? It would be very simple to arrange to pay

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- pay the salaries by cheques if each branch drew their own cheques, but the payment of wages is a different thing.
1588. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where are the wages principally paid? At Redfern, Eveleigh, Darling Harbour, and all along the line, Penrith, Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and all other places.
1589. Are there not banks at those places? For the payment of wages at Wagga, say, a cheque would be sent to the pay clerk at Wagga for the full amount. When the pay clerk gets up there he picks it up and cashes it.
1590. Does it require to be countersigned there? No; the cheques are crossed cheques, signed by me, and countersigned by the Commissioner.
1591. *Mr. Waller.*] Are they drawn against a number or against a name? Against wages.
1592. Are they simply crossed in ordinary form, so that they could be paid through any account? Yes.
1593. Are they countersigned at Wagga by anybody? No.
1594. Are they negotiable paper? Yes, as far as that is concerned.
1595. What is the necessity for the pay clerk to go up there? Because he has to pay all the fettlers and gangers along the line. He will pay from Junee to Albury perhaps. The gangs know that he will be there on every alternate Friday or Saturday, and they will congregate at alternate places, where the pay clerk will meet them and pay them.
1596. How many pay clerks have you got? Seven.
1597. Perhaps you will give us their names, salaries, and the lines they pay on? Yes.
1598. Has each one his distinct route? No; we change them about.
1599. Have these pay clerks to provide guarantee bonds? Yes.
1600. Up to what amount? £400.
1601. Up to how much would be entrusted to the care of each of these pay clerks? They would go the bank at Wagga or Junee, and they might then have £2,000 in their possession. The best portion of it would be paid away the same day.
1602. If you start a pay clerk from here on the Southern line, how far do you send him? Two or three will be sent away along one line, and one of them will pick up his money at Junee and start to Albury.
1603. Is the outside limit of the money with which they would be entrusted £2,000? Yes.
1604. On the other sections of the line would it be less? Yes.
1605. And their guarantee bonds amount to how much? £400.
1606. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the payments made on the Newcastle line in the same way? Yes.
1607. Does the clerk draw the money at Newcastle? Yes.
1608. What amount will he draw there? Say £1,500.
1609. What is the mode in which he draws the money—the cheque, I presume, is sent by post to the bank? No, it is sent up as a valuable letter to the station-master to take care of.
1610. The station-master at the most convenient point? Yes. When the clerk gets up there he converts that into cash.
1611. Does the station-master hand it to him? Yes.
1612. Does he give any receipt? I am not sure that he does. If he does it will be with the station-master.
1613. Would the £2,000 consist of gold, silver, and notes, with which he would proceed on his way to disburse according to the pay-sheet? Yes.
1614. And does he take receipts for payments on that sheet, that is to say, each one who receives the money signs the sheet? Yes.
1615. Who makes out the pay-sheet in the first instance? The time-keepers in the various branches.
1616. *Mr. Mills.*] The local time-keepers? Yes.
1617. *Mr. Waller.*] What means have you of checking the correctness of a time-sheet? The inspectors send in their sheets as to who are working to the time-keepers, and the sheets are prepared in the examiner's office by Mr. Finigan. When they are taken along the line again the men are paid in the presence of the inspector.
1618. Does the inspector send in the names of the men who are working? Yes; an abstract or sheet of the men's time.
1619. Who does that come to? The examiner, who checks and compares them, and sees that all is correct. Then it comes to me.
1620. Is the man who really starts the business the ganger? Yes.
1621. All that the inspector can certify to is that a certain number of men have been there? Yes, that they are actually on the line.
1622. When the sheet goes to the examiner what does he do with it? He checks the calculations.
1623. Which have already been made out by the time-keeper? Yes.
1624. What are the inspector's duties altogether? To inspect the line generally, to see that these men keep the line in proper order, to exercise a general supervision over the whole line.
1625. Are there inspectors of permanent way, each having so many miles of line under him? Yes, they have rolling stock under them also.
1626. Are you speaking of the gangers? No, traffic inspectors.
1627. Would there be any great difficulty in a time-keeper or an inspector receiving a cheque for the amount of money actually due to the men immediately under him? As far as I can understand, there are a thousand and one objections to such a procedure.
1628. Will you mention one of them? It would open the door to great suspicion of corruption.
1629. How many men would there be under one inspector? The inspectors have long districts.
1630. How many men would a time-keeper have under him? It varies, particularly in cases where there is a locomotive depôt. There you would have a great many. On the permanent way they are differently managed. You almost need to take the permanent way and the locomotive depôts separately in speaking of inspectors.
1631. I am speaking more particularly of time-keepers. How many men would a time-keeper have under him? A time-keeper in the district engineer's office merely records the time-sheet sent in by the weekly inspectors. He would have 500 to 1,000 men to account for in some cases. The western district ranges from Granville to Bourke.
1632. I am talking about time-keepers? His time-keeper goes over all the time. He knows nothing about

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- about it except from the sheets certified by the various inspectors along the lines. In the case of the permanent way you cannot have a time-keeper, except in the case of the ganger of each gang. A time-keeper is a special officer. If you speak precisely, he is only the time-keeper of the shops. The inspector is responsible for the gangs along his length, and he sends the sheet, showing the time of the men, to the district engineer, the sheet in the first place having been received from each ganger. There are no real time-keepers as far as the fettlers are concerned.
1633. So that really the first man you rely upon for your time being correct is the ganger? The ganger is responsible for his gang.
1634. Who is the next man who becomes responsible for these names not being cooked? The inspector, who knows personally each man in his district.
1635. If an inspector would be capable of doing that when he got the money in his hands, would he not be capable of doing wrong otherwise, of conspiring with the ganger to put men on to the gang who did not belong to it? I do not think so under the present system. There is no system in the world which will stop conspiracy.
1640. *Mr. Coyle.*] What would be the objection to paying the men by cheque? It could not be done.
1641. Is it not done in New Zealand? Mr. Fitzgerald, when he was over here from New Zealand, told us that he paid cash all along the lines.
1642. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you of opinion that it would not an improvement to pay by cheque? Not as far as I can see at present.
1643. Do you think that it would reduce the expenditure, supposing that it was feasible? If you could arrange for the inspectors to pay the wages it would do away with a certain number of pay clerks.
1644. Do you see any objection to that,—we would like you to give us your opinion? I should like to think it over a bit.
1645. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have the inspectors to provide any guarantee bond? I cannot say positively. Guarantee bonds are given where cash is handled.
1646. Would there be any reason if they paid that they should not give security? It is the rule of the service to give security.
1647. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any limit to the bond you take from station-masters? I do not think there is any limit. I think every case is dealt with separately.
1648. Is it according to the amount of traffic and the amount which passes through the station-masters hands? Yes.
1649. Do you make a station-master find a bond equal to what you believe is the average amount of money which passes through his hands? I have nothing to do with that; each finds a bond.
1650. Who deals with that? The Traffic Manager.
1651. Do we understand you to wish to correct a statement you made previously? Yes, it is with regard to the cheques drawn out and transmitted to the pay clerks, and sent to be cashed in the country. I said that they were drawn in favour of wages, and if lost they would be negotiable. It is not so. The cheques are made out in the name of the pay clerk or order. They cannot be cashed at the bank without the pay clerk's endorsement, consequently if the cheques were lost previously they would not be negotiable.
1652. Did we understand from you that when the pay clerks were paying wages the inspectors were present? Yes.
1653. On all occasions? I believe so.
1654. Bearing that fact in mind, does it not strike you that, as the inspectors have to be present when payments are made by the pay clerk, they could be made the paying medium? They could be.
1655. But do you see certain objections to it? I do.
1656. Who are your pay clerks, and what salary do they receive? R. Ramsden, £320; F. Allworth, £265; F. Thompson, £235; J. Fitzsimmons, £235; F. Coogan, £220; F. Langley, £220; F. Farnell, £205.
1657. Is the total amount of their salaries £1,700 per annum? Yes.
1658. Are any allowances made them for travelling expenses? Yes, 12s. per night per man.
1659. Any other allowance? No.
1660. What are their other duties, take them *seriatim* if you wish? Mr. Ramsden is paymaster's assistant. He helps him with all the clerical work in the office, and travels occasionally to pay, when one of the others is sick or on leave. He always pays at Redfern, and round about Sydney in the shops. He assists Mr. Bryant in his office work. Mr. Allworth always pays the tramways, and along the line wherever he is sent. I change them about from one district to another to prevent collusion. When not engaged in paying he is in the office making out his receipts, and putting his sheets in proper order, preparing receipts for the Auditor-General.
1661. *Mr. Coyle.*] So that his whole time is devoted to the duties of paying and keeping the necessary receipts? Yes.
1662. *Mr. Waller.*] Mr. Thompson—what does he do? He is the relieving clerk in the office, who goes out when the others are on leave or absent or sick. We have to keep a spare man for that.
1663. What are his duties in the office? Clerical work, and assisting generally.
1664. Mr. Fitzsimmons, what are his duties? Pay clerk. He pays along the line, and does work in the office when not on the line.
1665. F. Coogan, F. Langley, and F. Farnell—are their duties the same? Yes, the same.
1666. How much of the time of these gentlemen does it occupy per month to pay? Those who go to the full length of the lines take a full fortnight out of every month.
1667. Could not one clerk take all the duties of arranging all the previous accounts, making them ready for the Auditor-General in the office? I think he could; it would be constant work.
1668. Would it be constant work, and sufficient employment for one clerk? I think it would.
1669. Would you tell us how the district surveyors and the engineers on the Existing Lines Branch are paid; are they paid by the pay clerks? By the pay clerks.

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1670. At the same time as he pays the others? Yes, unless some of them leave an order with the paymaster to pay it into the Bank.
1671. By cash in the same way? Yes.
1672. Would there be any objection to sending them cheques for their own salaries? It would take some time to prepare the cheques, that is the only objection.
1673. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many would there be in the service altogether? I cannot say, it is out of my line.
1674. As the railways are extended, will it be necessary to increase the number of pay clerks? Not necessarily. They could be dovetailed in to do the extra work.
1675. Then would it take up their whole time? Yes.
1676. As regards the district engineers on lines of construction and surveyors, how are they paid? The surveyors and district engineers are paid by the Treasury in most cases.
1677. Not through this office? The vouchers pass through this office with an order to pay to the Bank written upon them, and they are paid by the Bank. Where a surveyor or engineer asks to have his money sent to such a place we do it. We draw the money and send it by cheque.
1678. How are the chainmen paid? By the surveyors themselves.
1679. Are the chainmen's wages included in the surveyor's cheque? Yes; the surveyor's salary goes to his private account; the wages of the chainmen go to the surveyor's public account. The surveyor's public account is always paid through this office.
1680. Through what Bank? The Joint Stock Bank at Sydney.
1681. Is he informed that the money is lodged there? Yes; I advise him at once, and he pays by cheque.
1682. *Mr. Waller.*] Why could not that system operate in the same way with regard to paying wages, the cheque being put to the public account of the district engineer or inspector, whose duty it might be to pay? Some years ago the cheques were paid by the inspectors. It was before I came into the office, in Mr. Whitton's time. It was then found that the inspector—I am talking of the Existing Lines Inspector—was his own time-keeper and paymaster, and that he could manipulate the voucher whichever way he pleased, and that was the reason the system was altered back to the pay-clerk system. The Construction Surveyor is only allowed four or five men at the outside. He cannot put more men in because his voucher goes through Mr. Quodling.
1683. But do you say now that the district engineers on the existing lines are paid by the paymaster through the pay clerk? Yes.
1684. And the district engineers, assistant engineers, and surveyors, engaged on lines under construction, are paid by cheque from the Treasury? Yes.
1685. Is it placed to their credit in the Bank if they so desire it? Yes.
1686. But the wages of the men are paid to the credit of the public account of the surveyor, and also to the public account of the engineer? Yes; at the Joint Stock Bank.
1687. But in the event of the district engineers or assistant engineers or surveyors, not stating that they wish this money to be paid to any private account of their own, what do you do with it? We draw it out and send them a crossed cheque.
1688. Do you mix up the district engineers' with the assistant engineers' accounts? No.
1689. How are the cadets paid? A cadet with a surveyor on the Construction Lines Branch would be placed on the wages sheet with the chainmen.
1690. Are there cadets out with the engineers? I do not know of one; they are with the surveyors.
1691. Are these pay clerks on the temporary or the permanent staff? With the exception of one they are on the temporary staff.
1692. What we mean by the permanent staff is appointments which are made by the Governor and Executive Council, and by the temporary staff appointments made by the authority of the Minister alone? What I meant by the temporary staff was those who were paid from votes for working expenses. One man is paid on the general establishment.
1693. Do we understand that those who are not appointed by the Governor and Executive Council can be dismissed at any time by the Minister, and we therefore class them as temporary;—are those gentlemen you speak of on that staff? Ramsden, Allworth, Thompson, Coogan, Langley, and Farnell, are temporary officers in that sense. Fitzsimmons is a permanent officer—that is to say, he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and he was a station-master before he came here. Station-masters are all appointed in that way. The others were appointed by the Secretary for Public Works.
1694. By whom are the payments at Darling Harbour always made? By Mr. Ramsden or Mr. Allworth. We pay at Redfern, Darling Harbour, and all these places every alternate Thursday or Friday. Immediately after those men are paid the other pay clerks start along the lines up country. One starts from Parramatta to Penrith, and he will pay the locomotive and suchlike wages at Penrith, which will keep him at work until late at night. Next day he will go on to Mount Victoria, and the next evening he will be at Bathurst. From Bathurst he will come back to Wallerawang, and pay his way along the Mudgee line; that is one section. Another section will be taken by a clerk who starts from Bathurst, and pays along the line to Bourke. Another man will pay from Granville to Goulburn on to Bungendore. A fourth section will be from Goulburn to Albury, and a fifth from Cowra to Hay—that is the South-western line—and the locomotive work-shops at Junee.
1695. Does the pay clerk who pays at Redfern and Darling Harbour carry all the money with him? One clerk will go to Darling Harbour, another to Redfern, and a third to Eveleigh.
1696. Does each one take the money with him? Yes; after they have checked it over here.
1697. Has the clerk anyone with him? Two clerks go out together.
1698. Is there anyone to carry the bag? Nobody. The inspector or time-keeper helps him when he gets it there.
1699. Does he go unguarded? Yes; there are two or three go out from here. They will go in the same cab. They carry the money in despatch boxes.
1700. Are not the engine-drivers and firemen under some head? Yes; under the Locomotive Engineer.
1701. Could he not pay the men belonging to his own branch? Yes; I do not see why not.
1702. Who are the other clerks who have to pay at Redfern? The workshops, permanent way men, and mechanics have to be paid.

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1703. Is there no head over the work-shops and mechanics in the Existing Lines Department? There are foremen and a superintendent.
1704. Would there be any great objection to the heads of different branches being made the medium of paying their own hands, and taking receipts upon the pay-sheet for the money? That is a matter that would have to be thought out, to see how it would work. The money would have to start from here to begin with, and if it were not distributed by my staff, they would want some one to do the work.
1705. What is the system adopted for getting money in from different places, such as railway stations? Every station-master has two cash bags, sometimes three. He has the key to each of these bags, and so also has the cashier down here. Each station-master makes up his cash every night, and places it in an iron box in a mail or other convenient train. It is so constructed that it has a wind-mill in it, which would prevent a bag from being got out. The cashier has two assistants, and upon the arrival of the train, at half-past 7 every morning, they are there to receive these boxes as they come. They carry the iron box out of the brake van into the cashier's office where they open it. They unlock the bags and count the money. In other cases, in nearly all cases during the last two or three years, where there is a bank close by, the station-master takes his money to the bank, and pays it in to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer. His deposit receipt is signed by the manager of the bank. It goes into the cash bag in the same way as ordinary cash. We pay that in as a cheque, and the bank collect it. That, I may say, is the system that is also adopted in New Zealand.
1706. What system have you of checking the station-masters' accounts? The station-master in every bag sends down what we call a remittance note, which is in duplicate. On the form are printed the words gold, silver, notes, and cheques, and also on the duplicate. The cashier carefully checks this, counts the money, and receipts the one form and keeps the other. The form which he receipts he puts into the cash bag again, and the bag goes back with it to the station-master. The money is carefully checked and deposited in the bank to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer. The cashier prepares a large printed form of all the amounts from each station, and this statement must agree with the amount he has paid into the bank. He submits that to me every day with the duplicate portion of the remittance notes, and I carefully check them.
1707. What check have you as the accountant here against embezzlement by station-masters? I have no check whatever, that is a matter which rests entirely between the Traffic Manager and the Traffic Auditor.
1708. You have nothing to do with it? No.
1709. Is every book that is necessary for the proper keeping of accounts in the Construction Branch, kept in this office? As far as the general book-keeping is concerned, they are.
1710. *Mr. Mills.*] Not the office details? Not the office details of a contract.
1711. What do you mean by office details? The details of progress payments.
1712. Are all interim payments kept here? Yes; they come over to me as the first, fifth, sixth, or seventh advance on account, but the statement which comes at that time will not give me the details.
1713. If the details came over here, could they be kept in this office? Of course, I could keep them if they were sent here.
1714. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would you find it difficult to make out returns and abstracts without these details? I should.
1715. As far as all questions of payments are concerned, do you charge them on to the different votes? Yes.
1716. And are you aware, even better than the Construction Branch of the Public Works Department, what have been the operations upon them? Yes.
1717. Is it because there are operations on the Commissioner's Department not known to the Engineer-in-Chief at all? Yes.
1718. *Mr. Waller.*] What books do you keep in this establishment? The ledgers, expenditure cash books, receipt cash books, journals, schedule ledgers, capital ledgers, and appropriation ledgers. We have to keep two or three sets of each going.
1719. Take the line from Murrumburrah to Blayney, and show us a ledger which will exhibit the expenditure on that line, both by the Construction Branch and the Existing Lines Branch? I could not produce a ledger showing that, I could show you the capital ledger, which shows the totals against each number, according to the schedule.
1720. Is this the capital ledger you produce? Yes.
1721. It appears to show some details under the different heads? Yes.
1722. *Mr. Mills.*] From the loan votes? Not in all cases. Some of it is appropriation from revenue.
1723. *Mr. Waller.*] Where do you procure the items or details which enable you to give these totals? We get all relating to the trial surveys from the Engineer-in-Chief, the legal expenses from the Crown Solicitor, the engineering expenses from the Engineer-in-Chief, and the compensation paid for land resumed from the land valuer. The construction of bridges and sidings, we get from the Engineer-in-Chief, and also from the Engineer for Existing Lines. As to stations and buildings, some trifling amounts may come to us from the Engineer for Existing Lines, but the bulk of it from the Engineer-in-Chief. The permanent way—rails, fastenings, sleepers, and ballast, come to us from the Engineer-in-Chief. Water supply from the Engineer-in-Chief, unless in the case of defective work, and then it would come to us from the Engineer for Existing Lines, and might be authorised by the Commissioner to be charged to capital account. General salaries would come from the revenue vote for the general establishment.
1724. Have you no book which shows the details of these different amounts which you have entered under separate headings? No.
1725. If we desired to see these items where should we be able to see them? The details of the totals we get from the Engineer-in-Chief, the same from the Engineer for Existing Lines.
1726. Would there be any difficulty in having all these items forwarded to this office, and having them embodied in the general system of accounts here? There is no objection that I know of.
1727. Do you think it would be a better system? I think it would be better if we were in one building. Scattered as the offices are, I think it would involve a great loss of time in travelling backwards and forwards.
1728. *Mr. Mills.*] Suppose Mr. Whitton's books were to be lost or destroyed, would you have any record here? Not of the details.
1729. Have you any book that would show the amounts of each vote and the expenditure to the completion of the line, that is to say, in detail? No.

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1730. Where would you get that information? From the various branch offices.
1731. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think it would simplify the business, and reduce the number of book-keeping branches, if all particulars of everything connected with the accounts of the Railway Department passed through this office and were recorded here? No doubt it would.
1732. Do you think there is any reasonable objection or obstacle to having the whole of the accounts belonging to the Railway Department carried on in this office, so that not only the abstract of the expenditure but also the actual details which create that expenditure should be found here? No further than that I should want a very much larger staff.
1733. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it not then be under one head instead of three or four? Yes.
1734. *Mr. Waller.*] Would the staff you would require consist simply of clerks? I should not want all titled officers.
1735. *Mr. Mills.*] How many officers have you under you? Including myself and the assistant there are twenty-two of us.
1736. Do you find you have too many? Not one.
1737. Are they kept in full work? They are.
1738. What has been the result of the extra hour? Nothing as far as we are concerned, it is all continuous work with us. You have come here at a slack time now. If you came here in January or February you would find all my clerks working up to 7 and 8 o'clock at night, for some months.
1739. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you a certain amount of work to do daily, and do you stop until it is done? Yes; we have never confined ourselves to a question of 9 to 5 or 9 to 4. The pay clerks are travelling all night, and they work from 5 in the morning till 10 at night. The cashiers commence between 7 and 8 o'clock, sometimes a little after 8 at Redfern. They receive the boxes and count the money up before they come down here.
1740. *Mr. Mills.*] Have there been any reductions or additions in your office during the last twelve months? No.
1741. Have you any cadets? No.
1742. Whom do you find most efficient officers,—men who have been brought up in the Government service, or men who have been trained outside? I have not a man under me who has been brought up in the service from a boy, unless it is one junior clerk, and he was in a lawyer's office before he came here.
1743. Do you find that clerks coming from outside are good and efficient men, and that you can get them as you want them? I have found it so.
1614. What is the system of appointments? Appointments are made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commissioner.
1745. *Mr. Waller.*] How many of the officers here are permanent and temporary? Mr. Vernon and myself are permanent, and Mr. Bryant, Mr. Neale, and Mr. Glen are permanent. Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Allworth, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Thompson are temporary. Mr. Fitzsimmons is permanent, Mr. De Courcy, Mr. Coogan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Langley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Holmes are temporary. There are seven permanent and fifteen temporary.
1746. Are the returns you have to prepare required under the Railway Act for the Commissioner's report? Yes, and also for the Statistical Register and the Blue Book.
1747. Do they take up much time? An immense amount of time.
1748. Have you supplied any returns for the past year to Parliament? They are always printed amongst the parliamentary papers.
1749. Do you supply many? A great many, and a great many answers to questions also.
1750. How do you manage to do this,—by temporary clerks? No; by our own staff working late.
1751. Do they get any extra pay for that? They have not done so for the last two years. The Commissioner allows them 2s. 6d. each for their tea, but that is not a stated allowance, it is only while they are at work late.
1752. Do you find these offices suitable for your work? Yes; very convenient, but there is not sufficient room for the paymaster.
1753. Do you find you are able to keep good supervision over the clerks? Yes; occupying a position as I do, in the centre of the building.
1754. Have you an attendance book? Yes; according to the regulations.
1755. Would you let us see it? Yes.
1756. When this book is signed in the morning what is done with it? It is brought up to me.
1757. Where is it kept? Down stairs on the counter, and signed as each officer comes in.
1758. Do you initial the sheet each day yourself, to show that you have seen the book and examined it? I look over it every day.
1759. Do you not think it would be a good thing that you should initial it every day? Yes; I think it would be a good thing, and I think I have done so some days.
1760. When clerks leave earlier than the regular hours, from whom do they receive permission? From me.
1761. Do you sign against the time they leave? I write the words "by permission."
1762. At the time when the officers are departing, where is the book? It goes down to the same place.
1763. At what time is that? 5 o'clock; it is with me until then according to official regulations.
1764. Do you find it has the effect of making the attendance prompt? I think it has, although my staff have always been fairly well-behaved in that respect.
1765. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system of recording and transmitting papers; can it be simplified in any way? Not while the offices of the Railway Department are so scattered.
1766. *Mr. Waller.*] Perhaps you will explain the system? The papers from the Traffic Manager or Locomotive Engineer come to me under cover. The papers from over the way come to me from under the messenger's arm.
1767. What do you do with them after you have received them? To register them in the first process, then I minute them, or take any necessary action upon them.
1768. Do you get papers from the Commissioner? Yes.
1769. How would a paper come from him to you? From the Commissioner through the Record Clerk. Say the Commissioner makes a minute upon a paper to-day, it is recorded this afternoon, and ought to be with me to-morrow morning.

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1770. Do you find that papers are often delayed longer than that? Not often.
1771. Do papers go direct from the Commissioner to Records? No; to the Chief Clerk or Assistant Secretary.
1772. Do they make any additional remarks upon them? No; they may write them off to the Accountant.
1773. *Mr. Mills.*] Does your department occupy this building only? Yes.
1774. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the rental paid? £260, I think.
1775. If the Inspectors were made paying clerks, would you require all the clerks you have here? No.
1776. You would not require the pay clerks? Some would still be required.
1777. But suppose one of them were detailed to prepare the vouchers and accounts for the Audit Office, then I presume you would not require the rest? I think you would want at least two assistants to the paymaster.
1778. What class of assistance would you want? The officers at present employed are qualified to do the work, though some of them are not very good writers.
1779. I see you have one gentleman down here at a salary of £320 a year. The salary of the others vary from £265 to £220? Yes.
1780. If the system of pay-clerks was swept away, what sort of clerks would you require to assist the paymaster? Clerks at from £200 to £300 a year.
1781. What is Mr. Ramsden? He has been a long time in the service, and takes Mr. Bryant's position in the case of Mr. Bryant being sick.
1782. Do you think that Mr. Ramsden with a junior clerk would be able to do the work then? I do not think so.
1783. I mean a clerk on the same footing as Mr. Farnell? You would not save any labour.
1784. To prepare the receipts for the Auditor-General, how many would you require? We should want at least two good men.
1785. That would be upon the understanding that the paymaster would be relieved of paying at Redfern and those places? The system of payment must be altered altogether.
1786. Do you think the amount of the bonds now required is sufficient in comparison with the amount which passes through the hands of these pay-clerks? In most cases I do quite.
1787. How would you recoup yourself if anything went wrong? We could only do it to the extent of the bond.
1788. Well, then, suppose you had a conscientious rogue to whom was entrusted £2,000,—could he not afford to send you £400 to pay up his bond, and then pocket the balance of £1,600? The arrangement of the bond is with the Traffic Manager and Traffic Auditor.
1789. Do you think any improvement could be suggested either in the manner of doing the work, or any possibility of reducing the number of hands? We cannot reduce under the present system of working.
1790. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you find the work increasing? Every extension adds to our work. We have had no increase to the staff for two years; but during that time there has been a great increase of work.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1886

Present:—

Mr. J. Y. MILLS, | Mr. T. F. WALLER,
Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. John Vernon was examined:—

1791. *Mr. Mills.*] What are you? Assistant accountant.
1792. Will you define your duties? My duties are rather general in their nature. I have charge of all the books and accounts; that is, not the actual working of the books; I have the preparation of the Estimates, Commissioner's reports, so far as statistics go, and the general business connected with the accounts.
1793. Do you check the correctness of all charges, and of all balances? Yes.
1794. Have you anything to do with the paymaster? No; that is, only in Mr. Wickham's absence when acting for him. The paymaster deals with Mr. Wickham direct.
1795. Do you see the vouchers and pay-sheets? Not as a rule, unless there is anything in them to make it necessary that they should be referred to me. If an account wants looking into I get it from the book-keeper.
1796. *Mr. Waller.*] When vouchers come in for payment, do they come to you first, or to the paymaster? To the cash-bookkeeper.
1797. Who is he? Mr. Hellyer.
1798. What does he do with them? He enters them.
1799. And then what? They go down from him to the paymaster.
1800. Direct? Yes; the paymaster makes them up into abstracts to suit the Treasury and they come to the clerk here, Mr. Holmes, who enters them into a book which we keep to suit the Treasury, so that our balances may compare with the Treasury balances.
1801. What do you call that book? The appropriation ledger. It may be better described as a balance book because it shows the daily balances on the votes.
1802. Is that against each account? Against each vote.
1803. Do you keep them on the bank principle? It would be on the bank principle. The principal books of the department cannot be written up daily.
1804. Does this book show the total amount of the vote to each of these particular accounts? Yes.
1805. Can you see at a glance whether you are up to the full limit or not? Quite so.
1806. As a matter of fact do the accounts come here from all the departments of the railway, from the Traffic Manager's office and the stores? Everything connected with expenditure or receipt comes here.
1807. Are the accounts not checked here? No; they are checked prior to coming here.
1808. Do you accept the accounts that come here as being correct when they are certified to by the proper officers? Yes.
1809. Do you simply record them in your books? Yes.

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1810. And how are your books audited? They are not audited. The accountant's vouchers as they go through are audited by the Auditor General.
1811. All the vouchers? All the vouchers; and he makes up his balances, and I presume sees that they agree with ours so far; but our books have never undergone what I should call an audit.
1812. *Mr. Mills.*] Do they represent transactions in money that require auditing, or are they not merely entries? I think you may regard them merely as entries.
1813. Do you yourself think they ought to be audited? I do not see any necessity for their being audited.
1814. *Mr. Coyle.*] Must all vouchers for the payment of money pass through the Auditor General? Yes.
1815. Of every description? Of every description.
1816. Are the paymaster's books audited? The accountant goes through all the paymaster's transactions. His books are confined to the accountant for his advance account in paying off the wages of men. He goes through all that carefully day by day.
1817. *Mr. Waller.*] When you speak of the accountant whom do you mean? The accountant for railways, Mr. Wickham.
1818. *Mr. Mills.*] Does Mr. Wickham audit the paymaster's advance account daily? Yes; to see that the paymaster is authorized in paying away what he has paid away.
1819. *Mr. Waller.*] Who is actually responsible for the paymaster—is it the paymaster himself or Mr. Wickham? Mr. Wickham. I presume he would be held responsible for not finding out anything which might be wrong, for not keeping a proper check.
1820. Does not that pretty well amount to Mr. Wickham auditing his own work? No; I think not, because Mr. Wickham does not interfere with cash in any way. He does not receive cash, and he does not pay it. The paymaster is really a subordinate officer of Mr. Wickham. Mr. Wickham's audit is simply an immediate check. Of course after that the traffic auditor comes down to see that all accounts are properly entered and accounted for, but the immediate audit is by the accountant.
1821. Is there another audit afterwards? Yes, the traffic audit.
1822. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would you define the traffic auditor's duties? The larger portion of his duty is confined to station accounts, and he also audits the paymaster's advance account.
1823. Do you refer to the paymaster in this building? Yes. He sees that all payments are accounted for, and that the balance shown by the paymaster in his books is the balance shown at the bank.
1824. Does he audit the books kept by the heads of branches as far as relates to any money transactions? I do not know of them at all.
1825. In the locomotive and other branches? So far as I know officially they do not keep any books.
1826. None at all? They may keep mere records of running, but I am not aware that they keep any books of account.
1827. Is there no auditor but one, the traffic auditor, who also has the auditing of the store accounts too? Yes.
1828. *Mr. Waller.*] Do we understand as a matter of fact that there is really a subsequent audit, that is to say quite irrespective of Mr. Wickham, but beyond all that Mr. Wickham does in connection with the paymaster's accounts? Yes, there is.
1829. *Mr. Mills.*] Would Mr. Wickham be a daily check upon the paymaster? Yes.
1830. *Mr. Waller.*] If there is anything wrong would the auditor discover it? Quite so.
1831. Are you aware of the system adopted of paying wages and salaries along the line? I am.
1832. Are they paid by the pay-clerks? Yes.
1833. Do they come under your control? No.
1834. But do you know the system? Yes.
1835. As a matter of fact has the inspector to be present when the money is being paid by the pay-clerks to the different persons who receive it? That is the rule; either the inspector, or in the case of a depot, one of his clerks.
1836. Presuming that the inspector has to be present, do you see any objection to the inspector paying the money and having the pay-sheet signed by each individual man as he receives it, and as a further guarantee, if necessary, of the money having been paid to the proper men, require the ganger to sign at the end of it? In that case you would divide the responsibility of the distribution of money very largely. That has been considered an objection. I know that that system is in vogue in other places; in Victoria, more particularly, they adopt that system.
1837. We are asking you for your own opinion? I do not know that there would be any objection, provided that they gave security.
1838. Do you think that the dividing of the responsibility in respect to these large sums of money amongst two or three different inspectors would not decrease the risk instead of increasing it? I do not think it would decrease risk, I think it would rather increase it.
1839. Why? I am looking now at the class of inspectors, that is the class of men they are—I am acquainted with most of them—and they are not men of education, or having any experience in dealing with accounts.
1840. You must bear in mind that they have not to deal with any accounts? They would have to deal with money, and take receipts.
1841. All that they would have to do would be to see that a man, say Tom Smith, received the wages due to him, and that he signed his name upon the pay-sheet? Then the system you propose would be different from the one I was thinking of in Victoria. The pay-sheet would be exactly the same as at present, would contain the receipt of each man opposite the amount due to him. I do not know that there would be any vital objection; I cannot see it at present. It is a matter that you would need to go into and think over.
1842. *Mr. Mills.*] Who prepares the pay-sheet? There are lots of them—do you mean wages pay-sheets.
1843. Yes? They are prepared at each inspector's and district-engineer's office.
1844. If they are competent to prepare the pay-sheets, will they not have ability to distribute the money? The permanent-way inspectors do not prepare their sheets, and these have to do with the men we have the difficulty in paying, those are the fettlees. Where you have a locomotive inspector, he is a man of more education than the permanent-way inspector, because he has to deal with machinery.
1845. Let us confine ourselves simply to the permanent-way men? The ganger has simply a rough book, which he sends in to the district-engineer's office. It is just a time book, and in the district engineer's office the wages sheets are made up from those time books at the end of the fortnight. 1846.

1846. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many inspectors would there be under one of the district engineers? There might be four, five, or even ten, according to the length of the line.

1847. Would there be any difficulty in sending the money direct to the district engineer, and letting him distribute it among the inspectors, who would have to pay the men, each officer taking receipts from those below him? Personally, I should not like the idea at all.

1848. What would be your objection to it? Simply the objection I mentioned before, the distribution through so many hands, and the fact that I think you would have a much simpler method of payment than that, quite apart from the present system.

1849. *Mr. Waller.*] What would that be? By the station-masters' paying.

1850. Paying the fettlees? The whole of the men, except at the large depôts.

1851. *Mr. Mills.*] Would they be nearer to the men? Yes, and they are already responsible for money. The fact is that for some time past I have been convinced that the present system is not elastic enough.

1852. *Mr. Waller.*] Are not these fettlees supplied with trollies, and would thus be able to go to the station-master's office, get their money, and sign the pay-sheet there? In nearly every case they could. There might be cases where stations were a long distance from one another, but they would be few, and in those cases you might take the inspector.

1853. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have the station-masters to provide fidelity and guarantee bonds? Yes.

1854. To what extent? They vary in amount according to the takings at the station.

1855. *Mr. Waller.*] Presuming that the change could be made in paying through the station-masters, how many pay clerks do you consider would be required? I think you would want either two or three.

1856. Is that to prepare the vouchers for the Auditor-General? Yes, and in any case to do the work at the Sydney station. The station-master could not pay there. Take Bathurst or Goulburn. We have now our station masters paying the men round those stations. The system is now in operation there, but it is found to interfere with the duties of the station-masters. At those depôts where there are 500 or 600 men to be paid, I think you would find it necessary to send a clerk to do it.

1857. Are there not officers of the Audit Office, clerical staff, and inspectors constantly travelling up and down? Yes.

1858. Could they not be made to do the work? Not so far as the audit is concerned, certainly not.

1859. *Mr. Waller.*] Coming back again to the inspectors paying. Your objection is on account of the class of men who are inspectors? Yes; but my remark had special reference to those on the permanent-way.

1860. As regards those men, is it not a fact that between those inspectors and the gangers that your time and pay-sheet is made up? It originates with them.

1861. If they are trustworthy enough, and intelligent enough for you to pass the whole of your payments on their reports, do you not think they would be trustworthy enough to hand out the money to the men, the inspector being there to pay them? He might or he might not, it is entirely a different business.

1862. *Mr. Mills.*] In the case of the large stations, is there not a sort of resident superintendent over the yards? No.

1863. *Mr. Coyle.*] At places like Goulburn, what other officers are there besides the station-master? The District Engineer is there. The station-master, and the locomotive inspector are the leading officers.

1864. *Mr. Waller.*] Why could not one of those act as paymaster—is payment made once a month? No, once a fortnight. I wish it was once a month, it would simplify matters very much. We have to pay once a fortnight, and to pay on a certain day.

1865. Is that the law? It is an unwritten law. If we do not pay on a certain day, there are half-a-dozen members of Parliament down here to know the reason why.

1866. Do you think there would be any very great obstacle in the way of bringing in a system of paying once a month? I do not think there should be.

1867. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it be a saving? It certainly would; it would reduce the work by one-half.

1868. Are the officers paid monthly? Yes.

1869. Then is it only the labourers who are paid fortnightly? Yes. It strikes me that in the event of any change being made, the first month's payment would be the only trial they would have to submit to.

1870. Do you keep any of their pay in hand up to date? At the date of paying there will be a week's pay in hand due to each man.

1871. *Mr. Coyle.*] In paying the men at such a place as Goulburn or Redfern, is their cash counted out and paid across to them? The cash is made up for each man in an envelope before it is taken out. He calls at the window and pays in his receipt, which has been prepared beforehand by the time-keeper, and the money is then handed to him.

1872. When is the money counted out? It is counted out in the paymaster's office below and made up into packages.

1873. Are the receipts made out down below? No; they are made out by the time-keeper and given to the men. There used to be serious loss of time at the window.

1874. Do all wages-men give receipt? Yes.

1875. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the permanent-way men, where is their money paid? In parcels in the same way. The clerks take their sections of line, and they go down to the bank. They take out the number of £1 notes or £5 notes, or gold, or silver they require. They take that with them on the sections, and pay each man as they come in. In some cases a careful man as he travels from one station to another will occupy himself in making up the bundles, but that is his own business.

1876. What receipt will they take? A written receipt.

1877. A separate receipt? Very often a separate receipt.

1878. Would it not be better to have the receipt on the pay-sheet itself? It would be simpler as far as the pay-sheet is concerned, but when a man has a receipt already written out he comes with it and there is no delay. He takes the money and goes on. While the clerk is paying the wages a train may be waiting at the station for him, and that being the case we have to adopt the quickest method to get the pay-clerk off. There are some men who would take five minutes to sign their names.

1879. If you got rid of the travelling clerks and paid through the district engineers, and in some places through the station-master, would you have such delays as you refer to? If the men were paid at the station we should get rid of all that.

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1880. And get rid also of what must be a great nuisance, a lot of loose documents? It is a nuisance when they have to be pasted on at the back of the sheets. I suppose you are aware of the Victorian system.
1881. *Mr. Mills.*] What is their system? They make up the bags in the office for each gang. The nearest inspector comes and signs the receipt for the whole of the bags belonging to each inspector. These bags are placed in a flat tin box, labelled with each inspector's name. He takes the whole of them and hands them out to the different inspectors, giving No. 1 box to No. 1 inspector. The ganger takes the receipt from the men and sends them back to the nearest railway station.
1882. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you see any objection to the introduction of a similar system here? No; I cannot say that I do. Their system would merely refer to the permanent-way men.
1883. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you anything to do with the construction of lines? No.
1884. Why could not that system be extended also to the payment of the locomotive branches. You have heads of every branch, why could not the same system be adopted with them also? I do not see that there would be any objection to it, except that a man would be paying a sheet compiled by himself.
1885. But you now trust to his sheet? Yes; but you pay by an entirely different man, by a man who knows the men. If the inspector chose he could, quite unknown to the time-keeper, put a dummy name on the pay-sheet, and if he had the paying of the men on that sheet he would be in a position to reserve the money payable to the dummy for himself, and no one would be any the wiser.
1886. Why could not the time-keeper do it? The time-keeper could do it. If you are going into that I would prefer that in cases where large numbers of men were employed you should select a clerk from the Traffic Branch to go over and pay the locomotive men, and a clerk from the Locomotive Branch to go over and pay the permanent-way men. That, it seems to me, would be an additional check. In talking the matter over with Mr. Speight, of Victoria, with whom I had the pleasure of an interview, I found that that was his idea.
1887. *Mr. Mills.*] It would establish a sort of cross-check on the men? Yes; that would destroy any objection on the ground of conspiracy.
1888. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the fidelity bonds, no doubt you have thought of that matter too? Yes.
1889. Do you consider that the amount fidelity bond, £400, for a man who must be entrusted with £2,000, is a sufficient security? No; I do not think it is, because you entrust him with the money in cash.
1890. Suppose a pay clerk at Newcastle had £2,000 in his possession, are there not a large number of ships leaving constantly, and if he were dishonest he could easily get away? There might arise circumstances in which he could get away.
1891. Have not people travelling with large sums of money been robbed sometime, robbed in reality, and in others the robberies have been put up? That is possible.
1892. And your remedy against that is only £400 as against £2,000? Yes.
1893. *Mr. Coyle.*] Assuming that some system such as we have been discussing of station-masters or engineers paying, how many of the present number of pay clerks would be required in the service still? I think two or three would be required in the office to do the adjustment of the vouchers, examine them, and send them to the Auditor-General, and also to make up the accounts for transmission to the Treasury. I think you would require three.
1894. *Mr. Waller.*] The class of clerks you would require for that would be fair ordinary clerks? Yes, it would be chiefly routine work.
1895. Very much such business as is done by what are called invoice clerks? Yes.
1896. *Mr. Coyle.*] As to the carriage of different classes of goods—heavy goods—what is the price per ton charged; is it uniform over the lines? Yes.
1897. What is the rate for wool? That depends upon the station. As we have to compete with Victoria, we are carrying wool at very low rates.
- 1898–1899. Say within 100 miles of Sydney, would the rate be uniform. What is the rate per ton per mile, as far as it is uniform? Wagga is distant 309 miles, and the rate per bale from there is 9s. Nevertire is distant 341 miles, and the rate from there is 11s. per bale for the whole distance. There is an arbitrary rate established for wool.
1900. What is the average weight of a bale of wool? 4 cwt. They are reckoned not to weigh over 4 cwt.
1901. As to the general run of farm produce, what is the rate? It comes under class A.
1902. What would be the rate (say) from Goulburn? That would be 12s. 4d. The rate sheet is divided into classes from one to four, and farm produce is carried under a special class.
1903. What goods go under classes one to four? I have here a pamphlet which shows the various kinds of goods which fall under the various classes.
1904. What are the rates per ton per mile, taking a distance of 50 miles? That is a little over 4d. a ton per mile.
1905. And the second-class would be what? About a 1d. more.
1906. What class does the carriage of permanent way material come under? Under the first, which is the lowest class.
1907. What will it cost you to carry it? That is a matter I could not answer.
1908. Would it cost you 2d. per ton per mile? I do not suppose it would cost more than that.
1909. What is your rate for the carriage of coal? There are varying rates for that—a penny a ton per mile from Lithgow.
1910. Then you will be running the Lithgow coal at a loss? No, we are not running it at a loss. Coal in that case is a return traffic.
1911. Have you a large number of trucks which would otherwise be running empty? Yes.
1912. What would be the value of rebate on trucks? All the trucks belong to the Government on this side.
1913. Do you make any profit out of running the coal? We do not; it appears to me to be a minor form of protection perhaps.
1914. So that out of the permanent way and other railway material carried, there will be a profit of over 2d. per ton per mile? Perhaps so.
1915. *Mr. Waller.*] Do the railway men load the permanent way material, and do the owners of coal load up the trucks? Yes.
1916. *Mr. Coyle.*] As a general rule, do you unload the permanent way material? We are bound to unload if the contractor likes to make us. When the material arrives from England our yards are generally stacked

- stacked full, and we shove it into the trucks at once, and send it up to the terminus of either line.
- 1916½. Do you consider that delivering material free of cost at a station implies delivering it stacked on the ground? Yes.
1917. Would you consider that permanent way material delivered in the trucks would be delivered free of cost? No.
1918. Does all contractor's material such as cement, timber, and other things, come under this head of charge—that is, under the first-class? You will find all particulars by reference to the published list.
1919. *Mr. Waller.*] What would be the cost of loading and unloading railway iron per ton? About 3s. I should think.
1920. That added on to the charge of 2d. per ton per mile over fifty miles is nearly a penny a mile in addition? Yes, nearly, say three-farthings.
1921. Under the present system of working the staff, do you see any way of reducing the number employed in connection with the accounts? As the accounts are in the books at present, I do not think you could possibly reduce. I have eliminated every bit of detail I could.
1922. Do you see any way of reducing the staff in the office? I see no way of reducing my staff. As a matter of fact the hour a day extra does not make much difference to us, we have always been accustomed to work during two months at least, very often until 10 o'clock at night.
1923. *Mr. Coyle.*] If you have work to do, must it be done? Yes, that is the rule, and any clerk coming in here is made to understand that.
1924. *Mr. Waller.*] If you had fewer parliamentary returns to supply could your staff be reduced. It might be if you were to do away with certain returns that we have to keep now, but I see that they go into very much the same detail in the records of private railway companies.
1925. Do you think it would be an advantage to compute the actual cost of the returns called for by Parliament? I am trying to get an estimate of the cost of the returns furnished during the last session.
1926. I mean do you think it would be an advantage to have the cost of compilation printed upon the return itself? Yes.
1927. As a matter of fact are there many cases where information asked for by a member of Parliament could be obtained by his going to the office direct, or writing to you—without the expense of compilation? Yes.

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Mr. John James Bryant examined :

1928. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position? I am Paymaster of Railways.
1929. Would you tell us what your duties are? All the vouchers that go through the accountant's books upstairs are sent down here to be placed in abstracts. Those we pay have to be made out in duplicate, one we keep in this guard book, the other goes on to the Treasury. When the Treasury places the amount of the voucher to the Commissioner's credit, they pass this on to the Auditor-General. The Commissioner signs the receipt printed on the back of the voucher, as having received the money.
1930. Have you the duplicate of that? Yes, and we have to adjust the amount for the Auditor-General. We have to furnish him with a receipt for every item contained in the voucher.
1931. *Mr. Mills.*] Is this money credited to the Commissioner in the bank? Yes.
1932. By whom? By the Treasury.
1933. *Mr. Waller.*] When? After they get the abstract; it may be a week afterwards, or it may be two days.
1934. How do you adjust that with the Auditor-General? We enter the total of each amount upon a special adjustment voucher, which covers the receipts we send on to him showing the payments we have made.
1935. Do you pay much money through your hands? About a million and three-quarters a year.
1936. Through this office? Yes.
1937. How;—in cash or cheques? About three-quarters of it, or more, would be cash.
1938. Do you give a fidelity guarantee bond? Yes.
1939. To what amount? £2,000.
1940. What is the largest amount of money that passes through your hands at one time? About £50,000.
1941. But not in cash? That is cash. Our wages payments amount to over £50,000 a fortnight.
1942. How many assistants have you? Seven.
1943. In this office? Yes.
1944. Have your seven assistants the handling of money also? £2,500 or £3,000 at a time.
1945. *Mr. Mills.*] Is that each individual? Yes.
1946. *Mr. Waller.*] Then each of them might have that amount at one time? Yes.
1947. That is each of the seven clerks might be entrusted with money to the amount of £2,000? Yes.
1948. What are their fidelity guarantee bonds? £400.
1949. Are they always in the office? No, they are travelling along the line. I have two in the office, and five are travelling pay clerks. I have one as a relieving clerk. They have to pay in Sydney all the money for the mechanics employed in the Locomotive and Permanent Way branches, and they have to roll up each man's money and put his name on it.
1950. Where is that done? In this office.
1951. Does that take up much time? About two days in every fortnight. The tramway employes are paid every fortnight. We pay the railway employes this week, and the tramway employes next week. We have to send to different places to pay this amount, to North Shore, to Randwick, and to the shed at the corner of Gipps and Pitt-streets.
1952. How do the clerks go out? They go by tram to Randwick, but to Pitt-street and the Station they always take a cab. I do not like them to have too much money on the tram.
1953. When they get to Pitt-street do they separate, each one goes on his own individual responsibility? Yes. There are two classes of locomotive employes, the mechanics, and engine drivers, and cleaners. Then we have to pay all the porters and goods porters at Darling Harbour, and also the permanent way men. There are generally some permanent way men working there, and the locomotive men are at Eveleigh.

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1954. Did it ever occur to you that there is a certain amount of risk in that system? I think the risk is reduced to a minimum. If each man did not give me receipts for that money I should know something was wrong.
1955. What would you do? I should report the matter at once.
1956. What would be the final result, if you were short by £2,000? I cannot say, I suppose there would be an investigation.
1957. Would you be liable? Not if I took all necessary precautions, not as long as I could show that I had carried the system out properly.
1958. Suppose £2,000 went astray where would you get it from? I cannot say.
1959. That being the case is there not a certain amount of risk? There is a certain amount of risk in everything.
1960. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there no other means of recouping except the fidelity guarantee? That is all, to the extent of £400. The men know when they are to be paid, and if they are not paid at a certain hour they would make a noise about it. The pay clerk begins to pay at 4 o'clock, when the men leave off work, and if he was not there at a quarter to four o'clock the timekeeper would telegraph to me to know where he was.
1961. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you send the men up the line? Yes. If they do not commence to pay on a certain day the men would want to know the reason why. We should be advised by telegraph.
1962. We are not speaking of the men, but of the system? I have been carrying out the system for the last twenty years, and nothing has gone wrong. That speaks well for the system.
1963. Is it not a very expensive system? I do not know that it is. If you take everything into account I think you will find that it is not. In America they used to run pay trains, and in Queensland they tried the same thing. They wanted a pay train here, but to that I strongly objected. That I looked upon as an expense from which nothing could be gained. We pay by the goods trains, and when the pay clerks cannot travel by the goods trains they travel by the mixed trains, that is mixed goods and passengers.
1964. *Mr. Mills.*] Every fortnight? Yes; we pay the locomotive men this week, and the tramway men next week. It is a fortnightly pay.
1965. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not be better to pay once a month? I am strongly in favour of paying once a month, but the workmen object.
1966. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would there be much objection on their part after the system was once established? I do not see that there could be the slightest objection after the first fortnight. In Victoria they pay monthly. By the present system we have to do the work twice over; the labour involved by paying once a fortnight would be lessened by one-half if we paid once a month. If the Commissioner were to determine to carry the thing out perhaps the men would not object.
1967. *Mr. Mills.*] Would you recommend it? I have spoken about it, I cannot do much in the way of recommending anything.
1968. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards your staff, have you too many hands? Not to carry out the work.
1969. Could you not do with fewer hands? We are a man short nearly all the year round; that is the reason why I have a relieving clerk. If each man in the building takes three weeks holiday in the year, you must have a man to fill his place.
1970. *Mr. Mills.*] Is that holiday allowed by the Civil Service Act? Yes.
1971. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find the men do their works well? Yes. They do not work from nine until four, but sometimes from six in the morning to seven or eight at night.
1972. Is there one time-book kept for the whole establishment here? Yes.
1973. What difference does the extra hour a day make, is it not equal to one man in eight? That does not follow in our case. The pay clerks travelling along the line have never been in the habit of working from nine to four. They have to leave at whatever time the train leaves. Some leave at 6 o'clock in the morning, and some leave earlier during the summer months. They have to leave with the goods train and pay to the end of the day, it may be 7 o'clock at night.
1974. *Mr. Coyle.*] As to the office staff, cannot they get through more work? They cannot.
1975. Is there a certain amount of work that must be done every day? Yes.
1976. Before the extension of the office time by an hour a day had the work to be done the same as now? Yes, if we stayed until 6 o'clock it had to be done.
1977. Were you not able before the extension of hours to do the work in all cases? No.
1978. *Mr. Mills.*] Has the work increased? It increases every year. Every year there is more traffic, and there are more employees.
1979. Have you had more hands put on in this office during the last twelve months? No. I may say that I have an advance of £1,000 to pay off men and anything which may be pressing.
1980. A sort of large petty cash system? Yes; I do it differently. Instead of sending money along the line to pay accounts I pass the money through my public account and draw cheques against it.
1981. *Mr. Waller.*] Where is your public account kept? At the Joint Stock Bank; all the Railway accounts are kept there.
1982. *Mr. Mills.*] What is your system of dealing with that thousand pounds? You will see it upon examination of this book. I draw against the amount myself, and I pay anything which is immediately pressing. The sums which pass through this book amount to £80,000 or £100,000 a year.
1983. Do you draw in favour of a number or a person? Of a person; I cross the cheque, and write "bank" upon it.
1984. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are these cheques issued in payment for vouchers? Yes.
1985. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you get the voucher before or after the payment of the cheque? I send it to our station-master to pay, and he sees to the receipt being obtained. He actually pays the money.
1986. Do your cheques always go to the station-master? Yes.
1987. Do you look to him to pay the money and return the voucher? Yes.
1988. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think that system could be extended? The station-masters at Goulburn and Bathurst do pay wages now, but both of them complain that it takes up too much of their time.
1989. *Mr. Waller.*] But are there not other responsible officers at Goulburn and Bathurst, the District Engineer for example? I do not know that it is advisable to send the money to the District Engineer. The reason we sent to the station-master at Goulburn was that our clerks could not get into Goulburn until the Saturday afternoon. The men leave work at 1 o'clock, and they complained that it took all their time

time during the afternoon to wait for payment. The Commission then decided that the station-master should pay.

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1990. Are there not some other officers of standing besides the station-masters at Goulburn and Bathurst? There are the District Engineers and the Locomotive Inspectors.

1991. *Mr. Mills.*] Is there a clerk under the station-master? Yes, the clerk actually pays. The money is sent to the station-master, and the station-master is held responsible.

1992. Do you find as a rule that there is much delay in the station-master returning these vouchers? There is a good deal of delay with some of them. Some of them return them very quickly; to others I have to write three or four times.

1993. Could you suggest a system by which they could be compelled to be more prompt? The only thing I could do would be to report the matter to the Traffic Manager.

1994. Does it delay you in closing your accounts? Yes, I cannot adjust them until I get the vouchers back.

1995. Do you think this delay is of such a nature that it ought to be put a stop to? I think it would be well to have an order given.

1996. Does it open the door for laxity? Yes.

1997. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the reason of it; is it not that the stationmaster may not have an opportunity to pay the men? That may be so in some cases.

1998. *Mr. Waller.*] Do all these payments refer to men's wages? No.

1999. Would it be a good plan to provide that if the station-master did not return the vouchers to you twenty-four hours after he had paid the money he should be fined? I drew up a circular to that effect some years ago, and wanted the accountant to get the Commissioner to sign it, but he never did. I do not think you can be too particular in these matters.

2000. Any laxity in matters concerning money opens the way to error and graver irregularities? Yes.

2001. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you pay all the accounts of the officers for the Construction and Existing Lines Branches? We put them into the abstract for the Treasury, but we do not pay them. I only pay according to an authorisation written on the voucher.

2002. What is the system of paying the Construction Branch? We pass their cheques through our books. They are sent up to Mr. Holmes to be entered against the different votes. It is then sent on to the Treasury.

2003. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you get a voucher from the Engineer-in-Chief's Department showing the salaries? Yes. When the sheet comes from the Engineer-in-Chief it is entered through Mr. Wickham's books, sent down here, and I have to place it in abstract. The voucher goes to the Treasury, and by-and-bye to the Auditor-General for adjustment.

2004. Is there any copy of these accounts kept here by you? Only the totals.

2005. *Mr. Mills.*] Are they paid by separate cheques? We pay the salaries in money over the counter. I send across to the gentlemen in each room, and they come over to receive the money.

2006. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any necessity for any further bookkeeping with regard to these pay-sheets than that undertaken by this office? I do not see that there is.

2007. Is it necessary that the whole of these should be kept in another office? I do not consider that it is necessary.

2008. If it were done in another office, do you think it would be unnecessary? I think so.

2009. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does the Locomotive Branch prepare a voucher similar to this? Yes.

2010. Do they keep a set of books, showing in detail all these payments? They do; they are charged to each vote. It may not be altogether to working expenses; the men are engaged in repairing engines and all that sort of thing.

2011. I mean for wages and salaries? They prepare a voucher like this, and also keep detail books in each branch of the department. They have to keep their time-books. I am not aware that they keep any other books.

2012. Do you know what class of books they keep in the Construction Department? I could not say.

2013. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there other accounts besides these—accounts for surveyors,—do they come through you? Yes.

2014. On a somewhat similar form to this? Yes, I have their form here.

2015. Does it provide for payment of other amounts? Yes.

2016. Are the particulars of these sheets recorded in the books of this office? No, simply the number of the voucher. This voucher is from Henry Hardy, for men's wages it would so appear.

2017. Do you keep a copy of the vouchers? No, they go to the Auditor-General.

2018. Suppose there was a copy of them kept in the Construction Branch, would there be any necessity for booking them? No.

2019. Would there be any gain in putting them through a set of books? No. The charge is entered in our books to the vote. If they want to know the balance they have simply to send here for it.

2020. Presuming the payments of wages were to be made monthly instead of fortnightly, do you think it would be an advantage that the pay-sheets should be signed, instead of dockets being used which have to be made out by the timekeeper. Would it simplify it to have the signatures on the sheet? Yes, we used to do that, but the men complained of being kept too long waiting for the money. We pay the men in their own time, and the last man on the sheet might have to wait an hour. We used to pay 500 men in three hours and a half. I had three men reading from the sheets which were signed.

2021. Have you any suggestion to offer for simplifying or expediting the business of your department? It would greatly expedite the business of the department if an advance were given to the Commissioner for, say, £150,000.

2022. For what purpose? To pay wages and other matters.

2023. Who would operate upon it? It would be operated upon by the paymaster and one of his clerks.

2024. What security would there be against misappropriation of the money? The accounts would be examined daily.

2025. By whom? By the accountant.

2026. Whom do you mean by the accountant? Mr. Wickham, the Accountant for Railways.

2027. And would vouchers be produced to show that the amounts drawn were properly drawn? Yes.

2028. What subsequent audit would you have to prevent any collusion? —

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2029. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would the audit go through the same form as at present? Yes, only we could operate upon the money at once.
2030. *Mr. Waller.*] What would be the great advantage derived from such a system, either to the office or to the department in general? Greater expedition in the payments. We could, as soon as the vouchers reached us, pay before they were entered up by the accountant and sent to the Treasury.
2031. What payments do you particularly refer to as having to be made from this fund? Wages, and the ordinary accounts for stores, sleepers, and different things. The public, who supply the department with material, ought to be paid as soon as their accounts are presented.
2032. Do you think that if you had such an advance fund, and could make payments to the outside public more promptly, it would result in the contractors tendering for an appreciable lower price, with the full knowledge of their being able to get prompt payment? I do, because at the present time they have to borrow money from the Banks; and they complain to me that they have to do that while the Government is owing them money.
2033. How would the having of such a sum of money placed to the credit of the the Commissioner affect the Government as regards interest on the money? The Commissioner could have a letter of credit. The Bank would not charge interest on any sum greater than that actually drawn.
2034. Would you propose to have a specific sum put to one side to an account to be operated upon by the Commissioner, on which there would be a less sustained to the Government by way of overdraft or loss of interest? No; I think a letter of credit would meet that.
2035. *Mr. Coyle.*] To what purpose would you devote such an imprest supply, if granted? To the payment of wages and accounts such as I have mentioned.
2036. What particular class of accounts? Vouchers for the supply of billit-wood, bricks, sleepers, and all material used on the permanent way, also the accounts that pass through the stores.
2037. Are not sleepers obtained in large quantities? Yes.
2038. Two or three thousand at a time? Yes; but they receive advances on the number supplied, say, monthly.
2039. Would you propose to pay that class of accounts out of an imprest supply? Yes; I would pay them all before they were entered into the accountant's books at all. Now, the vouchers pass through the accountant's books, but they might never be paid. It is a wrong system of book-keeping altogether. Under the system I propose, the vouchers would be paid before they are entered into the books.
2040. How do you make it out that they might never be paid? Some of them are sent on to the Treasury, and the money may never be claimed. Another thing is, they may be entered to one account in the accountant's book, and to another in the books of the Treasury. The majority of the accounts are small, and a delay of a month now occurs.
2041. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you give me an idea of what is the amount of wages paid on the working of the railways and tramways per month; that is, apart from salaries? The wages paid to the railway employees during the last fortnight, amounted to £40,695 3s. 7d., and to the tramway employeess, £5,686 6s. 10d.
2042. Then the total amount would be, roughly speaking, about £100,000 per month? Yes.
2043. What are the salaries per month? £19,745 10s. 5d. for the last month.
2044. Consequently, if the system of paying wages monthly, instead of fortnightly, were adopted, there would be a large saving to the Government in the way of interest? There would.
2045. Take it at 3 per cent. per annum on £1,200,000 per annum? It comes to £36,000 per annum.
2046. Do the Government receive interest from the Bank on their balances? I could not say.
2047. How much do the Railways pay into the Bank per month? Having taken out the monthly payments for December, 1885, to the end of November, 1886, I find that the total amount paid into the Bank was £1,925,375 6s. 8d.
2048. Is that an average per month of about £160,448? Yes; the expenditure I have given you is not all on account of working expenses; it also includes payments on account of loans.
2049. How much of the £120,000 odd per month would be paid out of the receipts? I could not say at present I could get it.
2050. Would there be £80,000 per month? Yes; £90,000 per month at least. Roughly speaking, there would be £100,000 per month paid out of these receipts.
2051. Presuming the system of paying wages monthly were adopted, would it reduce the work considerably in this office? It would, considerably.
2052. By how much? If I have to send men out to pay, as now, I must have the men to do it.
2053. Would there be little or nothing for them to do during the month, and, therefore, could you reduce the staff? No. I could not put one man in two places—between Bathurst and Dubbo, and Bathurst and Sydney, at the same time.
2054. But if also the proposed change were adopted, of paying through the inspectors, station-masters, district engineers, or such other officers as might be found to be the best, then would you not be able to make a large reduction? Yes. We could do with three less.
2055. Out of how many? Out of seven.
2056. *Mr. Coyle.*] In the actual matter of paying alone? Yes.
2057. Would it not reduce the clerical work? Yes. But I should want them during the month to keep up the clerical work.
2058. *Mr. Waller.*] Presuming that a further simplification of payment were made, and that, instead of rolling up the money for each man, and putting his name upon it, cheques were signed and paid to each man entitled to receive wages, and a receipt taken for the amount? You would have to write 7,000 cheques to the men alone.
2059. But suppose you write one cheque to an inspector who is empowered to pay, say, 100 men, whose wages amount to £2,000. If the payments were made to the different inspectors, station-masters, and other proper persons, and a cheque sent to them for the full amount of the number of men they had to pay, would it not simplify the work? Yes; but where are they to get them cashed?
2060. The cheque would be cashed in the same way as your pay clerks now get their cheques cashed at the Banks? Yes.
2061. Would not that simplify the clerical work, and get rid of the rolling up of notes? We do not roll up notes along the line; we only do that for the Sydney payments.
2062. Would it not be very much better? It would be very much better. What I advocated was, that the

- the Traffic Manager should let us have clerks from the different stations; instead of sending men from Bathurst to Dubbo, to get a man at Dubbo, and let him pay from there.
2063. Is that one of the station staff? Yes; but he would not do that.
2064. If such a change were made, do you think you could carry on the business satisfactorily with three clerks? I could do it with four. I should still have to pay at Sydney, Eveleigh, Darling Harbour, Randwick, and North Shore.
2065. If such a system as we have mentioned were adopted, would you require from three to four ordinary clerks? Yes; I have only ordinary clerks now.
2066. For how long a time are your clerks away during the month? It averages a week for the payment of each section—say a fortnight a month.
2067. And what would the travelling expenses come to? Say £36 10s. per month.
2068. Then the travelling allowance of five men for twelve months would be about £438? Yes; for the payment of nearly two millions of money, and the adjusting of accounts in the office. In a private firm you pay your men, and have done with it; but here we have to adjust everything to the Auditor-General, and that involves a tremendous lot of work.

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FRIDAY, 31 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. George Cowdery examined:—

2069. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you give us a list of the names of the officers in this building? Yes. Mr. Thomson is deputy engineer; Mr. Leggatt is the architect, who designs and superintends the erection of buildings carried out by the department; Mr. Josling is the assistant architect.
2070. What are his duties? To assist in carrying out the principal works, and taking charge of the office at any time when Mr. Leggatt may be supervising new works.
2071. Who prepares the specifications? Sometimes Mr. Josling, and at other times Mr. Leggatt. He superintends in the drafting rooms.
2072. Who superintends the erection of buildings? We have an inspector on the ground under Mr. Leggatt. The inspector is constantly on the work. Mr. Parry is engineer in charge of the interlocking apparatus and signals. He designs all station arrangements. His former designation was that of resident engineer, but his duties were then the same.
2073. The arrangement of station yards—do you refer to the station yards on the existing lines? Yes; lines already opened for traffic.
2074. Is that in addition to the arrangements made by the Construction Branch? That is, any additional work carried out by our office.
2075. *Mr. Coyle.*] Necessitated, I suppose, by increase of traffic and other things? Yes.
2076. *Mr. Waller.*] Could these arrangements have been made at one and the same time, when the line was being constructed? Certainly not in all cases. New stations have been introduced—a great number of them—and new sidings have to be put in as the traffic demands them.
2077. What are Mr. Fischer's duties? He is resident engineer, and designs everything in connection with iron bridges and other works in iron. Mr. Edward Touch is assistant engineer in Mr. Parry's office. Mr. Sommerville is a surveyor, and his duties are in connection with the preparation of any plans which may be required, also with the resumption of any land by the department. He prepares the necessary tracings for resuming any lands, and also does any work in the Sydney district where people apply for a title under the Real Property Act, to see that there is no encroachment on the Commissioner's land.
2078. Is that for lines already in existence? Yes. Mr. Pind is a draftsman in Mr. Parry's office, in connection with the interlocking of signals. Mr. Iliggs is a draftsman in a similar position to Mr. Sommerville. Mr. Shute is also a draftsman in Mr. Fischer's office, engaged in preparing plans for iron bridges only. Mr. Chetwynd is in a similar position. Mr. Nixon is an architectural draftsman. Mr. Nowill is a draftsman under Mr. Fischer in the preparation of plans for iron bridges. Mr. Stoddart is a cadet in the Architect's Branch, as also is Mr. Nixon.
2079. Are these cadets exclusive of the cadets in the Commissioner's Department? Yes. They came on at first for a probationary term of six months, without any pay.
2080. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it only in the professional branches of the Commissioner's office that these cadets are placed? We have no cadets other than in the professional branches. We have none in the clerical branch.
2081. *Mr. Waller.*] What does Mr. Stoddart do—is he a cadet? He is occupied in preparing plans, as also is Mr. Wickham. Mr. Conyers is the same; he is a gentleman from New Zealand. He is engaged in preparing plans of station yards. Mr. Moore is custodian of plans; Mr. Rothwell is another cadet in the Architect's Branch; Mr. Doyle is a cadet in Mr. Fischer's branch; Mr. Johnson is a cadet in the interlocking branch; Mr. Roberts is a cadet in the Architect's Branch; Mr. Close is a cadet in Mr. Fischer's branch; Mr. Norman Munro is a cadet in Mr. Parry's office.
2082. How many of these cadets are there, then? Eleven. They have all served their probationary period, and are now in an advanced stage. Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Wickham are now in a position to prepare plans. They can scarcely be classed as cadets, except that their salary places them in that position. Mr. Nixon is not a cadet, he is entitled to the position of draftsman.
2083. Have some of these cadets served so long in the position that they are able to make a plan? Yes.
2084. Who are they? Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Rothwell are cadets in an advanced stage, who are able to make plans.
2085. What is your opinion as to the system of appointing cadets—do you think it is a good system to have cadets? I think we should have some.
2086. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think it is desirable to pay them salaries from the day they enter? Under the old rule they served a probationary term of six months free. Under the new rules a cadet coming into the office receives two guineas a month for the first six months, and if he has proved himself to have an aptitude

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- aptitude for the work and conducted himself satisfactorily he will then be appointed at the rate of £50 per annum.
2087. In introducing a number of cadets into the service, do you think it is desirable to pay them from the time they enter it? I do not know.
2088. For the first two or three years are their services really worth much to the department? Yes, in less than two years. As a rule we get youths who are 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can do something very soon.
2089. Are they the same class of youths as those who enter professional offices outside? No doubt.
2090. Is it the intention ultimately to draft them into the service after their cadetship is over—to people the service, as it were, with these cadets? That is the idea.
2091. Are any of the officers who have entered the service here as cadets in high positions in the department now? Not very high certainly. There is my son, who is a resident engineer. He was in the service before I was. He served his time in the locomotive shops.
2092. With reference to the filling up of the higher offices of the department, how is it usually done—by promotion? This system has not been introduced many years. We have found our officers from outside as men have turned up and been required. We have got them in by recommendation.
2093. Are any of the officers appointed from the home country or any of the great centres of work? Not in this department. They have not been appointed at home or sent for.
2094. Do you consider that it would be an advantage to have a proportion of the higher offices, as they fall vacant supplied from the great centres of engineering in the home country and America? I do not know whether it would be desirable or not.
2095. In a progressive business like railway work, are there not a large number of new ideas constantly coming out? Yes, no doubt; but many of these men are trained at home to specialities, they are not general men. Mr. Parry is really a specialist. He came out to the Exhibition to exhibit Mackenzie and Holland's machinery. He remained in the country and we employed him.
2096. What position does he hold here? He has charge of the interlocking and laying down of lines and roads.
2097. Has his appointment been a success? Unquestionably.
2098. Are there a number of other branches specially technical connected with the management and maintenance of railways—do you think that it would be desirable that a proportion of the higher appointments in the service should be made from the home country, from America, or from any of the great centres of engineering work? I do not know scarcely what to think of it.
2099. Have such appointments as have been made direct from the home country for special positions been successful? I only know of that one.
2100. Mr. Fischer, you say, designs iron bridges and other iron works; are those bridges new bridges required on the railway? Yes.
2101. And new works? Yes.
2102. Has the Construction Branch of the department anything to do with the lines after they are handed over to you? No.
2103. Are all new works, such as bridges and crossings, goods sheds, engine sheds, and other things that may be required, designed and built by you? Yes.
2104. So that, in short, after the line is once handed over from the Construction Department, they have nothing whatever to do with it? No.
2105. Mr. Summerville, you say, is a surveyor for the resumption of land? Yes.
2106. Are the titles of land resumed altogether under the Real Property Act? No, all the lands are not under the Real Property Act.
2107. Is the title for land resumed not acquired under the Real Property Act? I do not think so, not in all cases.
2108. Are the surveyors of this department licensed under the Real Property Act? Not all of them.
2109. Have the surveys for land resumed for railway purposes to pass through the Surveyor-General's department? No.
2110. Who prepares the titles for land which is resumed? The Crown Solicitor.
2111. Is the Crown Solicitor the person who sees that the survey is correct for the purpose it is intended? No.
2112. Who writes the description of the land? The Land Valuer.
2113. Does he write the description of the land resumed from the survey? Yes.
2114. Do you see any objection in having the title for land resumed in all cases under the Real Property Act? The whole piece of land from which you resume a portion would have to be put under the Act.
2115. Then is it necessary, in order to get a title under the Real Property Act, that the whole should be under the Real Property Act? I think so.
2116. Are you aware if it is possible to get a title under the Real Property Act for land that at the present time is not under the Real Property Act? Yes.
2117. Can you bring a portion of land that you purchase from a section not under the Real Property Act under the Real Property Act? That I do not know, but I think not.
2118. *Mr. Waller.*] Where you resume land is it after the land has been handed over to you? Yes; the pieces are only small bits. Anything that we do is done by a licensed surveyor.
2119. *Mr. Coyle.*] What proportion of the time of any of your officers is taken up in making the surveys of land resumed? It would be difficult to say.
2120. Suppose that work was taken over by the Survey Department, would there be any saving? I do not think there would be much in my department, but in surveying new lines it would make all the difference in the world.
2121. Have you very little work of this kind to do? Very little.
2122. Do you prepare the whole of the descriptions? No. Mr. Thompson, the land valuer, supplies the descriptions, but I give him the bearings and lengths of lines.
2123. Do I understand that Mr. Thompson describes the land resumed from the surveys prepared by the Construction Department? Yes, and also for the existing lines, where they resume land afterwards.
2124. Our attention has been called to certain charges against the vote for the construction of railways which have been made by this department. If you will look over this sheet you will see a column containing

taining amounts against each railway, purporting to be expended by the Existing Lines Branch. Could you explain to us how these charges against the vote arise? From various causes; the duplication of lines as in the case of the Molong Junction, where the line was brought into Orange instead of being junctioned about a mile out of it. That was done before the line was handed over to us, because the work was on the main line. The Engineer-in-Chief recommended that we should do it.

2125. Why was the junction formed there in the first instance? I do not know. It was the Engineer-in-Chief's idea. Afterwards the Traffic Department found that it was desirable to bring the line into the station.

2126. Was it intended to place the station at the junction? No, the Orange station was then already in existence.

2127. Was it proposed to form the junction a mile and a half, speaking roughly, away from the station? Yes.

2128. Why did you duplicate the line into the station? For several reasons. The Traffic Manager considered that the traffic would be worked better and cheaper, and it would have to run into Orange in any case.

2129. Do you consider it desirable to have a junction of this character away from a station? No. The line does not junction away from the station now, and therefore the employment of a number of hands at the junction is rendered unnecessary.

2130. *Mr. Waller.*] When that line was proposed were you, as Engineer for Existing Lines, or was the Commissioner, aware that the junction was going to be a mile and a half from the station? I was, but not officially.

2131. Had you an opportunity of raising an objection to that junction being there? In regard to this particular case I had, and the result is that the line was duplicated into Orange.

2132. *Mr. Coyle.*] Why was not this duplication done by the Construction Department? Simply because it came on to our line, and the Engineer-in-Chief requested that we should do it as his expense. We had charge of it, but I believe his own contractor completed it at his schedule rate, and I passed the certificate instead of the Engineer-in-Chief.

2133. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you had many like duplications to make which would account for some of the charges in this paper? The Gundagai branch at Cootamundra is a similar case.

2134. Have you had many duplications? There are very few.

2135. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other works have you carried out on lines after they have been handed over to you by the Construction Department? There is one rather large item—that of making roads and bridges to sidings and stations, and alterations of roads. In the matter of station arrangements at Wallerawang very considerable alterations were made by this department. As soon as the line came into our possession, we took out nine facing points from the main line and re-arranged the sidings, thereby reducing the risk of accidents on the main line, and avoiding the necessity for interlocking. Some of the roads were not suitable; but we did not think it necessary to remove them, because we make as few alterations as possible.

2136. What other works had you to do in connection with station arrangements at this place? We had all the interlocking and signalling to do.

2137. Can you give us any other instances? On the main southern line a large number of additional waterways had to be put in. I have the particulars before me, but I have not had time to go through them.

Mr. James Bamford Thompson was examined:—

2138. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is your position? I am Land Valuer.

Will you show us a plan of land which has been resumed for railway purposes? Yes.

2139. Assuming that the land through which the railway goes is not under the Real Property Act, can you get the title for the portion resumed under the Real Property Act? No; we take the title as it exists, as it is furnished by the owner.

2140. If the title as it exists is defective, would the title of the portion taken by you also be defective? The Crown Solicitor has to be satisfied.

2141. In the case of error in surveying, could the Crown Solicitor give opinion on that? No.

2142. Who deals with this question of the accuracy of survey? It is done in the Land Valuer's office.

2143. What about the length of boundaries of land resumed—they are much more important than the area are they not? Yes.

2144. In what way are the lengths of these boundaries of land resumed checked? Only from scaling on the map in the most inaccurate way. It was only the other day that I brought under the notice of the Commissioner the difficulty there was in dealing with proclaimed plans. The lengths of boundary, the connections between the intersection of railway and boundaries and corners are not given as a rule, and where they are not given the lengths have to be scaled, and as a matter of necessity this is often little more than an approximation.

2145. Are a large number of these boundaries arrived at by scaling? They are; but I may say that the Minister has approved of these particulars being given in all cases in future. That order has been made within the last month. One or two very striking instances occurred of the necessity of having that information supplied. I brought the matter under the notice of the Commissioner, and the Minister has approved of it being supplied upon all future plans.

2146. Are all bearings given? No bearings are given.

2147. None whatever? I do not think so.

2148. Can you say whether bearings are given? I do not think they are as a rule; but I think there are other means of checking the area.

2149. Are you authorised under the Real Property Act as a surveyor? No. I never applied to be licensed, but I have done a lot of work under the Act when surveying.

2150. Do you consider that when surveying the land the whole of the work should be done by the Land Surveying Department? I cannot say. A man may be a very good land surveyor and not a good railway surveyor.

2151. I mean the surveying of the land resumed? Yes.

Mr.
G. Cowdery.
31 Dec., 1886.

Mr. J. B.
Thompson.
31 Dec., 1886.

- Mr. J. B. Thompson.
31 Dec., 1886.
2152. Do you think the responsibility of accuracy of survey should rest with the Surveyor-General? There is no man who could do that work so well as a licensed surveyor. Mr. Jackson reminds me that some years ago it was found necessary to employ a licensed surveyor to check the accuracy of surveys, to tell us where the line was in connection with the land through which it passed.
2153. Mr. Byrnes, the former Land Valuer, insisted that licensed surveyors should be employed and paid specially for doing that very work. We have a lot of their plans, and we have always found them satisfactory.
2154. Would you suggest that the responsibility of all this surveying of land resumed should be devolved on the Land Survey Department? Yes; in my opinion it should.
2155. Do you think it would be an advantage to the public service? I do not think any looser method of surveying could possibly exist than that now in practice.
2156. Mr. Waller.] Would such a system enable you then to dispense with keeping surveyors here? We have none here; we only deal with the matter after the survey has been completed. It is because the surveys are so incomplete that we have ground for complaint.

Mr. Adam Jackson was examined:—

- Mr A. Jackson.
31 Dec., 1886.
2157. Mr. Coyle.] What is your position in the department? I am a draftsman.
2158. Are there any bearings given on the plans of land resumed for railway purposes, or is there any notice taken of the bearings in the descriptions of such lands? Sometimes there are bearings given. The bearings are generally northerly or southerly.
2159. What do you understand by a bearing? The direction of a line.
2160. From what? From a known point.
2161. From the true meridian, or the magnetic meridian? We do not take notice of any meridian.
2162. This is a tracing of a plan of the Cooma Railway? Yes.
2163. How do the plans of land resumed for railway purposes come to you? The plans which show the lands taken for railway purposes are in Mr. Whitton's branch. We borrow them as we require them.
2164. For what? For the purpose of writing the descriptions and drawing the plans and deeds of conveyance of the land.
2165. Is the plan before us one of those supplied by Mr. Whitton's department? It is a copy of the original plan. It is supposed to be a literal copy.
2166. Take this portion of land. In what way do you prepare the description of it? We scale off the lengths of the boundaries.
2167. Are there any bearings given (say) of the centre of the line of railway, or of the boundaries of the land? There are no bearings written on Mr. Whitton's plans except in special cases.
2168. Is there no proper connection shown on this plan (Part No. 3, Goulburn to Cooma, Alexander Rynie); is there no mathematical connection between the railway survey and the land survey? No, there is not. It would have to be scaled in any case to determine where the line is with reference to the Surveyor-General's plan.
2169. The connection therefore, between the two surveys is entirely mechanical? It is.
2170. And the accuracy or otherwise of the description which you would write of the land, would depend upon the accuracy of the connection between the two? In answer to that question, perhaps you will allow me to explain that we do not know the actual distance to a link. Take this portion, for example, we do not know the distance to the corner except by scaling.
2171. Assume that the distance connecting the railway survey with the land survey were 2 chains in error, would not the railway now be on private property? It is quite possible that it would. If the line is not correctly surveyed, it is certain that it would.
2172. If an error occurred in the bearing of the line of the land surveyed, it is not possible under the conditions exhibited by this plan that such an error as 2 chains would occur from such a connection as this? It is quite possible.
2173. So that, as a matter of fact, the railways in many instances may be on private property, and the piece of land conveyed may not contain the railway at all? It is possible under the condition supposed. We take every precaution it is possible to take to verify the work. What you have stated is quite possible, and would certainly have occurred if we had not been very careful.
2174. How can you prevent it? We get the Surveyor-General's plans, and we plot the outline of the different blocks on them.
2175. Does the Surveyor-General's plan give you any mathematical connection between the railway survey and the land survey?
2176. Is it desirable that the survey for the railway should be carried out on the same meridian as the survey of the land? I should say so.
2177. Do you see any practical objection to it? Not the slightest.
2178. Do you think that it would be an advantage in this very important business that the meridians in both cases should be the same? Yes.
2179. In preparing the descriptions of the land resumed, do you think it desirable that the bearings should be given as well as the distances? I think they should be given in every case.
2180. Do you think it quite possible that the same description, as far as distances are concerned, would apply to two pieces of land having entirely different areas? Not at all unlikely.
2181. In the absence of bearings, might not the same description answer to two pieces of land of different shape and area? It might do so.

MONDAY, 3 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

[MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Max Thomson was examined:—

2182. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you Assistant Engineer for Existing Lines? I am.
2183. What are your duties? It is my duty to assist Mr. Cowdery generally, and I go out and inspect the lines occasionally. I assist him in all engineering questions.
2184. Do you act for him in his absence? Yes. I always sign for him, whether he is here or not. I deal with papers which I am able to deal with without submitting them to Mr. Cowdery. Where money matters are involved, or questions of great engineering, I submit them to him.
2185. What class of questions would you deal with without reference to Mr. Cowdery? I have here a matter which will illustrate what I mean. This paper contains a complaint against burning kerosene in the signal lamps at the Granville yards, and the Traffic Manager wants gas instead of oil. I sent the matter on for report, and we find that we must burn gas. I sign that for the engineer and send it on to the Commissioner. There are other matters which I deal with from the commencement and complete them.
2186. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are your professional duties as engineer in connection with the maintenance of lines and the construction of works? My own personal duties would be to see that the works were satisfactorily carried out, and inspecting the lines to see how they are maintained.
2187. Do you design any new works? I do.
2188. Of what nature? I have designed nearly all the works which have been carried out for the last six or seven years.
2189. Will you enumerate some? The Petersham viaduct. I designed the Eveleigh workshops. In fact they are in my charge.
2190. What other works? The Redfern tunnel.
2191. Is that the enlargement of the tunnel? It is the substitution of iron girders over four lines in place of the old brick arch over two lines. I have designed several bridges along the line—four at Parramatta, and one at Rookwood.
2192. Do you design all the works which are required after the lines are handed over to you? Yes, we design them all.
2193. To whom are these designs submitted for approval? Generally to me first, and then I take them in to the engineer. I do not use the instruments now, in my present position, but all the designs are submitted to me, and I go through the calculations and see that the works are properly designed.
2194. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you a special officer in the department who takes out the strains on the different structures? Yes; we have an architect, and then we have an engineer attached to this office, who does all civil engineering, designs girders, and so on.
2195. Are tables of strains and stresses taken out on each important structure? Yes.
2196. And kept for reference in the office? I do not think they are kept for reference in the office. The officer who takes them out keeps them.
2197. Is there any table of strains and stresses supplied from the Construction Department to you? No.
2198. None whatever? None whatever.
2199. Are all structural repairs made by this office without reference to the tables of strains and stresses ascertained when the works were originally constructed? Do you mean with regard to the girder work?
2200. Yes? We have not had occasion to do any.
2201. Have not some repairs been done to girders? Loose rivets have been replaced; no other repairs have been made.
2202. Do we understand that no table of strains and stresses is given to this department by the Construction Department when the works are handed over? None.
2203. Is there no table of these strains prepared by this department as soon as the works are handed over? It has not been the practice so far. We accept the work as good.
2204. And any repairs, such as riveting and other things, are carried out without reference to any tables of strains? Yes; but we have done very little in the matter of repairs—none that have been extensive—during the last six or seven years, which is as long as I have been here.
2205. Do you know if the Engineer-in-Chief has a table of these strains in his own possession? I do not know.
2206. How long have you been in your present position? Since May, 1886.
2207. Are you acquainted with the condition in which the various lines have been received by the department from the Construction Branch? I am, since May last. Their condition has been pretty fair, most of them.
2208. Are you acquainted generally with the condition in which they were handed over before May? I took one over before May, when I was District Engineer.
2209. In what condition generally did you receive the lines from the Construction Department? I received them in good condition so far, but after a little while the banks would go down.
2210. Were the lines properly finished and equipped for you? Yes, except signals; we have to fix them.
2211. Have you been called upon to make any alterations in stations and other things immediately after receiving the lines from the Construction Department? I could not say that we have immediately.
2212. Shortly afterwards? Shortly; that is, I believe so.
2213. Do you know the nature of those alterations? I know that at Hurstville I had to put in compound cross-over roads in order to work the traffic. That was only a few months after the lines were opened.
2214. Anything else? To my knowledge they made a lot of alterations at the Wallerawang Junction, shortly after the Mudgee line was open, but I had nothing to do with that personally.
2215. Have you made any alteration in the station arrangements or in buildings? I am not aware that we have made alterations in buildings. There may have been a few matters to attend to which have been overlooked by the Construction Department.

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2216. Have you always found the lines well ballasted, station yards, road approaches, and so forth? Yes, I think so; in fact in some cases I think there has been too much of it.
2217. Have you anything to do with the preparation of the plans of land resumed for railway purposes? No; only with what small cases we require after the line has been opened, such as those for station-masters' houses.
2218. *Mr. Waller.*] Under whose particular supervision does the putting up of signals come? Under this department. Mr. Parry is the officer in charge of interlocking and signals.
2219. You said that these signals were not put up when the lines were handed over to you. As a matter of fact, is it not an understood thing between you and the Construction Department, that as you have the appliances it is left for you to do, and in fact by your desire that it should be so? In the cases which have come to me we have not had notice that the line was to be opened, until perhaps within a week of the date of opening. That is all the notice we have had to put up the signals.
2220. Then you do not get timely notice? No.
2221. But if you did you would prefer to put up the signals? Yes, of course we should, because we have to work the line afterwards.
2222. Your complaint then is not in having to put up the signals, but the want of sufficient time being given you in which to erect them? Yes.
2223. Has any objection been raised by the Construction Department to your putting up the signals before you get the notice? I do not suppose there has, but we should not feel justified in going upon their line before we were invited.
2224. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it not all one department? Of course it is, but we do not dare to go on the line while it is under construction. They might say we were interfering.
2225. *Mr. Waller.*] So that actually the loss of passengers' lives may be incurred rather than the etiquette should be broken through, for that is what it amounts to if you have not time to put up the signals? The lines that are open now have very little traffic upon them, not more than one or two trains a day.
2226. The fact remains the same? When the Illawarra line was opened we had all we could do to get up the home signals as far as Hurstville, and we were not able to get up the distance signals in time.
2227. Might an accident have occurred from the want of those signals? It might.
2228. Which would not have occurred if proper notice had been given or asked for in time? No.
2229. Would there be any difficulty in giving you a couple or three months' notice? No.
2230. And would that give you ample time? Yes; it does not matter so much about the length of the line, because we could put men on in different places.
2231. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you the contracts in your possession in the Commissioner's Department? Yes.
2232. Could you not ascertain the time of completion from the Commissioner? I dare say we could.
2233. Would you require permission from anybody but the Commissioner to erect the signals? I do not think we should.
2234. Have you ever applied to the Commissioner when you thought it was time to erect the signals for permission to go upon the line and erect them? I could not tell you.
2235. Has such an application been made since your time? I do not think so. A matter like this I consider rather out of my province, such a matter as correspondence with the Commissioner. This would be one of those things which I should leave to the engineer. I consider that my duties lie more outside the office than in it.
2236. How many district engineers have you? Four.
2237. In the whole department? Yes.
2238. What are their names? For the Sydney district Mr. Shellshear, for the Southern district Mr. R. D. Stephens, who is stationed at Goulburn; for the Western district Mr. A. F. Watson, whose head quarters are at Bathurst; and for the Northern district Mr. G. Bowick.
2239. What are the duties of these officers? They supervise generally their allotted district.
2240. What staffs have these men got? The engineer of the Sydney district has got rather a large staff, some of them are under my own supervision. Mr. Stephens has two assistants. On the west there is a resident engineer and an assistant engineer; in the northern district there is a resident engineer. They have each a draftsman, and they have in some cases cadets.
2241. What are the duties of the resident engineers and the assistant engineers? The assistant engineers mostly do the surveys.
2242. Survey of what? Land resumptions and station arrangements.
2243. Do they prepare the drawings for any new work? They do for small works.
2244. Do they send them into this office? Yes.
2245. Why should such drawings not be prepared in this office? If the proposal emanates from the resident engineer he has to prepare the drawings to illustrate his ideas, otherwise the drawings are prepared here.
2246. Is their plan approved by the office? It may be or it may not be. Apart from this all plans are prepared in this office.
2247. Do you adopt standard lithographic drawings for the general run of your works? We have no lithographs.
2248. In forming such works as good sheds and engine sheds do you use them? No; we could not do so because the requirements vary so much at different places.
2249. Have you not a large number of goods sheds and engine sheds of the same class? I know of only one instance, and in that we have five small goods sheds alike. It is in the suburbs.
2250. Is there any objection to having uniformity in the different classes of sheds? It all depends upon the requirements of the station.
2251. Suppose you have a shed 80 ft. × 30 ft. or 100 ft. × 40 ft.,—do you have them much larger than that? I have never seen two alike, except in the case I have stated.
2252. Then are there any lithographed standard drawings used by the department? I am introducing standard drawings for girders up to 60 ft. span, girders and piers.
2253. Do you mean for a complete drawing of the bridge, or for the girders and piers. I mean for the girders and piers. I am also considering the question of getting standard plans for the different classes of station buildings.
2254. What are the dimensions of the five sheds to which you have referred? Thirty by fifteen.

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2255. How many sheds of the same dimensions would there be on the other lines? I do not think there are any so small as that.
2256. Is there not a large amount of uniformity as to the size of these sheds? All I have seen are different.
2257. Have you the drawings of them in this office? Only for what we do ourselves.
2258. I am speaking of those you build yourselves, is there any uniformity in the size of them? No when we have to put up a structure we are guided by the requirements of the station.
2259. But do you not find a great number of the stations in which the requirements of goods-shed accommodation is similar? We have not put up many goods sheds. We have put up five at suburban stations, and one or two others I think.
2260. Do you erect many water openings or timber bridges? No, we do not put up any; we always go in for iron.
2261. Are all renewals in iron? Iron or brick.
2262. Have you any plans for spans from 30 to 60 feet? That is what I am preparing now.
2263. Are special drawings made by the Department for all works that are required? Yes.
2264. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you introducing standard sizes now? Yes.
2265. *Mr. Coyle.*] What staff of draftsmen have you got in the Department—how many? Three in the architect's office, and two are cadets. Two of the three draftsmen are classed as cadets.
2266. In the whole of the Existing Lines Department what number of draftsmen will you have in the designing branch, that is to say including cadets? Eighteen including cadets.
2267. Have you used the ferro-preussiate process in preparing drawings? We use that here.
2268. Do you find it an advantage in mechanical drawings particularly? We do not do any mechanical drawings here.
2269. Where are they done? We do what is required for the permanent way, which is very little. The mechanical drawings are done in the locomotive branch.
2270. Have you anything to do with the locomotive branch? Nothing whatever.
2271. Does not a large amount of business from the locomotive branch come through Mr. Cowdery, and consequently through you? Not much. They lay their own pipes and construct their own cranks. We construct the pits for them.
2272. Is not Mr. Cowdery over the locomotive branch as well as the permanent way? No, the locomotive branch is entirely separate.
2273. As to the draftsmen, are they not simply draftsmen in your own branch? Yes, architects and civil engineers.
2274. What are the architects chiefly engaged in designing? New station buildings.
2275. How many draftsmen have you? Five altogether; that includes two cadets.
2276. How many draftsmen have you in the portion of the office for ordinary designs—for bridges and other engineering works? Eight of those, out of whom four are cadets.
2277. Do you prepare a large number of contracts? Yes.
2278. Have you ever adopted or used in the Department the system of photo-lithography for copying plans to attach to contracts where a large number is required? We did try it a few years ago, but we found it did not answer. We could only get our plans lithographed on such a small scale. Here is one of them. The original plan was twice the length of this room, and it had to be reduced to the size you see it.
2279. Why was it reduced to such a small scale? The printing office could not give it us on a larger scale.
2280. *Mr. Mills.*] Could they not do it in sheets? I believe they can do so now, but in that case you run the risk of not getting them to scale.
2281. *Mr. Coyle.*] In nearly all your working drawings are the dimensions given? Yes.
2282. Is scaling ever used? We tried it for working plans, but it got so confused that we could not continue it.
2283. *Mr. Waller.*] What is Mr. Josling in the Department? He is assistant architect.
2284. Where is he? In the next building.
2285. Where is Mr. Fischer, the resident engineer? His office is in "Lady Young-terrace," next to the accountant's.
2286. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are these the officers you told us were assisting the district engineer? Not Mr. Parry or Mr. Fischer.
2287. What other officers have you helping them? Surveyors and draftsmen.
2288. *Mr. Waller.*] What are the names of the officers in the Sydney district? Mr. Walter Shellshear is the district engineer. He is assisted by Mr. George R. Cowdery, resident engineer, who takes charge of contract works. He had charge of the duplication of the line from Parramatta to Penrith, under Mr. Shellshear. Now he is engaged upon a survey to put four lines through the suburbs. Mr. Halligan is resident engineer assisting Mr. Shellshear generally. Mr. Kendall is specially in charge of the new works at Eveleigh, under my own supervision.
2289. *Mr. Coyle.*] The locomotive sheds? Yes.
2290. Is he resident engineer in charge of repairing shops? Yes; there are about £600,000 involved in that work.
2291. Are the foundations of great magnitude? Some of them are 20 feet deep.
2292. What is the nature of the building? Brickwork, iron roofs, concrete foundations.
2293. Who prepared the drawings and designs for those shops? When I started them in 1882 I prepared the drawings myself. We got out the first portion of the building, and when I got assistance we prepared a copy of my plans.
2294. The next name on your list is Mr. T. A. Melrose? He is engaged in the resumption of land and surveys for new lines, or additions to lines. You must understand that the tramways are entirely under our control. In the case where a railway line has to be duplicated we have to carry it out. Mr. Melrose is engaged on the second line from Picton to Mittagong.
2295. What is the object of that deviation? To get an easier gradient.
2296. How long has the other line been in operation? I think about twenty-two years.
2297. Is it to be abandoned? No, it is intended to come down from Mittagong on the old line, and to go from Picton to Mittagong on the new.

- Mr. M. Thompson.
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2398. What is the grade on the old line? 1 in 40.
2399. And on the new? I think the new grade is 1 in 60. I have not seen the plans.
2400. From your position have you any knowledge of what the grade would be; is not the matter one which comes immediately under you? Mr. Cowdery has taken that matter up himself; the proposal emanates from him.
2401. What is the difference in length between the deviation and the old line? 50 chains in favour of the proposed new line.
2402. Are not the district engineers immediately under you and Mr. Cowdery? Yes.
2403. Have you not an intimate knowledge of all the work doing? This is a matter that emanated from the engineer himself, consequently I do not go and inspect the plans.
2404. Is this a trial survey? Yes, to ascertain the cost.
2405. Do you think that a grade of 1 in 60 may be obtained? I think 1 in 60 will be the steepest.
2406. What is Mr. Moore? He is more particularly engaged on plans in connection with new locomotive works.
2407. Where is he? He is at Redfern; he is placed there because of the want of space here.
2408. You appear to have several of your offices up at Redfern now? Yes.
2409. Do you find it objectionable having your offices so scattered? Mr. Cowdery and I generally call in at Redfern every morning and see what is going on.
2410. Do you think it would be better if you had all your offices together? It would be much better.
2411. Is there no distinct head of the office up at Redfern? Mr. Shellshear is the responsible head.
2412. Then you have Mr. Pitt; is he another draftsman? He is engaged on general work, and on the workshops also. Mr. Bagshaw is styled a cadet, but he is a junior draftsman. Mr. Wells is more a surveyor's cadet. Mr. Downe, Mr. Menzies, and Mr. Mackenzie are cadets.
2413. What are they doing? I do not know what they are doing.
2414. Who does know? I do not think anyone knows. We have too many of them altogether; I have recommended that ten or eleven of them be dismissed.
2415. You do not know what Mr. Downe and Mr. Mackenzie are doing? I recommended that Mr. Downe should be dismissed for throwing water on another cadet. Mackenzie, Newman, and Wray are very good lads. Wray is in the workshops.
2416. How many cadets have you? I believe twenty-one or twenty-two in Mr. Cowdery's department.
2417. For how many do you think there is really employment? I recommended that ten or eleven be dispensed with.
2418. Why? Because we could not find work for them.
2419. Are these ten or eleven you propose should be dispensed with exclusive of the one you recommended should be dismissed for misconduct? Yes.
2420. Are these cadets all at Redfern? Yes. Mr. J. B. Thompson is also there, and a temporary surveyor, Mr. John Corbett. He has notice to leave this week.
2421. Is this outside office at Redfern under you? It is; but there is the district engineer, who is in charge of all works.
2422. Do you consider that you have work for all those hands? Not now; we shall not have in a short time. It has been recommended that several be transferred, or their services be dispensed with.
2423. Who have to be transferred? It is recommended that Mr. George R. Cowdery or Mr. Halligan be transferred to Newcastle, where one is required.
2424. Who else is to be transferred? Mr. Pitt is to be transferred to this office; Mr. Bagshaw is to be dispensed with.
2425. Who else are to be dispensed with? I believe Mr. Downe, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Wray, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Corbett.
2426. Does that reduce your staff to twelve? Yes.
2427. Does that reduce the Redfern staff to ten, and the total number of hands by five? Yes.
2428. Is that the full reduction that you could advise, suppose the office were your own private business? I could not advise any more. I know the business at Redfern, having been in charge there for two years.
2429. Do you think there would be ample work there for ten hands? Yes. In that office they do a lot of work for other districts. There is a lot of work done by our workshops which has to be sent to Goulburn and Bathurst, which involves the preparation of a plan, which has to be done there.
2430. Why could not the plans be made by the draftsman you have at Goulburn or at Bathurst? They have only one at each place.
2431. Would not an ordinary draftsman be able to do it? Yes. Then we do all the testing of cement, iron, and material up there. The district engineers send requisitions for work, which they think may be obtained in the store, but if it is not it has to be made at Redfern, and in that case a plan has to be made for it. Speaking in a general way the Redfern office and this office may be considered to be one.
2432. If those offices at Redfern were actually in one building and under one control, would there be a lessening of the number of hands? Yes, in my opinion there would be.
2433. Could not this establishment be better worked at Redfern? It could; but there is this objection, that the Commissioner often sends for the principal officers.
2434. As to the Sydney district who are the staff? Henry Purton. He is Inspector of Buildings and Works; everything except the permanent way.
2435. How far does Mr. Shellshear's jurisdiction extend? As far as Picton to the south and Springwood to the west. On the northern line as far as Gosford when it is opened, and all tramways. I have been making a proposal to extend his district to Mittagong and Mount Victoria.
2436. Then he would not have much time to supervise the office? No.
2437. How far does Mr. Purton's district extend? To the same extent.
2438. Then there is Mr. Richard Waring? He is inspector of permanent way and bridges, and tramways.
2439. And how far does his district extend? The same.
2440. Then there is Mr. Lucas, what is he? He is really sub-inspector of all brickwork under Mr. Purton.
2441. Not of bridges? Of brick piers and abutments, masonry, and culverts.

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2442. And what is his district? The same.
2443. Then there is Mr. Hilzinger? He is supposed to be inspector of iron girders, but I have recommended that his services should be dispensed with. I never could make out what he is. My opinion is we do not want a special inspector at the rate of £310 a-year to look after iron girders. At the present time he has nothing at all to do.
2444. William Murphy; what is he? He is sub-inspector of signals under Mr. Parry for the whole colony.
2445. And William Docksey? He is sub-inspector of timber buildings, timber sheds, everything of that kind except timber bridges.
2446. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it necessary to have that office? That is a question I am just considering. I have the idea that Docksey's and Lucas' offices should be thrown into one position. I think that Docksey's position might be dispensed with, but not Docksey personally.
2447. What about Lucas? He inspects masonry, bridges, and culverts.
2448. Ought not that to come under the engineer or assistant engineer, do you want a regular office for that? Lucas is called inspector, and he has to inspect these structures periodically, and report when he finds fault; but then the erection of new buildings in brick and stone falls under him as well.
2449. *Mr. Waller.*] Then as to Mr. Maloney? He is inspector of timber bridges. He has nothing else but timber bridges and repairs.
2450. Would not Mr. Maloney be good enough to inspect timber buildings as well as bridges, and also masonry bridges? No, Mr. Maloney is fully engaged in the work he is set on at present. Some of the bridges are 30 years old in this district.
2451. Could not the other man do all the rest of the work? I think the inspector of brickwork and timber buildings could be combined in one office.
2452. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there officers in charge of each of these buildings working in them? Yes.
2453. Why should they not report when anything is wrong or needing repair? That is an opinion which I share with you.
2454. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you still require a man as inspector of works in brick and masonry bridges and culverts? Yes.
2455. Now there is Mr. Burncastle, what is he? He is special inspector of permanent way under Mr. Waring. He takes part of the lines—the southern and western lines.
2456. I see that Peter Dean is classed as sub-inspector of permanent way? But he has no particular length, he is in charge of all ballast trains and extra works.
2457. Thomas Wearne? He is on the suburban and Illawarra lines.
2458. Thomas Rowlands, is he another? Yes.
2459. What does Peter Dean do? He is in charge of extra work, in case we have to make up a bridge or quarry out a yard, as at Darling Harbour, or lay down a piece of tramline, or a new siding. He has charge of the men upon special works.
2460. Are an inspector and three sub-inspectors all necessary? They are. I consider that a sub-inspector on these old lines should not have more than from 70 to 80 miles of line to look after, and perhaps less.
2461. *Mr. Mills.*] Is that to ensure safety? Yes.
2462. *Mr. Waller.*] Is Mr. Rowlands sub-inspector of timber—what timber? All the timber required for renewals and repairs of timber bridges.
2463. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where does he inspect it? Darling Harbour, Hudson Brothers, or wherever we get it from, and he passes all sleepers up country.
2464. *Mr. Waller.*] Is he constantly employed in inspecting timber? He has to pass all the timber required on the railways. If he passes anything, it is accepted by the department.
2465. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose defective timber is found on the ground? It is never found after he has passed it; he brands it.
2466. Has not the inspector on the ground power to reject any bad material which might be sent on to the ground? It would be impossible to find a bad stick.
2467. Do you have sleepers inspected in one part of the country, and do you afterwards find that they should not have been passed? Mr. Rowlands does not inspect beyond Picton and Springwood.
2468. Have the authorities in charge of work power to reject unsound material? Yes.
2469. Can the engineer reject it? He is only for the Sydney district, but he is sent up to the other districts.
2470. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you other inspectors for other districts? Yes.
2471. Does it take him all his time in inspecting timber for the Sydney district? Yes, timber sleepers and fences. He has charge of the renewal of fences.
2472. *Mr. Coyle.*] As to the majority of new works, are they done by contract? In most cases they are done by contract.
2473. What class of works are done by day labour in the department? Repairs to station buildings whether large or small.
2474. Where the work is of any importance do you call for tenders? Always.
2475. *Mr. Waller.*] If you called for tenders, who would inspect the timber? Mr. Rowlands, he would inspect it on the ground.
2476. Now there is Mr. Neat, what is he? He is foreman carpenter in the shops.
2477. Dietz? He is foreman fitter.
2478. Minns? Foreman plumber and gas-fitter.
2479. Eckerslie? He is foreman blacksmith.
2480. Dowssett? He is foreman pattern maker. I have recommended that these two be dispensed with, and the offices brought under Mr. Neat.
2481. William Parker, what is he? Foreman painter.
2482. Have all these men others under them? Yes.
2483. Are the reductions you have named all that you can see your way to make? Yes.
2484. Under whom do the tramways come? Under the district engineer in the first instance, and under Mr. Cowdery and myself also. Mr. Richard Waring is the inspector of permanent way and tramways.
2485. What does Mr. Richardson do? He is sub-inspector of Tramways. He has all the lines going out to the Eastern suburbs.

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2486. And Foster? He is recommended to be dispensed with. He has the remainder of the lines, but I think Mr. Richardson can do the whole.
2487. Mr. Bladen? He is stationed at Esbank, where we are re-rolling the rails.
2488. Do you say that Mr. Stephens is engineer for the Goulburn district? Yes, all beyond Picton, to Albury, Jerilderie, Cowra, Bungendore, and Gundagai. He has about 800 miles.
2489. As to Mr. John Melrose? He is a surveyor. Some of those who are called assistant engineers are really only surveyors.
2490. Is he an engineer at all? No; he is a professional surveyor. He has not been educated as a civil engineer, and he does nothing but survey work.
2491. Do you think it an advantage that a man should be called assistant engineer when he is only a surveyor? No, I do not think so.
2492. Mr. Henry Provost, what is he? I know very little about him. He has been two years in the service. I believe he is a civil engineer.
2493. What are the duties of these two surveyors or assistant engineers as they are styled? Principally making surveys through the southern district, surveying stations; We need plans of all the stations showing the roads and everything. We need to have them lithographed for reference.
2494. *Mr. Coyle.*] Simply a survey of the lines as they exist; was not that already in existence before the lines were laid down? When the lines are handed over to us all that we get are lithographs of working plans and sections if we ask for them.
2495. Do you ask for them? We always ask for the plans of station yards.
2496. Do you find that the station yards as laid down upon the plan are different from what they are upon the ground? Yes, in many cases. In other cases yards have been in use for a considerable number of years, and alterations have been made. New sidings have been put in.
2497. Things have been omitted? Yes; where we are making these surveys now are on the older lines, when we were not supplied with plans, and many of the plans were destroyed in the Garden Palace fire.
2498. Are not the plans of station arrangements in all cases supplied by the Construction Branch now? Only when we ask for them.
2499. Do you not ask for them? We always ask for them.
2500. *Mr. Waller.*] Having asked for them and got them, would it not do away with the necessity of further surveys on your own account? The plans of the old stations are perhaps not in existence now.
2501. Suppose your men surveyed up the plans of the old stations which are still wanting, and the Construction Branch gives you plans of the lines now existing or in course of construction, should you then require a surveyor to survey station arrangements? No; but it is my opinion we still require two surveyors on the southern line, because there are often questions of resumption. Alterations and additions require to be set out on the ground. The district engineer could not be expected to travel from Goulburn to Hay to do that.
2502. Suppose that on the staff in connection with the railways, the whole staff being under the Commissioner, there are competent surveyors, could they not be drafted out when required occasionally to make these surveys? You refer to the surveyors who are mostly in the office?
2503. Yes; and thus do away with the necessity of having two surveyors for this special purpose. There are men for whom the work is sometimes slack, for whom they want work; why could they not be sent out?
2504. *Mr. Mills.*] Where do these two surveyors reside? In Goulburn, but they are very little in Goulburn.
2505. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the surveys you require only isolated surveys wanted now and again? Yes; but at the present time they are fully engaged in making up the station surveys.
2506. Is that work that requires to be done in a great hurry? The Commissioner has instructed that it shall be done.
2507. Have you had them on for many years past? It is only two years since the work was started.
2508. *Mr. Mills.*] How long will it take to finish the work? It may take the whole of this year.
2509. *Mr. Waller.*] Could it be done in a year? I think so.
2510. After that could you not do away with these assistant engineers, provided that they were competent men who could be sent out from the office as required? If we could ensure getting them from the office at the moment they were wanted that would be sufficient, but it is better to have them resident in the district, because they are acquainted with everything, and know the boundaries.
2511. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose you discharged the whole of your surveyors and let this work be done by the officers of the Survey Department—that is all resumptions of land for railway purposes? I dare say that would be better, no doubt it would.
2512. Have you gone into the question of the character of the surveys made, and the nature of conveyances of land to the Crown? No.
2513. Are you aware that the business is being very loosely done? I am not aware of it; I suppose you are referring to the resumption of lands for the extension of the main lines.
2514. Yes? I am not aware of it; it would be better to connect with the trigonometrical surveys of the Surveyor-General.
2515. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there very many of these resumptions of land coming on in this department? Yes.
2516. What would be the average per year, quarter, or month? I could not tell you. There is hardly a day passes but I get one or two plans of land resumed, that have to go on to the land valuer.
2517. *Mr. Coyle.*] For what purpose chiefly? For station-masters' houses. We are resuming a piece of land at Blacktown which has given us an endless amount of trouble, and sometimes we have to put in sidings for the extension of station-yards.
2518. *Mr. Waller.*] And all that land has to be surveyed? Yes. At the present time we are surveying a tramline from Kogarah to Sans Souci. Of course we have to get out plans for resuming the land along that line.
2519. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do I understand that at your level crossings there are gate-keepers' houses? Only on the main roads.
2520. How are the gates closed? They are not self-closing. There are a few which close across the line.

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2521. What is the object of closing the gates across the line? It is supposed to keep stray cattle from getting on to the line.
2522. Have you seen any of the American cattle stops? I have not seen any of them; we use the American cattle guards here.
2523. What is the general cost of the gate-keepers' houses? About £400, I think.
2524. And the gates themselves? A pair of 15-foot gates cost about £25. It is not in all cases that we keep a fixed gate-keeper; the gate is often attended to by a fettle's wife.
2525. Does she get any payment? I think some small allowance, say 1s. a day, or 7s. 6d. a week.
2526. What do you give a gate-keeper? I think 30s. a week, and a house. That is under the Traffic Department.
2527. Would there be any objection to introducing the American system of first and second class crossings, without gates and gate-keepers? I do not think there would.
2528. Where there are no gate-keepers' houses what is to prevent cattle from getting on the line? There are occupation gates in charge of the owners.
2529. What remedy have you in case they are left open? We can close them altogether.
2530. Does it occasionally happen that a mob of cattle or horses do get on to the line? Yes; I do not know that we have any remedy.
2531. Do you think it would be a great saving in the railway system if you did away with gate-keepers, and introduced cattle-stops? It would be a saving where there are only a few trains; but I do not think I should recommend it for metropolitan lines.
2532. Your whole system I suppose is founded upon the old standing orders of the House of Commons? Yes.
2533. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to cadets, what is your opinion as to the advisability of appointing them? I think it is a good thing to have a few of them; but not too many.
2534. What do you call a few? I should say about one in each district. That would be four, and about four in the head office.
2535. Do you approve of their being paid as soon as they join the service? No.
2536. How soon after? I was a cadet for five years without payment.
2537. What is the advantage of having cadets in your opinion? You train the young generation to the profession.
2538. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think it is desirable that the service should be peopled by young men brought up in it? I think it is desirable to mix some outside blood in it.
2538. From the great centres of the world? Yes; if you have only ten cadets the probabilities are that some will leave the service.
2540. *Mr. Waller.*] Why should the Government find work and teach a profession to a cadet, while you and other gentlemen occupying similar positions had to pay a premium to be taught—while other persons if they wanted to go into a private office would have to pay a premium? I do not see why that should be; a cadet is not of much use for the first three years.
2541. And then his ideas must necessarily be those of his master? Yes.
2542. And his master may or may not be a man of routine and groove, a very old man? That is true.
2543. So, that instead of getting new ideas, the system simply perpetuates the old ideas of the teacher? Yes; but as Government is a large employer of professional men they should do something to assist professional training.
2544. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think you could have been trained in this office as well as outside? I do not think it would have been possible.
2545. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it fair to outside engineers that they cannot be employed because the offices are filled up with cadets? No.
2546. Taking this view of the matter into consideration, is there any advantage to the country in the system of cadets? I do not think there is any advantage to the Government of the country, or, if there is, it is very little.
2547. Do you think it gives better men? I do not think so; but you cannot keep the profession filled without educating some to take the places of those who go.
2548. *Mr. Mills.*] Could you not fill up the ranks of the profession from competition outside? You must educate the young, not necessarily in the Government service; but if private persons do it I do not see why the Government should not do it.
2549. Has a Government officer the chance to educate these people up to the proper standard? No.
2550. And is not the influence of personal character as between the teacher and pupil lessened in the case of cadets trained in the Government office? It would necessarily be so in most offices; but in an office where you have to get out plans such as those you see before you I think that would be a good education for a cadet.
2551. *Mr. Waller.*] When he has finished his course, who presents him with his articles? Nobody.
2552. If he went into the world what would he have to show that he was a finished engineer? I do not think he would have anything to show.
2553. Do you think he would be accepted as a competent man without articles or anything to show that he was a finished engineer? I do not think so.
2554. Has he got any standing in the profession? No. As a rule outside firms do not care to employ people who have been in the Government service for a long time. Of course there are exceptions.
2555. As a matter of fact, do you approve of the system of cadets? I approve of cadets being taken on in small numbers. A cadet is useful in mixing up ink, and in dusting.
2556. How many draftsmen are there properly attached to this office? Including cadets?
2557. No, exclusive of cadets? Nineteen.
2558. Of which how many belong to Sydney proper? Sixteen.
2559. And the balance of eight? In the country districts.
2560. Do you consider that you have work for all these? It is recommended that some be dispensed with.
2561. If the draftsmen were all working at the Sydney station, would the same answer apply to them? If we had them all together we could reduce the number of draftsmen now required.
2562. Inspector Lewton, what are his duties? He is head inspector of permanent way for the southern district.

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2563. What is Mr. Brown? He is inspector of timber work. He is in charge of all carpenters, joiners, painters, and plumbers in the Goulburn shop. He is inspector and foreman; but has nothing to do with brickwork.
2564. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you keep a staff of painters and plumbers? Yes.
2565. Would it not be better to get that class of work done by contract? We keep nearly all trades.
2566. What do the painters and plumbers do? The painters paint the station gates and do odd jobs.
2567. Could that not be done by tender? It could; but we should lose by it.
2568. Do you keep the men constantly at work? Yes. We let them go if they are not required.
2569. When they are not at work, what do they do? We pay them off.
2570. *Mr. Waller.*] You have to inspect the work done by them? Yes.
2571. Why would not the same inspection do if the work were done by contract? It would not be such a close inspection.
2572. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you not rely on first-class firms doing the work properly? No. I had a case a short time ago where we tried to let a piece of painting work. As soon as the inspector's back was turned the men whose business it was to mix the paint used water instead of oil. They were men employed by one of the biggest firms in Sydney.
2573. Would it not be to the advantage of business firms to do the work properly by contract? The Colony would lose by adopting such a course. We should have to call for tenders and write out specifications, which would mean the employment of more officers.
2574. There must be some specification of the work as you have it done now? They are told to paint a station, and told whether to give one, two, or three coats. That is all the instructions they get.
2575. Who supplies the material now? The Government always supplies it.
2576. *Mr. Waller.*] Suppose you supplied the material to other men. Could you not get a painting firm in Sydney to do the work in that way? No.
2577. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you not get them to tender to do certain work per yard along the different lines; take, for instance, the Southern line from Goulburn, as the head station, on to Wagga and Albury? Work would cost more if we had to pay for it in that way. The contractors would charge extra for sending men out. We keep painters and plumbers pretty regularly employed.
2578. What advantage is it to the men now to get through their work in reasonable time? If they do not get through their work within a reasonable time they will be discharged.
2579. Do you think there would be a difficulty in having all that work done by contract? I think it would not pay to have these small twopenny-halfpenny jobs done by contract. For two years we have left most of our buildings in a very bad state. They want painting now, and they must be painted this year.
2580. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you call them twopenny-halfpenny jobs. Suppose there was a system adopted by which you painted a certain number of stations on a line regularly, would that be a good system? It would.
2581. Would you then have a certain amount of work that would be worth contracting for? In cases where we have a whole building to be painted the work is always let by tender. It is only for small jobs or small repairs that we employ our own workmen.
2582. If you let the large jobs, the small ones would come in at the same time. Do you think that system would do? It would entail extra expense in supervision.
2583. If a firm got two or three places to paint at once in would keep an inspector constantly going? Take the case of this inspector, John Brown. He may be at Albury when the works are going on at Goulburn.
2584. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the buildings that you paint chiefly? Station-masters' houses and stations.
2585. Would not the station-master know whether two or three coats of paint were put on? He would not know the quality of the paint.
2586. *Mr. Waller.*] Even so, you would be in the same position as any private firm is in now. Could not your inspector say whether the work was in accordance with the specification, and your contract would provide that you did not pay until the work was done to his satisfaction? I do not think the system would answer, that is, to have everything done by contract.
2587. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could it be arranged to have the work done periodically? That is a thing that I should like to see introduced.
2588. In that case could you not have inspectors for the time-being? Yes.
2589. And dispense with them when the work was finished? Yes.
2590. Has that system ever been adopted? I do not think so. I know a case where timber work has been left unpainted for nine or ten years.
2591. What is your system of paying painters and plumbers now? Fortnightly.
2592. Speaking generally as to the mode of payment, how are they paid—from this office by cheque? No, paid in cash.
2593. Who pays them? The paymaster.
2594. I suppose through the pay clerks? Yes.
2595. Do you think that there would be any objection to the people in this department being paid by cheques monthly? I think it would be a great improvement, it would save a lot of time. If you went over to the paymaster's room on the first of the month, and saw how his room was crowded with a number of officers waiting for their money, you would see how desirable it is to change the present plan.
2596. Are there in this department any responsible gentlemen, say the head of each room, who could make out the pay-sheet for his room and draw the cheques? The pay-sheets are got out in this office now. The pay-sheets are prepared in each district, sent to the district engineer or his clerk. They are sent to the office to be re-written and checked. The pay-sheets are got out here.
2597. Why have they to be re-written? They are just copied.
2598. Copied into what? The cash-book.
2599. Press copied? Yes, not copied by hand.
2600. Would there be any serious objection to the cheques being drawn out by the officer who made the pay sheet, and in sending them down with the pay-sheet? I do not see any.
2601. They could then be signed here by the proper officer, and not negotiable until counter-signed by the officer who had made up the pay sheet; do you think there would be any objection to that? I do not think there would be. I believe some such system existed some years ago, but it was abandoned because an officer paid out a £10 note in mistake.

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2602. Do you think it would be a great saving of time? I do.
2603. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system now? They send over here to say that they are going to pay at 11 o'clock. The officers all go over to the paymaster's office, and the last of them probably does not get his money until half-past 12 o'clock.
2604. Suppose such a system were introduced, whom would you recommend to sign the cheques? The district engineer.
2605. The accounts pass through his hands and the pay sheet? Yes. I believe in places like Goulburn the salaries are paid by the station-master.
2606. Who is George R. Webb? He is clerk in Inspector Brown's office.
2607. What does he do? He deals with the correspondence when Brown is out.
2608. Is he not able to attend to his own correspondence? He has long distances to travel. Webb, I suppose, sends his orders on to the shop, or if any information is required from the shops he gets it.
2609. Does the inspector's clerk travel with him? No.
2610. Then he must receive his instructions direct from John Brown? He opens his correspondence, and sees whether it should be sent to Brown or whether it should be given to the foreman in the shop.
2611. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where does the correspondence come from that is addressed to Mr. Brown? From the district engineer.
2612. Then he would know where Brown was as well as the clerk? I suppose he would.
2613. Then why should not the district engineer communicate with Brown, instead of Brown's clerk?
2614. I see that Webb is time-keeper; how many hands has Brown under him at Goulburn? That I cannot say just now, sometimes there would be about 100 inside and outside.
2615. Is Brown away a good portion of his time? Yes.
2616. Who would be over these men while he was away? He would have foremen, or leading hands.
2617. Why could they not do what Webb is doing? There is a clerk required in case he wants material. The leading hands could not get it.
2618. *Mr. Mills.*] I suppose the clerk keeps the time book of the men? I daresay he does.
2619. There is William Line, is he another clerk to Inspector Brown? Yes.
2620. And is he time-keeper also? Yes. Most probably he is travelling time-keeper.
2621. How can he keep time if he is travelling; if there are several branches that he is looking after how can he keep the time at all of them? He goes to the leading hand in each case and gets the time from him.
2622. Then actually he is not time-keeper. Why cannot one timekeeper in that case receive the time from the gangers, for that seems to be what the second man has to be satisfied with? I would not like to give you a definite answer; I have not enquired into the working of the clerical staff.
2623. Do you think his time is fully employed in the office? I should think it is from what I know of the office at Redfern. The fettlers send their books on to the office at Sydney. In the case of fettlers there is no variation in time.
2624. *Mr. Waller.*] How can the time-keeper know about broken time, except what the ganger tells him? He has to trust to the ganger.
2625. Would it not be possible then to do with one clerk? It has been recommended that the services of one clerk at Goulburn shall be dispensed with, but who it is I do not know.
2626. Then we come to Mr. Franklin, what is he? He is inspector of brickwork.
2627. And Rose? He is inspector of iron-work, and also foreman fettler and foreman blacksmith, and the inspector of signals.
2628. William Taylor, who is he? He is a sub-inspector. All the sub-inspectors are under Mr. Lewton. He is inspector of station buildings and level crossings.
2629. Cannot the engine-driver or guard tell if a gate were broken, or could not the ganger do it? It is the ganger's business to tell if anything is broken on the line. Mr. Lewton has a long distance to inspect, 800 miles.
2630. Cannot the people who live in the station buildings tell if the buildings want repair, and the gangers report as to level crossings? You must remember that these men are also overseers of work. The gangers should inspect the gates.
2631. *Mr. Coyle.*] Cannot the station-master report when a building wants repairs? Yes; but after he has done that there must be a man to see that the repairs are properly done. I fancy there must be some misunderstanding in the title which is given to Taylor. I think he must be a sort of assistant.
2632. *Mr. Waller.*] Who is Flood? He is an inspector. The remaining inspectors are under Mr. Lewton; they are inspectors of permanent-way. They are Wood, Flood, Conthwaite, Layton, Rollins, Harvey, Rose, Stanhope, Coleman, Giddy, Liddin, and Woodrow.
2633. Are there twelve inspectors of permanent-way on the southern line? Yes.
2634. Do you think all these inspectors necessary? I think so; there are nearly 800 miles of line in that district.
2635. Charles Ingram, what is he? Foreman of carpenters.
2636. Benjamin Webber? Foreman of blacksmiths.
2637. Mr. Watson? He is district engineer.
2638. Percy Davidson? Resident engineer.
2639. Is he an engineer, or a surveyor? An engineer.
2640. Mr. Sutton? He is a surveyor.
2641. Mr. Biddulph? He is a surveyor, a junior surveyor.
2642. Mr. Hinder? He is a draftsman; he is to be transferred to the Sydney office.
2643. Rygate? He is a cadet. Clements and Claude Watson are also cadets. It is recommended that the services of two of them be dispensed with, Clements and Watson.
2644. Who is John Hollis? He is inspector of way on the western district.
2645. Mayo? He is inspector of buildings.
2646. Then you have two inspectors of brickwork? Yes.
2647. *Mr. Coyle.*] What brickwork is going on at the present time? I do not know; repairs, I suppose, and some new buildings are being erected.
2648. Are any of the district engineers in town? No; except the Sydney engineer.
2649. *Mr. Mills.*] What length would these two sub-inspectors have to inspect? About 580 miles in the western

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- western district. Probably one looks after the buildings, and the other after the culverts and abutments.
2650. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you many culverts to build? We have a good few.
2651. If they crack, what do you do to them? If they get too bad, we have to repair them. Some of them are cracked in the back, some have their ends pushed out.
2652. Do you refer to those with flat faces? Yes.
2653. I thought they had done away with those altogether? It is not long ago since I saw some; I saw some on the Gundagai line.
2654. Who is the general inspector of brickwork? Henry Mayo.
2655. Do you consider two sub-inspectors necessary? I could not say, until I ascertained what their duties really are.
2656. As to the inspectors of permanent way, what length have each of them to inspect? As a rule, we keep an inspector on each piece of work.
2657. If the work of the other inspectors were finished to-morrow, what would be done with them? They would be paid off.
2658. You have nine sub-inspectors of permanent way? Yes.
2659. Besides which you have an inspector of station-houses? He is inspector of works.
2660. Are all these sub-inspectors and officers required under Mr. Mayo? I do not think he has many.
2661. Is he a man for bridges only? It takes a man pretty well all his time to look after them, to keep them screwed up.
2662. What are Hartland's duties? He is foreman of fitters and machinists in the shop at Bathurst.
2663. *Mr. Waller.*] If there is a foreman carpenter and a foreman blacksmith at Bathurst, could those two positions be brought into one? The offices of fitters' foreman and blacksmiths' foreman might be amalgamated, but I do not think you would gain much by it, because you must have a leading hand in the blacksmiths' shop.
2664. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the class of work done there? Points and crossings, switch-rods, boring and planing, signal fittings; that is about all.
2665. *Mr. Waller.*] Now we come to the northern district? Mr. Bewick is the district engineer there.
2666. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where does he live? At Newcastle.
2667. What are his duties? The same as other district engineers, general supervision of works.
2668. Over what distance? Right up north, and he will take as far as Gosford on the line from Newcastle to Sydney.
2669. What is Mr. Manly? He is general assistant.
2670. Does he make surveys and plans of new works? Yes.
2671. If he makes the plan, what is the draftsman, Edward Jackson, for? Mr. Manly only makes survey plans, he does not make plans of other things.
2672. What are those surveys of? Surveys of station arrangements when required, and resumptions of land.
2673. If the method of surveying resumptions of land were changed and the surveyor were to prepare the plans, would there be much for him to do? There would always be something in a long district.
2674. Are there not surveyors in Newcastle who could be got to do it? Outside surveyors are bad hands at railway work.
2675. I am speaking of land surveys, are there not licensed surveyors in every district available? Yes.
2676. Why not employ one of them to make such small surveys as may crop up for any portions of land which may be required to be resumed for railway purposes? I do not see anything against that.
2677. Are any of your surveyors licensed under the Real Property Act? Some of them are.
2678. Are there many in the service who are licensed under the Real Property Act? I could not say how many; I know that one is. I do not know whether Manly is licensed or not.
2679. Are you aware that there is a difference between an authorised surveyor, and one who is licensed under the Real Property Act? I know we have one licensed under the Act.
2680. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it would cost less to get this work done by outside surveyors than by keeping on permanent hands? These hands are not always employed on surveying. Mr. Manly looks after other works. Sometimes Mr. Bewick will send him to set out a siding. You could not get a licensed surveyor to do that.
2681. *Mr. Coyle.*] That is not properly the work of a surveyor, an inspector could set out a siding? He ought to be able to do it, but it is always better to have an engineer to give the proper location to it.
2682. The siding will first be arranged on the plan of station arrangements, will it not? It will.
2683. Then is not all that has to be done to set it out on the ground, to put in a peg at the point, and at the end of the straights; could not an inspector do that? I daresay he could.
2684. Suppose the surveying of this land resumed for railway purposes, and such works as setting out sidings were to be done outside of the department altogether, what other duties would you have for a surveyor to perform? If you take Manly, he is not simply a surveyor, he is an engineer.
2685. What are his particular duties? To make surveys, and to assist Mr. Bewick generally in his work.
2686. *Mr. Waller.*] What is Mr. Jackson? He is a draftsman. He makes general drawings, and inspects new buildings in course of erection.
2687. What does the cadet Hunt do? I suppose he does all sorts of things.
2688. Having a draftsman, a resident engineer, and an assistant engineer, do you think a cadet also is necessary? I think a cadet is very handy in the office.
2689. Is it necessary to pay £70 a year for him? Yes, as a rule. There is not much work on the northern line, but there is the smallest staff on that line of any.
2690. Do you not think that the district engineer with an assistant, could carry out all the work there? If there was a good energetic assistant and an all-round engineer, then it could be done.
2691. *Mr. Mills.*] Perhaps it could be done if Mr. Bewick were a younger man? Mr. Bewick is an active man. The work on the northern line is only just coming on now, but renewals are beginning. I do not know that you could do with a less staff for a long time, you may for a year or so, but then you would have to put them on again.
2692. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the next man on your list? Mr. Duffy, inspector of permanent way.
2693. And Morrison? He is inspector of buildings and workshops throughout the line.

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2694. Mr. Welsby? Inspector of buildings from Scone to Tenterfield, and along the north-western line. Welsby is a sort of sub-inspector to Morrison.
2695. Why does Morrison want a sub-inspector under him? Mr. Mayo, who holds a similar position in the western district, has five sub-inspectors under him.
2696. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do these sub-inspectors do? They inspect buildings.
2697. Station buildings and sheds? Yes, and station-masters' houses.
2698. Suppose all these men were dismissed and there were no inspection, what would be the consequence, could not the station masters tell when their houses were leaking? But we want somebody to say whether they should be repaired. Welsby travels along the line, stops at the different stations, and the station-masters tell him what is required to be done. If he finds the work is necessary, he will report it to the district engineer and get it done.
2699. *Mr. Waller.*] Which is the superior officer, the station-master or the inspector? I do not know how we could make a comparison.
2700. Has not a station-master a lot of responsibility? As far as traffic and money is concerned.
2701. Is his position not quite as responsible as that of an inspector? I daresay it is, as much as certain inspectors.
2702. Ought he not to be as trustworthy to tell you what is required as an inspector? As a matter of fact they have to point out the defects, and the inspector will see whether any action should be taken or not.
2703. Could not a station-master report direct to the district engineer, and the district engineer look into it himself? The report only comes verbally from the station-master to the inspector.
2704. Could not the station-master write a letter to say that his house was leaking badly, and then the district engineer at the first opportunity go and report upon it? It is often done that way now. The district engineer sends out an inspector to look at it.
2705. *Mr. Coyle.*] What would be the nature of the repairs that would be done (say) to the station-masters' houses? They range from a new pane of glass upwards.
2706. Suppose he put in a new pane of glass himself? He would pay for it.
2707. He could report that a pane of glass was broken, and might make affidavit to that effect, if necessary? Every 6d. spent has to be properly authorised.
2708. Do you think, if this were your own business, you would employ as many inspectors of buildings? I would employ one for each district.
2709. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it would be a sensible thing to give the station-master permission to spend money, up to (say) £5 on small repairs, and requiring him to produce properly receipted vouchers for his expenditure, and, for anything larger than that, he should report to the district engineer, who should send up an inspector? I should say that it would not be advisable.
2710. Why? There would be lots of money wasted.
2711. *Mr. Coyle.*] If the business was so arranged that the station-master's expenditure would only be sanctioned in the event of an inspector reporting that it was necessary, would it not then be admissible that he should make small repairs in the way suggested? Station-masters will always get as much done as possible, and when a thing has been repaired, who can tell whether it was necessary, or how it has been done?
2712. Do you think that if repairs were done to the station buildings at regular intervals, there would be little need of inspection between those intervals? There would not be much need of inspection, the district engineer or the chief inspector could do all the inspection himself.
2713. Do you think that would be an advisable plan? Yes, certainly.
2714. That it would be a benefit to the buildings and to the public? I do.
2715. That there would be more economy in it? Yes.
2716. Would it to a large extent do away with these inspectors of buildings? Yes.
2717. Do you think that Mr. Morrison requires inspector Welsby? Not under the system we have been discussing.
2718. There are eight sub-inspectors of permanent-way? Yes.
2719. What is their mileage? Five or six hundred miles; besides, some of the coal lines have to be looked after.
2720. What length of line generally has each permanent-way man to look after? About 60 miles.
2721. How many maintenance men have you? Three men to 4 miles.
2722. Do you know how many men are employed to the mile of railway opened in the whole service? I could not say at present—
2723. *Mr. Waller.*] There is Mr. Doak, foreman of blacksmiths at Honeysuckle Point; have you got many men under him? I suppose six or eight.
2724. How many under the foreman of carpenters? Say, six to ten. The number varies.
2725. Are they both in the same building? Yes.
2726. Could not a general foreman look after the whole? Morrison is supposed to be head of the whole building.
2727. Then, what does he want with these two foremen under him? He is away a good deal.
2728. Would not one foreman keep order and the time, and act as head of the shop? You could not well have one man foreman of carpenters and blacksmiths—two quite different trades. I daresay Mr. Morrison depends a great deal on the foreman.
2729. What work do these men do? They look after the other hands, and I suppose occasionally they take a turn themselves.
2730. Considering that Mr. Morrison is responsible, is it necessary for him to have these foremen? I think it is, considering that Morrison has a good deal of travelling to do.
2731. Have you ascertained how many men there are in the Bathurst yard? Yes, ninety-three.
2732. And in the Goulburn yard? Fifty-one, exclusive of those who are out on the line.
2733. What are their occupations? Different trades, including carpenters, iron-moulders, labourers, furnace men, blacksmiths, turners, fitters, engine-drivers, plumbers, painters, plasterers, bricklayers, tin-smiths, and others. There are no iron-moulders at Goulburn.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 4 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. Y. MILLS.

| Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Max Thomson was further examined:—

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2734. *Mr. Waller.*] Could you give us some information respecting the sub-inspectors of brickwork at Bathurst—Longhead and Lainson? I find that Lainson is in charge of brickwork from Springwood to Bathurst, and also on the Mudgee line; Longhead is in charge from Bathurst to Bourke, and on the Molong line. One of these can be dispensed with.

2735. When you say in charge, what do you mean? He has the inspection of brickwork that has been erected, and has charge of any new brickwork to be erected.

2736. *Mr. Coyle.*] What new brickwork is there going on along the line? I do not know that there is anything going on now, but gate-keepers' cottages have often to be erected, and alterations of station buildings to be made.

2737. *Mr. Waller.*] Which one can be dispensed with? I do not know; whichever is the best man will be retained.

2738. *Mr. Mills.*] Which is the best man? I am not able to say—

2739. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is there for them to do? We often have to build new platforms, and to lengthen old ones.

2740. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there not bricklayers living in towns handy? Yes.

2741. Could not those things be done by engaging a man for the work, and, when it is finished, let him go, and have done with it? There are many cases where we could not let anybody over whom we had not perfect control go on the line to do work. We could not let strangers repair a culvert, or build new abutments or piers of bridges. On the southern line, where there is a length more than 200 miles greater than on the western line, they have only one inspector of brickwork, but on this western line they have two.

2742. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you know in any section of 500 or 600 miles, what quantity of brickwork would have to be put up in the course of the year, and what amount of time would be occupied in supervision? As far as Sydney is concerned, it takes one man's whole time.

2743. Take a district away from Sydney? I do not know of my own personal knowledge.

2744. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know about what would be the value of the work done? I could not say.

2745. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does not the Construction Department construct all the brickwork? Yes. On the southern line during the year 1885-6 there was rather a heavy quantity of brickwork. There were two renewals of bridges, one at Cootamundra where the wash-away occurred, and a new bridge was put up altogether.

2746. Did you increase the water-opening there? Yes.

2747. By how much? About 50 feet.

2748. You have, I suppose, very little brickwork on the line? We have not much to do, except in the Sydney district. I do not think there is anything doing this year except a few repairs.

2749. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the number of men in the Newcastle shop? At Honey'suckle Point there are five blacksmiths and nine strikers.

2750. What is their work principally? Making points and crossings, and repairing signal fittings, making signal fittings, connecting-rods, and so on.

2751. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of points and crossings do they make? Special points and crossings. We often use Colonial points and crossings made out of our own ordinary rails.

2752. For main lines? No, for sidings and special crossings to the compound cross-over roads.

2753. Do you use diamond crossings here? I do not think we have many of them; we have them in some of the yards. The class of points we make is chiefly for sidings.

2754. And altering the inclination of crossings perhaps? Yes, making special crossings. On the northern line there would be a good few diamond crossings, because of the number of coal lines which come in there.

2755. Is all the work in the Newcastle district done from Newcastle, or are there any other workshops or repairing-shops? At Murrurundi they have one blacksmith and one striker.

2756. Does that constitute the whole of them? Yes, on that line.

2757. Have these men constant employment? Sometimes there may be more hands on.

2758. What other work are men engaged on in connection with the line besides the alteration of points and crossings? Signal fittings.

2759. In addition to that, what other repairs are there; any repairs to the rolling stock? No; their work is only in connection with the permanent-way. They perhaps make spikes and bolts.

2760. Special spikes? No, ordinary spikes for the rails.

2761. Have you not large quantities of those in stock? Sometimes our stock may run out perhaps.

2762. *Mr. Waller.*] Would the same answer apply to the blacksmiths in the workshops on other lines? Yes.

2763. Could not all the points and crossings be made in Sydney? I do not think that would be an advantage, the freight on them would come to something, and as soon as the line is opened the freight by rail will be more than it is now. All spikes and bolts will be made in Sydney; they have a machine to make them now.

2764. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other shops have you in Newcastle? Only a blacksmiths' shop, and a carpenters' shop.

2765. Who does the work for the Locomotive Department? They have shops of their own there.

2766. Suppose you dispense with your men altogether, could the men in the locomotive shops do your work? I daresay they could if they took on extra hands.

2767. Then have you supervision over these blacksmiths of yours? That is where the question arose about the foremen.

2768. Suppose you were to transfer your workmen to the Locomotive Department, would you not be able to do away with that supervision at any rate? I do not know that we would.

2769. Would the present supervision in the locomotive shops be sufficient to overlook these men? I hardly think so.

2770.

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2770. Would you need a special man for five blacksmiths? Murdock is thoroughly well acquainted with making points and crossings, and if these men were to be transferred to the Locomotive Department I am of opinion he would have to go with them.
2771. Do you know what supervision exists in the Locomotive Department now? I have no personal knowledge.
2772. Still there might be sufficient supervision in that department to overlook the work of these blacksmiths? There may be; I do not say there is not.
2773. If there was, would you require this foreman? If there were sufficient supervision of course we should not require him.
2774. *Mr. Waller.*] Are not the tradesmen in the locomotive branch a more skilled class than blacksmiths? They would be mainly boiler-makers or rivetters. The blacksmiths that are there are of the same class that we have.
2775. *Mr. Coyle.*] The men in charge of the locomotive shops are more skilled? Yes.
2776. *Mr. Waller.*] How many carpenters are there at Newcastle? Twenty-three, and five carpenters' labourers. There are also fifteen carpenters at Murrurundi and along the line, and twelve labourers. They are engaged in repairing bridges.
2777. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the carpenters at Newcastle chiefly engaged upon? Making repairs to wooden buildings, signal-posts, office fittings, and furniture.
2778. What else have they to do besides that work? They make trolleys and barrows.
2779. Have they anything to do with the rolling-stock? No.
2780. And the other carpenters along the line? Their duties are similar, and, in addition, they repair bridges and flood openings. That work is also done by some of the carpenters at Newcastle.
2781. How far will the work of the Newcastle carpenters extend along the line? As far as Murrurundi.
2782. What number of bridges are there along the line? Perhaps an aggregate of 2 or 3 miles. I could not tell you the exact length.
2783. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there other carpenters beyond Murrurundi? No, they go right on to Tenterfield.
2784. *Mr. Coyle.*] What proportion of the time of the men at Newcastle and Murrurundi is taken up in repairing bridges? The men at Murrurundi are mostly engaged on that work.
2785. How long have the bridges between Newcastle and Murrurundi been up? The line from Newcastle to East Maitland was opened in 1857.
2786. How long is that? East Maitland is 18 miles from Newcastle. The line was opened to Lochinvar, 26 miles, in 1860; to Branxton, 35 miles, in 1862; to Singleton, 49 miles, in 1863; to Musclebrook, 80 miles, in 1869; to Aberdeen, 87 miles, in 1870; Wingen, 106 miles, in 1871; Murrurundi, 120 miles, in 1872; to Quirindi, 144 miles, in 1877; Tamworth, 183 miles, in 1878; Moonbi, 194 miles, in 1882; to Uralla, 245 miles, in 1882; to Armidale, 260 miles, in 1883; to Glen Innes, 324 miles, in 1884; to Tenterfield, 381 miles, in 1886. Then there is the north-western line, which branches off from Werris Creek, and was opened to Gunnedah, 41 miles from Werris Creek, in 1879, and to Narrabri, 97 miles, in 1882.
2787. *Mr. Waller.*] The information you have given us with reference to the carpenters on the northern line would, I suppose, apply to those on other lines? Yes.
2788. You mentioned among the works that were being performed the making of wheelbarrows. Could you not buy barrows far cheaper than you can make them? I meant platform barrows and luggage barrows; we buy ordinary barrows.
2789. Could you not buy platform barrows cheaper than you could get them made? I could not say.
2790. You mentioned furniture,—what description of furniture? Station furniture, shelves, pigeon-holes, and occasionally, perhaps, a table.
2791. When the stations are handed over by the Construction Branch, are they not furnished? They are not fitted-up.
2792. After you have got the new stations finished, are there the new fittings to be made? There are alterations and extensions of fittings to be made.
2793. Could not these things be done by contract? —
2794. *Mr. Coyle.*] Who is in charge of these carpenters? Joseph Bewes, for Newcastle, and Sub-Inspector Barrack.
2795. *Mr. Waller.*] What salary does Barrack get? £280.
2796. And Bewes? He gets £215.
2797. As to the district engineers, resident engineers, assistant engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, and inspectors, including all the inspectors on the permanent-way, are they allowed any travelling expenses? Yes.
2798. Will you tell me the rate allowed to them, commencing at the top? The district engineer gets 15s. a night when travelling.
2799. Do they produce vouchers for the nights they travel? Yes, certified to by themselves, and that is checked by the day's journals, 15s. a night and 10s. a day. Suppose a man goes out at 6 o'clock, he would get 10s. If he gets continual night expenses for a week he gets no day expenses.
2800. Suppose he started on Monday morning, and did not get back until Tuesday, what would he be entitled to? If he gets back on Tuesday morning, he would be paid for the night only; if he gets back on Tuesday night, he would get paid for the day and night. These remarks would apply to all.
2801. Then there are the assistant engineers? They get 12s. a night, and 7s. a day.
2802. Suppose you start on Monday morning, and get back on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock? Then I would charge for a day, 10s.
2803. Suppose you start to go somewhere on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, and you are back at work sometime on Wednesday, what would you get? 20s., but suppose I should not get back until Wednesday night until late, I should charge the day, that would be 30s.
2804. *Mr. Coyle.*] If you left this morning, and returned to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock? I would charge 20s.
2805. *Mr. Waller.*] What are the rates for the other officers? Surveyors, 12s. a night, and 7s. a day.
2806. If you had assistant surveyors, would they get the same? Yes. Surveyors on suburban work get only 8s. a night.

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2807. Then as to draftsmen? Draftsmen in the head office, when sent out on service, get 12s. for the night, but nothing for the day.
2808. Now, as to architects, what do they get? The architects get 15s. for the night, and 10s. for the day, the same as district engineers.
2809. Assistant architects? 12s. a night, and 7s. a day.
2810. Now, take the permanent-way inspectors? They are all on the same footing; whether permanent-way or works, they get 9s. 6d. a night, and 5s. a day.
2811. And the sub-inspectors? 7s. a night, and nothing for the day.
2812. The foreman? The chief foreman of shops gets 9s. 6d. for the night, and nothing for the day the other foremen for the several trades get 5s. a night.
2813. Are there any other men who get travelling expenses? Yes; the cadets, when in camp with surveyors, get 5s. a night.
2814. Do the gangers get any travelling expenses? No.
2815. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it the practice in your survey parties to make the cadet foreman of the men? We do not do that, he simply assists the surveyor.
2816. *Mr. Waller.*] Do the time-keepers get travelling expenses? No; the chief clerk gets 15s. a night, and 10s. a day.
2817. Where would he have to go? He often has to go to Goulburn and Bathurst, and Newcastle, to inspect the clerical work. My allowance is 20s. a night, and 10s. a day. The engineer's allowance is 30s. a night, and 12s. a day.
2818. *Mr. Mills.*] If he is out a day and a night does he get 42s.? No, 30s.
2819. *Mr. Waller.*] If he is out on Monday and comes back on Tuesday evening he would get how much? 42s. If he comes in before four or five on Tuesday he would not charge more than 30s. Travelling expenses may be abused if strict supervision is not exercised.
2820. *Mr. Mills.*] How long have these rules been in operation? Only two months.
2821. What was the system before that? There were no day expenses, and the night expenses were somewhat different. I could not tell you exactly what they were.
2822. *Mr. Waller.*] Who submitted the new rules? I believe they emanated from the Commissioner himself.
2823. What is the system of supervision? We can always check them by the railway time-tables and by their day book and journals, which show their absence.
2824. In your statement yesterday you said it was proposed to dispense with a considerable number of hands. What has occurred to enable you to make this reduction? The slackening off of work.
2825. What sort of work has become slack? All round, especially in the building of new stations, and in the renewal of bridges, and so on.
2826. Are they already done? No, they are in abeyance.
2827. To the danger of the traffic? No.
2828. How long will they stand in the natural course of events without being repaired; that is those bridges which have been put in abeyance? I can give you one example. On the northern line there is a viaduct over 300 feet long. We reckon it will stand three years by careful attention; but it was intended that it should be replaced in iron this year.
2829. *Mr. Coyle.*] What precautions do you take in the mean time? We prop it up in the centre of the spans.
2830. Do you test the deflection constantly? Yes.
2831. At what intervals? I could not exactly say. If there is any suspicion about a structure they test it once a month, and oftener.
2832. What is the span? 26 feet. The bridge has been up about twenty years. It is close to Singleton.
2833. Is it of iron bark? I presume it is.
2834. Do you know what the deflection is on any recent testing? I could not say.
2835. Who tests these bridges? Sometimes the district engineers, and sometimes the inspectors will watch the train go over. If they think there is anything dangerous they will report it, not otherwise.
2836. Do they record each testing, and transmit a copy to the head office? No.
2837. Is there a regular system of testing deflections? There has not been hitherto. We are about introducing a regular system; we were going to do it some two or three years ago, when we were stopped by the Royal Commission.
2838. Have you any instruments for this purpose. Yes, we have.
2839. How is it you do not use them? We use them close by Sydney. I can show you testings we have made. Whenever we open a new bridge it is tested, and all iron bridges are tested once a year with the proper instruments.
2840. And timber bridges? There is no regular system of testing them.
2841. How long is it since this bridge near Singleton was tested for deflection? I could not tell you, I had nothing to do with that before May last.
2842. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know of any record of testing? I know nothing in connection with it.
2843. In your position you would know if there were records kept of it? No, I should not, unless I made inquiries.
2844. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you going to renew that long wooden viaduct going into Wagga? We would very much like to renew it, but we are not allowed.
2845. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the length of the spans? They are 29 feet.
2846. Is it an iron bridge? No, a timber bridge.
2847. How long is it since it was opened for traffic? Since 1879.
2848. What is defective about it? The timber and piles are defective.
2849. Was it put up by the Construction Department? Yes.
2850. Has the timber rotted? Dry rot; pipes are in the wood up to 8 inches.
2851. Has anything been done towards draining those pipes? We fill the pipes with white ant-killing stuff—arsenic.
2852. Is it very defective? The deflection is excessive, and there is a slight vibration. When you stand on it as a train passes you have to hold pretty tight on to the hand-rails to keep yourself there.
2853. To what do you attribute this? I do not know that I am at liberty to answer that question, it is one of those taken up by the Royal Commission.

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2854. To what do you attribute it? To the defective timber.
2855. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know what description of timber was in it? I could not tell you from memory.
2856. As regards these officers, do you find them suitable for the work, I mean your staff? I have seen nothing to the contrary, with the exception perhaps of some of the cadets.
2857. Are they under your control and supervision? Yes.
2858. Are they as much so as if you had all the offices together? No.
2859. Are the offices suitable? They are pretty suitable, but they are rather scattered.
2860. Do you think that your officers work fairly well? I think so.
2861. What difference do you find in this additional hour that has been given? I have not had much time to make observations upon it, but I believe it does not make any difference in the quantity of work done.
2862. Why so; should it not make an appreciable difference in the course of twelve months? It ought to make some difference, but we have not had time to notice the effect.
2863. Do you think when it gets into working order it will? It may when the officers get used to it, but not at present.
2864. Who constructs the tramways? It is done by this department. The plans are made by the surveyor, and then submitted for the approval of the engineer. There is no special tramway staff, except the inspector.
2865. *Mr. Mills.*] Has Mr. Shellshear charge of the construction, or maintenance, or both? He has charge of maintenance the same as of the railways, and he would supervise the carrying out of the work while it was being constructed.
2866. *Mr. Waller.*] What officers are there at the head office? Alfred Leggatt, architect. I think the inspectors superintend the erection of buildings, but he inspects occasionally.
2867. *Mr. Mills.*] Who passes the building finally? Mr. Leggatt passes all buildings erected by contract in the Sydney district.
2868. Is this gentleman allowed a larger amount of travelling expenses than others? No, the same as district engineers.
2869. Is Mr. Josing assistant architect? Yes; he has charge of the drafting, specifications, and prepares quantities.
2870. How many would he have under him? At the present six.
2871. Would you give their names? Robert Hinder, William Nixon, William Stoddart, G. H. Wickham, William Rothwell, H. L. Roberts.
2872. Do you use printed specifications? Yes.
2873. Who are the cadets? Mr. Roberts and Mr. Rothwell.
2874. *Mr. Waller.*] What is their time taken up with principally? In preparing new plans for station buildings, and station-masters' houses.
2875. Could not designs for station-masters' houses be made from standard plans, as in the Construction Branch? As a rule they build the station-houses too large, and not suitable for the class of stations.
2876. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the station-masters' houses which you put up different from those erected by the Construction Department? They are generally arranged with a view to the size of the family, and class of station.
2877. *Mr. Waller.*] If you build for a station-master who has a wife and six children, and servant, he may die, and be succeeded by a man with a wife and no children, then what becomes of your special arrangement? That may occur; we have a certain standard to go by.
2878. Why could you not prepare a drawing for station-masters' houses of so many rooms, different classes we may say, and have standard drawings for each? I see no objection to it. We are introducing the system both with regard to station-buildings and stations.
2879. In the event of these drawings being prepared, would not the occupation for this large staff of architects be considerably taken away? I do not know.
2880. If the system of standard drawings were adopted, would it not reduce the amount of drafting work to be done? It would, but there would be the preparation of specifications, and the taking out of quantities.
2881. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could not the quantities for each be taken out and printed on the drawing? What about the foundations?
2882. They will always be special. Could not the specifications be made to refer to all the work required above formation level? Yes.
2883. Would that not make a large reduction in the drafting? Yes.
2884. Can you say at present to what extent? No, it would take some time to prepare these standard drawings.
2885. How many classes of station-masters' houses have you to prepare? Say three.
2886. How long would it take to prepare the drawings of these three classes? About three months.
2887. Could you not prepare them in a week? He would be a smart draftsman who could do it. There are only two draftsmen in the Architect's Branch, the others are juniors.
2888. How long would it take Mr. Leggatt to prepare standard drawings of three classes of station-masters' houses? He would not have any time to do it, he has to supervise.
2889. Who prepares the drawings for buildings? The draftsmen.
2890. How long would it take him to prepare drawings for a house of three or four rooms? To prepare it for lithographing would take him two or three weeks.
2891. *Mr. Waller.*] Does Mr. Leggatt do any actual work with his hands? Except preparing specifications, and taking out quantities.
2892. Does he do the actual work himself? He does the actual writing for specifications.
2893. As to the drawing of plans? He would make a sketch, and give it to the draftsman to carry out.
2894. What objection would there be, if any, to having one architectural branch for the whole of the Railways—that is making no distinction between Construction and Existing Branches—but having all the work under one head, instead of having three separate branches of architects, as there are now? I think it would mix matters rather considerably if we had to go to the Construction Department to get our plans prepared, or if they had to come to us to get theirs prepared. The departments are quite distinct.
2895. *Mr. Mills.*] Why should they be? —————

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2896. *Mr. Waller.*] It is really only architect's work? It requires some special knowledge in the matter of station buildings.
2897. *Mr. Mills.*] Have they not that in the Construction Branch? I suppose they have.
2898. If you gave any architect in the city an order for designs for a railway-station, could he not give you them? I do not think he could.
2899. Do you think there would be any advantage in having all the architectural work done by one department instead of three? I do not see that there would be any advantage. If the Colonial Architect did the work he would require an additional staff, and the work would be done away from our supervision.
2900. *Mr. Coyle.*] We do not propose to hand over your station arrangements to the Colonial Architect. All that the Colonial Architect would have to do would be to design the station buildings? Before we erect a station building we submit it to the Traffic Department, and see if it will suit their requirements.
2901. Why could they not do the same as you? ———
2902. *Mr. Mills.*] Does the architect draw his plan from the levels supplied by the engineer? The surveyors supply him with the levels.
2903. Could they supply any architect with them? Yes.
2904. What does Mr. Fischer do? He prepares all plans for bridges, roofs, engine-pits, piers, and abutments—all civil engineering works.
2905. For what? For all the lines.
2906. *Mr. Coyle.*] Assuming that all construction of new works on existing lines were done by the department of the Engineer-in-Chief, what difficulties would arise? The difficulty would be that the work would be taken out of the hands of the Engineer for Existing Lines?
2907. Suppose the Engineer for Existing Lines confined himself to the maintenance and the Engineer-in-Chief constructed all new works? Renewals are maintenance.
2908. A new bridge would be a new work? I always understood that as soon as a line was constructed it was handed over to the engineer for maintenance, and that he should carry out all renewals and other works in connection with it.
2909. Do you see any difficulty? I see a lot of difficulties.
2910. Are you aware if it is done in any other place? I do not know of any place where it is done.
2911. Is it not done in Victoria? I am not aware that it is.
2912. Do you know whether it is done in New Zealand or Queensland? Queensland has only one engineer, I believe. The Engineer for Existing Lines in Victoria carries out lots of new works there.
2913. Are they separate there as well as here? Yes.
2914. *Mr. Waller.*] What does Mr. Parry do? Suppose we had to lay out a station-yard, we should send to Mr. Parry to arrange it on paper; the same with any alterations which ought to be made to a yard. He has full charge of interlocking.
2915. Then, there is Edward Touch? It has been recommended that his services be dispensed with.
2916. Whom has Mr. Parry under him besides Mr. Touch? Mr. Piand, who prepares the plans; Mr. Conyers, whose services are to be dispensed with, and Mr. W. J. Johnson, who is a cadet.
2917. Do you want him in addition to Mr. Parry and Mr. Piand? We have full employment for the whole staff. If we dispensed with any of them it would be to put the work in abeyance. Mr. Munro, the cadet, is to be dispensed with.
2918. How many had you under Mr. Parry? We had five.
2919. And do you propose to dispense with three? Yes. Then Mr. Parry has charge of the signal work specially.
2920. Is Mr. Fischer Resident Engineer? He prepares the designs for all civil and mechanical engineering works required on the lines.
2921. Whom has he got under him? Mr. Sommerville, who is a licensed surveyor, and who searches through titles for information regarding land to be resumed.
2922. What does he know about titles for land? We have to prepare the description of the land. Suppose we require to take land for a station-master's house, or to enlarge a yard, we send a man out to survey it. The survey is sent to this office, and Mr. Sommerville has then to go to the Lands Office and get all the particulars about it, and prepares a description. He always prepares the tracings, one copy of which has to be kept as a record, and one attached as a transfer to the deed. We forward these on to the Land Valuer. Mr. Sommerville has also to plot out the land we resume on our working plans, and the matter then goes to the Land Valuer for valuation.
2923. When would he plot it on your working plans? As soon as the purchase is made.
2924. From what is the description made out? From information obtained from the Surveyor-General's Office or the Lands' Titles Office. The survey is sent to him by the Surveyor-General.
2925. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are any of these surveyors licensed under the Real Property Act? Mr. Sommerville is.
2926. Do the surveys come under the inspection of the Surveyor-General before they are passed? No.
2927. Are these titles to land resumed under the Real Property Act? I do not know.
2928. There is another surveyor in the Land Valuer's Office, is there not? There are two. That office is not connected with ours; it only deals with land for railways for this office and for the Engineer-in-Chief's. The surveyor for the Land Valuer's Office does not go out into the field; he writes descriptions, and obtains information.
2929. For which branch? For this and the Construction Branch.
2930. If he writes descriptions, what do you want with Mr. Sommerville? We have to supply him with the tracing.
2931. What are Mr. Higgs' duties? He assists Mr. Sommerville.
2932. What is Mr. Shaw? He is a draftsman in Mr. Fischer's office. He is under Mr. Fischer, and is employed on the same work. He does the actual drawing. Mr. Fischer takes out the quantities, prepares sketches, and makes calculations.
2933. How many men has Mr. Fischer got under him? Ten, but some of them are to be dispensed with.
2934. Whom? Mr. Chetwynd, Mr. Moore, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Close, Mr. M'Dermott, and Mr. Cassidy.

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2935. As Mr. McDermott was put on a month ago, how is it that he has to be dispensed with immediately afterwards: why was he put on? The same way as most such appointments—chucked on to us.
2936. How was he appointed? I believe by the wish of the Minister. I am not certain whether Mr. Morley is to be dispensed with. One is to be transferred from the Redfern office down to Mr. Fischer's office.
2937. That brings them up to six? Yes.
2938. Do you think that Mr. Fischer requires six? That includes the two surveyors for the resumption of land, so that really there are only four.
2939. What is the necessity for these surveyors at all. You have to go to the head office for all your information, and you might as well get the whole thing done there as three-quarters of it? —
2940. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you not employ a surveyor to do such jobs as could be done in a day? That is a question which may be considered.
2941. *Mr. Waller.*] Are these men working in Sydney, not in the country? Yes; but suppose we resume a piece of land in the country they have to get information from the Lands Office.
2942. Do they go up the country to survey? They do not go into the field at all, except they might have to do a survey for Mr. Fischer.
2943. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is their business in the office simply drafting work, and getting information having reference to the lands resumed? Yes.
2944. *Mr. Waller.*] Who does go out? The surveyors in the district.
2945. Do not they go out into the field about Sydney? No.
2946. Who would, then? A surveyor from Redfern, Mr. Baxter, who is licensed under the Real Property Act. Your questions involve the re-organization of the business, but as the business is now we require the services of these men. We only furnish the Land Valuer's Office with information to prepare the deeds. We are about to resume a piece of land at Blacktown, in regard to which there have been endless difficulties in finding out the real boundaries. The owner furnished us with a plan which purported to come from a licensed surveyor, but it does not agree with our railway survey at all. In such a case as that we have to go to the Lands Office to find the proper boundaries and bearings.
2947. *Mr. Coyle.*] How do you reconcile the two together? That case is not settled—the plan cannot be verified in the Survey Office. We had another instance where a man said he would give us a piece of land, but could not find anything to show that he was the owner of it for a long time; but he found it at last after much trouble.
2948. *Mr. Waller.*] Can your department tell the number of gate-houses and gates on the lines, and the value of them? Yes.
2949. *Mr. Coyle.*] I would like to get a statement showing the number of gate-houses and gates at level crossings? It would take a long time to prepare such a return. In some cases there are no houses, but simply a fletcher's hut. They were all built by the Construction Department.
2950. Could not the District Engineer give you the information, and an estimate of what the value of them is—that is, of the gates and the gate-keepers' houses? I will try to get it for you.
2951. *Mr. Waller.*] What difficulty would there be in putting up portions of a house, with a view to its subsequent enlargement, if the requirements of a station-master's family rendered it necessary to enlarge the house? As a matter of fact we often have to enlarge buildings now.
2952. Could you not make a plan for a building of eight rooms so arranged that four rooms could be built at once, if that would be sufficient for the station-master's family, and then enlarge it at any future time when it might be necessary? Yes.
2953. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you see any difficulty in using standard drawings for the different classes of general works, such as goods-sheds, engine-sheds, and the different spans for bridges? I see no difficulty whatever.
2954. Engine pits, carriage docks, platforms, tank stands, and all the general work in connection with railways, showing everything above formation level? No.
2955. Would it be a great assistance to the department to have them? It would be a great assistance and a great saving of time. The work would be uniform throughout the lines, and parts could be duplicated. That system is in vogue in every place I know of except New South Wales.
2956. *Mr. Waller.*] You said there was a building in course of erection at Eveleigh, the work-shops; what is the contract for it? William and Morgan have the contract for the foundations, J. F. Carson has the contract for the supply of iron-work, and John Ahearne for constructing the walls and erecting the iron-work.
2957. And what is the whole contract? I can tell you the contract rates, but I cannot tell you what it will come to, because it is not finished.
2958. What do you estimate the cost will be when it is finished? About £79,000; £16,000 for the foundations, £38,000 for the iron-work, superstructure, and £25,000 for the walls and erection. These figures are only approximate.
2959. Who has charge of a building like this? Mr. Kendall is the responsible engineer for these works.
2960. Under whom? I design them, and they are under my charge.
2961. How do you obtain tenders? We call for tenders, and the lowest tender will be accepted.
2962. To whom will they be submitted? To the Engineer and myself. They are opened by the Tender Board and passed on to us for report, we make a recommendation and the Minister accepts the tender.
2963. Is that the only contract going on? There is another contract going on for the supply of iron-work for a similar structure.
2964. What amount will that contract be? About £36,000.
2965. Who passes the iron? Mr. Kendall and myself.
2966. That was also tendered for? Yes.
2967. And were the tenders dealt with in the same way? Yes.
2968. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does that Belgian firm deliver the iron here for inspection? Yes.
2969. Is there any superintending engineer at home to look after it? Everything is passed on inspection here. If we get work finished in England we do not pass it there; we get better work by passing it here. We have condemned a lot of work here.

Mr.

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Mr. George Landers was examined:—

2970. *Mr. Waller*]. What is your position? Chief clerk.
2971. What are your duties? The supervision of all clerical work in connection with the Existing Lines Branch of Railways.
2972. Does that comprise the Redfern Railway Station? Everything, including the work carried on by engineers, exclusive, of course, of the Locomotive Department.
2973. As regards the officers up the line at Goulburn and Bathurst and other places? I communicate with the district engineers, giving them instructions on papers as to what work is to be carried out.
2974. Do we understand that you also inspect these offices? I very seldom go out.
2975. Are they supposed to come under your inspection? The officers at Goulburn or Bathurst or elsewhere are responsible to the District Engineer, and he is responsible to the Engineer for Existing Lines.
2976. What number of clerks have you in this office? Six.
2977. What are their names? The first is Mr. Armstrong.
2978. What are his duties? He is in charge of the record room and the indexing of the records. There are two under him.
2979. Who is the next clerk? The next in the record room is Mr. Burcher; he has charge of the principal railway register.
2980. Register of what? Of records.
2981. Is there a record of accounts? Of all correspondence, and such accounts as pass through the books.
2982. Who is the next? Charles Landers: he is in charge of the second railway register and the tram register.
2983. Do they simply record papers passing through this office? Yes.
2984. To whom is the correspondence of this office addressed? To the Engineer for Existing Lines. Upon receipt it is numbered and the registered number placed on the paper.
2985. Where do letters go first when they come from the post-office? They come here and are opened by me or by Mr. Armstrong in my absence. They are registered and sent upstairs to me, and by me sent to Mr. Cowdery, dealt with and marked off to those to whom they have to go.
2986. Here is a paper which has reference to the traffic at Orange; after a minute has been written upon it, to whom will it be marked off? To the Traffic Manager, when it has been dealt with in our office.
2987. Why should not letters go to the record branch in the first instance? Very often they do, but not in all cases.
2988. Why not in all cases? I do not see why not, but there would be no great saving.
2989. Sometimes are there papers which go first to the record clerk? All open papers go direct to the record room.
2990. I suppose your record clerk could be trusted to see any correspondence? Yes, but very often there are letters which come to Mr. Cowdery not marked O.H.M.S., and I do not open those myself. If you are communicating with the Engineer, you might not perhaps think of addressing it O.H.M.S., which might then reach the office covered as a private letter, and it is a delicate thing at all times to open letters which come in that way.
2991. Suppose Mr. Cowdery is absent? Then I use my own discretion in opening letters. I do not suppose the postal correspondence outside the Department amounts to half a dozen letters a week.
2992. Not from the district engineers? Those letters are opened downstairs. They are marked O.H.M.S., and come from our district engineers every morning, not by post but by train. The only letters we get by post are from Mr. Bewick on the north.
2993. Then as a matter of fact I understand that letters do go direct to the record office, and are sent up here after they have been recorded? Yes.
2994. Do you think you have enough work for these clerks in the record office? Yes.
2995. Could you do with fewer? I do not believe I could. I think this is the least-manned office in the public service; although we have had repeated applications from people trying to get on, we have not employed any who were not absolutely necessary.
2996. Who is the next clerk? William Carson. He assists with the accounts, correspondence, and letters. For the stationery he makes out the requisitions, and receives it from the Government stores.
2997. How many requisitions do you make in a year for stationery? To the Government stores twice a year, unless something is specially required.
2998. What is the value of stationery supplied to this office in twelve months? I will get it for you.
2999. Does that include drawing paper? I will get that.
3000. Will it include the portion of stationery you supply to the district engineers? A great part of it.
3001. What other material do you supply? Tracing paper, drawing paper, tracing cloth, and mounting paper.
3002. Anything in the shape of pencils? Yes; pencils, indiarubber, compasses, and scales; but very few of these.
3003. Does the Government supply these? I do not think the Government supplies them. Mr. Leggatt takes charge of any of these things. Mr. Cowdery and Mr. Thomson have some; but they are not supplied to the draftsmen. I think they are only supplied with curves and scales. Immediately anything of that kind is received it is handed over to Mr. Leggatt, and he keeps them under lock and key.
3004. What accounts does Carson assist in? Making contractors' vouchers.
3005. Why do not they make out their own vouchers? We measure up the work and make up their monthly payments.
3006. Who measures it up? The district engineers. They make out the work on a form called a return of work, which shows the present measurements, the previous measurements, and then gives the total. The district engineer sends in a return of work for each month, under each of the items which go to make up the contract, and we are supposed to pay 99 per cent. It frequently happens that the returns so sent in are inaccurate; they put a wrong price against the work, or the computation may be in error.
3007. *Mr. Coyle*.] How can you tell whether the engineer's quantities are right or wrong? I have no check upon that.
3008. Can you only check his prices? Yes. The original return of work is sent on to the Examiner, and then the voucher is made up for the Commissioner's signature. That work is done here. The
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- Commissioner signs it, and it expedites the passing of the certificate. These are the particulars of the Petersham station.
3009. What was the amount of the contract? £4,804.
3010. What is to prevent the district engineer from making out a voucher for the progress payments himself, leaving the final certificate to be dealt with in the ordinary way? There is nothing to prevent it; it would come on here to be checked, to be doubly checked.
3011. Would the price be all that you could check? Yes, we have to check them before the certificate can be passed as correct. I may explain that so far as the Sydney district is concerned the officer who attends to that is the architect; but not so in the country.
3012. As to those in the country? We are bound to take their certificate as to measurements.
3013. What would represent the amount of work under any of the district engineers now; leaving out the metropolitan district would it be £50,000 or £100,000 a year? It would be less than £50,000. I think from £10,000 to £20,000 would be nearer the mark. The metropolitan district is the principal.
3014. Would there be any objection if the progress certificate were made out by the engineer and signed by him, and the payments made on his certificate? Would not any error that might be made in the progress payments be adjusted in the final certificate? We should be compelled to check the progress certificate.
3015. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the examiner's duty? I understand that he examines all accounts and all pay sheets.
3016. If he is going to examine these, what further need of examination here? We are supposed to see that no accounts leave this office that are not correct.
3017. But is not the district engineer supposed to see the same thing? Yes; I have made arrangements within the last three months to simplify the work in this respect here, as you will see by the progress certificate before you, which is now made out in about five lines. I also produce the form in which the final certificate is made out, and a progress payment return. When the final payment comes I have to make up a return showing everything in detail in duplicate, one for the engineer to sign, and one for the Examiner to keep.
3018. Why should not the engineer make out these progress payment returns in the first place? He has got an assistant, a draftsman, and a surveyor, why cannot he do it? There is nothing to prevent him that I know of, although they might perhaps ask for additional assistance.
3019. Does your examination of these accounts amount simply to passing the work, after you have run up the additions and extended the prices to see that they are correct? To see that the rates are the rates named in the contract, that the computations are correct, and that the previous payments as stated are correct.
3020. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has not the district engineer a copy of the contract rates, the schedule rates, and also copies of the previous certificates showing the amount already paid, under his own hand? Immediately a contract is accepted I forward him the contract rates, the schedule specification of the rates in full, and also a copy for the inspector's guidance.
3021. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact, as regards this checking, is it not all done by the accountant, Mr. Finegan? Yes, he checks our accounts.
3022. If that is the case, why should the checking be done here by you? Simply because we have had to make out the accounts.
3023. If it is required that the district engineer should make out the accounts, could they not be checked in the Examiner's office? It could be done.
3024. Would not the Examiner discover any inaccuracies that you would discover? Yes; but he would be down upon me if I allowed any error to pass. The district engineer would be compelled, under the present rules, to send his certificate to the Engineer for Existing Lines, and if I had to pass it it would be necessary that I should go through it to see that nothing was incorrect.
3025. Where is this responsibility to end. First we have the district engineer, who is really responsible. He hands the thing over to you, and makes you responsible, and you hand it over to the Examiner, and the Examiner won't pass your work if you pass incorrect work. Why, therefore, should not these accounts go direct to the Examiner's office from the district engineer? ———
3026. *Mr. Coyle.*] Any errors in computation that would arise would be a mere bagatelle compared to what might arise in measurements. Are not all these progress measurements approximate? They are measured.
3027. Are they accurately measured? No, approximately.
3028. What is gained by all this checking here? I see no objections to these progress payments going direct from the district engineer, and his being held responsible for his own work. At the present I am held responsible, but I really know nothing about the quantities and measurements.
3029. *Mr. Mills.*] Your responsibility is not for the quantities but for the figures, and you think the district engineer ought to be responsible for both? I know nothing about the quantities further than what I see on the paper.
3030. *Mr. Waller.*] If you accept the district engineers's quantities, which is the whole basis of the payment, you might trust to the examiner to check the figures. As a matter of fact have not these district engineers clerks? Yes; more clerks than I have here.
3031. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there only one accurate measurement of the work made, and that is on the final certificate? Yes.
3032. If there was an error of £100 or £200 in any of these progress sheets would it effect the final results? No; we retain the ten per cent. in hand, and a clerical error in measurement can be easily rectified in the final certificate.
3033. *Mr. Waller.*] Presuming that you have by some error passed in accounts as correct which are not correct, when the final documents come in would not the Examiner discover your mistake? Under the new form which I have adopted he would, but under the old form he had to check it at the time. If the final certificate exceeds the contract prices he sends a memorandum back, asking in what way the contract price has been exceeded. We have to supply him with that information for the Commissioner and to show how it has occurred.
3034. Therefore you do the engineer's work down here and checking too? Yes.
3035. Are you not doing two checkings where one only is necessary? The final certificate is the main thing. Now the progress payment sheet is made out in about four or five lines.

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3036. Do we understand that you think that this monthly certificate of work performed and the final voucher for it might be all prepared by the district engineer and sent direct to the examiner? I see no objection to them being prepared by the engineer, but I think that it should be sent to this office for record, and it is absolutely necessary that the final certificate should be examined.

3037. Is that a heavy matter examining the final certificate? No; I have often checked off a dozen of them at night myself.

3038. Who is Robinson? He is clerk to Mr. Parry in the Interlocking Branch.

3039. What are this clerk's duties? He keeps an account of the interlocking machines which come out, and cost of them. The stores could not well keep this because there is a large quantity of little fittings which are very intricate. It happens that the whole of this machinery is not utilised at one place, and the clerk has to keep an accurate account of all this material which comes through the store, consigned in bulk. If we have to give a requisition for interlocking material for Granville junction, it is all charged in one item.

3040. Why could not some of these cadets or draftsmen keep a record of the interlocking material? I believe Mr. Parry finds sufficient work for the draftsmen in preparing diagrams. There is a book giving instructions and regulations to signal men and drivers, and diagrams of interlocking at each station.

3041. Who prepares it? Mr. Parry. He makes out a fresh plan for each station interlocked. When a station is interlocked a diagram is issued to the Traffic Department.

3042. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other clerical work has he to do? Mr. Parry says he is fully employed.

3043. Has this interlocking business been brought into operation at the principal stations? At most of them.

3044. The next officer on the list is Sheridan? His duties are similar to those of Mr. Carson.

3045. What are the duties of the office boy? He takes letters to the post office, and runs messages to the different offices, which would otherwise have to be done by one of clerks.

3046. Are there no other messengers? We have one.

3047. Why could he not take the letters to the post? He has to take the letters and plans down to the station in the afternoon.

3048. Is there not a post pillar within reasonable distance of the office? It would not answer. If we were to post our northern letters in a pillar they would not go forward except to Newcastle.

3049. Could you not have a post pillar next to the office, and arranged to have it cleared at an hour to suit everybody? It would be an advantage, especially if it were cleared at a later hour. I think there should be a pillar here for the use of the department.

3050. If it were so could you dispense with a boy? Yes.

3051. Then we come to Mr. Moore? He belongs to the professional staff and is custodian of plans. He is under Mr. Leggatt.

3052. Suppose we got rid of all these progress certificates coming down from the district engineers, would that make any difference to you? No; because I only get them once a month.

3053. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there no other papers from the district or resident engineers that require checking? The wages-sheet. Mr. Cowdery holds the district engineer responsible for all wages-sheets.

3054. Do you ever supply contractors with material? No.

3055. Do you think that you could do with a fewer number than six clerks? No.

3056. *Mr. Waller.*] What book-keeping do you do here? We do not keep any books except rough books for our own information. We do not really go into book-keeping, because if there is any information of that kind required we could get it from the accountant or examiner.

3057. Do you know the system of paying? Yes; I have seen the men paid.

3058. Do you see any objection instead of sending the money by the pay clerks to allow the inspector to be the medium of paying? I do not think the inspector should pay. I do not think any person who is responsible for the time of the men should pay the men. The ganger returns the time to the inspector or sub-inspector, and I do not think that many of these men are sufficiently qualified from an educational point of view to be entrusted to do that.

3059. Do not the gangers make up the time-sheets for their own gangs? Yes, and they return it in the time-books to the sub-inspector.

3060. And upon that you rely? Yes; in the first instance.

3061. If the ganger is trustworthy enough to make that time-sheet out, ought he not to be trustworthy enough to hand the men the money? It is rather a delicate question to answer; I would not trust them to pay the men.

3062. Would it surprise you to know that in Victoria they pay their men through the gangers? They used to pay here through the station-masters.

3063. In Victoria they throw out the bags to the gangers? That is similar to what they did with the station-masters.

3064. Suppose you disapprove of the gangers paying, are there any officers in a higher position such as station-masters, resident engineers, clerks, in fact are there not a dozen other officers competent to do the work? If there are three or four men on a length of 3 or 4 miles who had to go from their work for three or four hours to get paid, that would have to be in working hours, and you would have to pay them for their time.

3065. *Mr. Coyle.*] I suppose in a great majority of cases the payments are made at the stations? Yes; or the sidings.

3066. Why could not the men receive their money from the engineer or the inspector or the station-master, or one of their clerks? There would be nothing to prevent them, more than there is in meeting the pay clerk.

3067. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it would be an advantage to pay, as is generally done in large operations once a month? Speaking for myself I see no objection. I consider if the men were educated to the rule of being paid once a month they would be as well off as they are now, when they are paid twice a month, in fact they might perhaps become more provident.

3068. Do you not think that a system of monthly payments and a system of paying through other officers than the pay clerks would be an advantage? No doubt it would; it would save a great deal of labour in making up time-sheets. There is as much trouble in making up a time-sheet once a fortnight as there would be in making it up once a month.

3069. Mr. Mailer, clerk, clerical staff, Sydney District—what does he do? He is head clerk in the district office at Redfern; he supervises the work.

3070.

Mr.
G. Landers.
4 Jan., 1887.

3070. Supervises the work, what does that mean? Papers coming from this office contain instructions for the carrying out of work, and he has to communicate those to the inspector, whether permanent-way, or sub-inspector of station buildings.

3071. From whom do the instructions go? From this office to them.

3072. These instructions tell I presume what has to be done? Yes; if it is a matter concerning the permanent-way, Mr. Mailler communicates it to the permanent-way inspector; if connected with bridges or station buildings he communicates it to Mr. Purton.

3073. Why could not the instructions go direct to those gentlemen from this office? That would be ignoring the district engineer; the head clerk acts for the district engineer.

3074. But what does the district engineer do as a matter of fact? These instructions having been sent forward and recorded, why should they not go direct? A certain amount of work would then be carried out in a district of which the district engineer would be ignorant. The traffic manager might apply for a certain amount of work to be carried out by the district engineer. If that work were new work we would have to get the Commissioner's approval of it before we can inform him. Having obtained the Commissioner's approval, or Mr. Cowdery having approved, if the instructions went direct to the inspector of permanent-way, the district engineer would not know that the work had been approved. The work would be going on without his knowledge.

3075. It means simply to notify the district engineer that certain work has to be carried out? Yes.

3076. Then why should the clerk supervise that? He has to get up accounts, and anything of a clerical nature.

3077. What extent has the district engineer at Sydney charge of at the present time? He has the maintenance of 143 miles of railway and 36 miles of tramway.

3078. Suppose his services were dispensed with altogether, how would the work go on? I have no doubt the work would go on, but that is a professional matter out of my province.

3079. You have a chief engineer, and a deputy engineer, and I understand the district engineer exercises a sort of general supervision, and does no actual work himself. Of course he has to sign all papers, but does he do any actual measuring or direction of work on the ground? Not that I am aware of, he might for all I know to the contrary. I could not say that he does or he does not.

3080. *Mr. Waller.*] Leopold Schuler, who is he? He is clerk to Inspector Purton. He has been there before the appointment of district engineers under the system when Mr. Purton had the whole railway. He attends to the issue of orders to the sub-inspectors, special train notices, and so forth.

3081. Are they verbal or written orders? They are written orders. There is a large number of requisitions issued on the store for the Sydney district.

3082. Then we come to another, A. Prentice? He attends to the register book.

3083. Are his records very large? I do not know; they run the numbers up somehow.

3084. If you require this head district engineer's clerk to supervise the clerical work, do you require an inspector, clerk, and clerk of records. It appears reasonable that one of these two should be able to attend to records? I do all the clerical work connected with the Existing Lines Branch, where everything comes here from all the districts, with six clerks. They have more clerks than I have although their work relates only to a portion of the line.

3085. How many clerks have they in the office under Mr. Mailler? There are eight clerks besides himself.

3086. What are their names? Schuler, Prentice, Roberts, Bolger, T. Sherlock, Miles, Henry Sherlock, and A. Prentice.

3087. And the head of the office makes nine? Yes.

3088. Could not the district engineer be the head of his own staff if he requires an enormous staff like this? No doubt he is the head of it, but he requires someone to act for him in his absence. I may mention that it has been recommended that two of these clerks be dispensed with—Bolger and Miles.

3089. How far does this district extend? To Picton on the south, Springwood on the west, the Richmond Line, the Northern Line to Hornsby, and the Illawarra Line to Waterfall, 142 miles 19 chains of railway, and 36 miles 15 chains of tramway.

3090. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are all the works constructed in the district under the immediate charge of the district engineer? No, the station buildings are under the supervision of Mr. Leggatt, the architect.

3091. What stations are going on at the present time? There is a passenger station and waiting-room at Macdonaldtown.

3092. Is it a large building? No, I believe it will cost £1,200 or £1,300.

3093. What other stations are there? A waiting-shed at Summer Hill which I believe will cost about £200.

3094. What other buildings are going on in the metropolitan district? No others as far as the architect is concerned, but there are workshops at Eveleigh.

3095. What other works has Mr. Leggatt to superintend? I do not think he has any other than station buildings.

3096. What are his duties inside the office? Designing and preparing any plans for works to be carried out on any portion of the line.

3097. Are there many works proposed to be carried out now; are the drawings of many works in preparation? Drawings are in preparation, but I cannot say how many.

3098. *Mr. Waller.*] Are the Eveleigh workshops under Mr. Leggatt? No; they are immediately under Mr. Kendall, a subordinate of Mr. Shellshear, the resident engineer.

3099. But I thought they were immediately under Mr. Thomson? There is a resident engineer on the ground who attends to these particular works at Eveleigh.

3100. Does he act more under Mr. Thomson than under Mr. Shellshear? So I understand, as far as the Eveleigh works are concerned.

3101. Does he do anything else except superintend the works at Eveleigh? I cannot say that he does at the present time. He was attending to the Petersham viaduct a short time ago as well as to the workshops.

3102. Has Mr. Shellshear anything to do with the repairing-shops at Eveleigh? I think not; the certificates come through him in the usual way.

3103. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does he make the measurements? Everything is supplied to him, as I understand, by

- Mr. G. Landers.
4 Jan., 1887.
- Mr. Kendall, the resident engineer, and as the certificate has to come from that district it comes through the head of the district to this office.
3104. *Mr. Waller.*] What real work does Mr. Shellshear do? I cannot define his duties; I have nothing whatever to do with the professional staff.
3105. J. Palfreyman, what is he? He is a time-keeper for the metropolitan district; he supervises the preparation of time and pay sheets.
3106. How many time-keepers are there? Eight are shown here, but it is recommended that two of them, Eckford and Webber, be dispensed with.
3107. How many have they to keep time for? I cannot tell you the number of the men, but it is a large number.
3108. Do you consider that there is still work for five time-keepers. I do not.
3109. How many do you think it could be correctly kept by? If they had three or four I believe it would be ample.
3110. Three good men? Three good men; I do not think any commercial man would tolerate more.
3111. Do you see why this gentleman who stands at the head of the list should not be a time-keeper himself, instead of being a general supervisor? He is a time-keeper; he did all the work single-handed at one time.
3112. Then he is not simply an ornamental man? No.
3113. Do you think that he, with two good assistants, could do the work? With two or three I think he could.
3114. Suppose the payments were made monthly instead of fortnightly, do you not think he could do with two? The gist of the work in making out time-sheets falls upon you at the last moment.
3115. But instead of making them up twice a month you would have to make them up once? Yes; but you have to get them done in a certain time, and the hardest part in preparing time-sheets is to bring in the work of the last day. You cannot always keep the time up to the last day; some will let it get behind a day or two, but, independently of that, the greater part of the work in making out a time-sheet comes on you at the last day when you have to carry out all the money extensions and additions.
3116. Do you think he would require three? I think three besides himself would be sufficient.
3117. In this matter of paying wages do you know whether the men write a receipt on the wages sheet or whether they hand in separate receipts? Sometimes they sign their names opposite the amount, but now I believe the practice is to sign an order which is attached to the sheet.
3118. Would it not be better that the sheets should be signed as the men are paid by some responsible officer? When I was time-keeper with Peto, Brassey, and Betts, we never took receipts at all.
3119. Suppose it was necessary to have a receipt, would it not be better to have it on the pay-sheet instead of as a loose document?
3120. Would it ease the paying to pay one section one fortnight and another another, and so lessen the time-keepers required? No.
3121. As to Burrows, what is he? He is employed as clerk in Mr. Waring's office. A clerk to an inspector is a very necessary adjunct. The inspector is in his office for only a short time during the day, principally from 6 o'clock in the morning until breakfast time. He may send down for materials, and it is necessary that someone should send them up to him.
3122. Who sends the materials? His clerk or the district engineer.
3123. Why should not the inspector send to the district engineer? There is no reason why he should not, that I know of.
3124. Where is this inspector's office? In the station-yard, close to the tunnel.
3125. Is it anywhere near the district engineer's office? Within about 50 yards of it.
3126. When the inspector is out on duty, why should not any requisitions go to the district engineer; why should not the inspector's office be in his office? No doubt it would be better if it were there. The closer work is kept the better.
3127. What does the district engineer's staff consist of? Fifty-four officers, on monthly salaries.
3128. What do they consist of? Three resident engineers, two surveyors, two draftsmen, eight cadets, one temporary surveyor, ten clerks, eight time-keepers, five inspectors, nine sub-inspectors, and six foremen.
3129. That being the case, does it seem to you requisite that inspector Waring should have a separate office and a clerk all to himself? No doubt it is considered necessary. They formerly made out the time-sheets, but that is done elsewhere.
3130. You do not think it is required then? I do not think so.
3131. You mention a temporary surveyor; who is he? I believe he is to be dispensed with.
3132. *Mr. Coyle.*] What had he to do? I could not define his duties.

WEDNESDAY, 5 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:

MR. T. F. WALLER, | MR. J. Y. MILLS,
MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Max Thompson was further examined:—

- Mr. Thomson.
5 Jan., 1887.
3133. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the particular duties of a district engineer—take those of Mr. Stephens? His duties would be to see carried out all instructions from the head office.
3134. What instructions do you give him? That depends upon the work required to be done. We have to make additions to station-yards, and lay out new stations altogether, to put up new platforms, erect new buildings, and make additions to old buildings; we have to repair all works of that kind.
3135. *Mr. Waller.*] Does he draw the plans? We draw the plans, unless he makes a proposal for work, which he would accompany with a plan.
3136. *Mr. Coyle.*] So that if a new station-yard is proposed to be laid down, do you prepare plans here in this office and send them to him? Yes.
3137. Does he call for tenders for the work? No; all his work is day-work. He superintends contracts, the tenders of which are called from this office.

3138.

Mr.
M. Thomson.
5 Jan., 1887.

3138. What does he do in the way of supervising stations which are let by contract? He sees that the work is done according to the specification, and he makes out the certificates.
3139. Does he do anything else otherwise than certify, that is, anything that an inspector could not do. What work has an engineer to do further than certify? He must visit the works to enable him to certify.
3140. Have you inspectors at the works. Does your experience tell you that the average run of engineers are better men to put over buildings than the inspector of masonry, as far as masonry is concerned? I do not say as far as practical work is concerned.
3141. What other work has he to do? To set out work, to decide how works are to go on; that is to say, he lays it out on the ground.
3142. Does he set out on the ground? Sometimes he does, and sometimes he does not. If he does not set it out himself his surveyor or his assistant will do it.
3143. Then all the professional work he could do would be in making a survey or pegging out the position of a siding or a building on the ground, and making out certificates for the work? Often after a building has been commenced it is found that it would be desirable to alter it somewhat from the plans, and the district engineer has to give his opinion about that.
3144. Have you not inspectors to do it? I should be very sorry to rely on the opinions of inspectors in such a case.
3145. Putting aside the making out of certificates and the question of supervision altogether, what other duties will the engineer have to perform, duties peculiarly appertaining to himself? To report on the state of the various buildings and works in the district.
3146. Who gives him the information necessary to enable him to report? In the case of important matters he must ascertain the facts for himself.
3147. If any serious matter occurs is it reported to him? It is reported through our own officers under him.
3148. What would be the objection to their reporting direct to the head office? Only a loss of time.
3149. Can you see any real necessity for the office of district engineer at all? Yes, a great necessity.
3150. *Mr. Waller.*] After the district engineer gets his information does he not report to the head office for authority? Yes.
3151. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would not any man act upon his own authority in the event of anything serious occurring? It would be his duty to do so.
3152. *Mr. Waller.*] Does the inspector communicate first with the engineer, and then the engineer with the head office? If he reported to the head office we should not know where to find the accident gang, or the particular men we required in the emergency.
3153. *Mr. Coyle.*] But if everything were done from the head office you would know? It is doubtful. I should think it rather dangerous to control a line of 700 or 800 miles from Sydney.
3154. All the control that we can see exercised by the district engineer is that he makes out certificates and communicates with the head office? That is only a small part of his duty.
3155. What does he do of his own act? *Mr. Stephens* the other day sent in a very elaborate report on the water-ways of the line from personal inspection.
3156. What line was that? The Gundagai line.
3157. That is a question which has attracted attention in the newspapers. Was *Mr. Stephens* asked to furnish that report? As soon as the wet weather set in he was asked to report on the state of the works on all of the lines of his district.
3158. I suppose on the drainage areas and the catchment areas. But that is not one of the ordinary duties of an engineer; that is outside his ordinary duties. What other duties peculiar to his office does he perform? He directs and controls the working of the district work-shops, and he sees that the lines are kept in proper order.
3159. Are all of your engineers competent to control the work-shops and repairing shops? We have no repairing shops, only small work-shops.
3160. Are these officers experienced in mechanical work? There is very little mechanical work doing.
3161. What is done in the work-shops? Making parts of signals.
3162. Do you want a district engineer to supervise that? He directs and controls that; he supervises and he is responsible.
3163. But he has no power to act except in cases of emergency? Small repairs need not be submitted to the head office. It is the duty of the district engineer to draw attention to whatever may be required.
3164. What would be the objection to the inspectors communicating direct with the head office. I understand that all the men on the railway in the case of any serious accident occurring are justified and empowered in acting on their own responsibility at once? Yes, and the case is the same in every other railway in the world.
3165. Do you see any objection to the inspectors communicating direct with the head office? It would increase the work of this office three or four-fold.
3166. In what way? We should want three or four times the present staff.
3167. In what way? Because we should have to deal with all the reports of every Inspector. At present the district engineer only sends on some of the reports.
3168. Then it would increase your clerical staff? Yes.
3169. And what other operation would it involve? The engineer or myself would have to be always on the lines.
3170. Do you think there would be a large increase on your duties? I will only take one instance, that of the late floods, when parts of the northern, southern, and western lines were washed away. I could not possibly be in the three districts all at the same time. Under the circumstances which you suppose there would be no responsible officer on two of the lines.
3171. In cases of emergency the staff would have to be increased until the emergency was met. Putting aside questions of great floods, take the ordinary business and circumstances of the office, would you say that the staff would have to be largely increased,—what portion of the staff would be largely increased? The clerical more than any other.
3172. Could you give any opinion as to the number of additional clerks that would be required? Most of the clerks now employed in the district offices would have to be drafted into the head office.
3173. Suppose they were drafted into the head office, would they not be able to overtake the work? It would not be as easy as it is now, and the work would not be as well conducted.

- Mr. M. Thomson. 3174. Are you of opinion that it is necessary for the proper and systematic working of the railways that these district engineers should remain in the same position as they are? That is my opinion.
- 5 Jan., 1887. 3175. We have here two assistant engineers, one, Mr. Melrose; what are his duties? To survey and set out work, and assist the district engineer.
3176. Another is Henry Provost? His duties are the same—surveying and setting out work.
3177. Is there constant employment for both of these officers in surveying and setting out work? They are working nearly double time at present.
3178. Are they making surveys of stations? Yes.
3179. Is that urgently required? Very urgently required.
3180. Have you not done without it up to the present time? It is only within the last few years that the lines have grown to the magnitude they are now. For two or three years the work has been wanted.
3181. There is also a draftsman here—what are his particular duties? To prepare tracings and to plot the surveyor's plans.
3182. Why should not these two officers plot their own work? In all cases they have not the time. Suppose a surveyor is sent out to a particular job which is wanted in a hurry. He might have two jobs in the same vicinity. He might make a survey of one and send his work up to the office to be completed while he went on with the other.
3183. What kind of surveys? In some cases surveying for water supply.
3184. For the railways? Yes. Mr. Melrose, if he is not engaged upon that at the present time, has been so engaged up to a short time ago.
3185. Where was he employed? On surveying for a water supply, at about June.
3186. What was the nature of the surveys he was making? He had to survey the whole water-shed to see what quantity of water could be impounded.
3187. How long would that take him? He has been on that work for three months, not in one particular place, but trying to find out the best place in the district.
3188. In what way,—making a reconnaissance survey? You would take contours of country and levels, and find out all particulars about the flood-levels as well.
3189. Would that keep him two or three months? I should say it would. The question involves the laying out of a sum of £30,000 or £40,000, and requires due consideration.
3190. Is he the class of man to do it? He is the class of man to make the survey.
3191. Have you not the Department of Harbours and Rivers,—it has men specially trained to that work? That department is not under the railways.
3192. But it is under the Government, and paid for out of the Treasury? We should know the country along the lines of railway better than anybody in the Harbours and Rivers Department would. We have often to sink trial wells to see if we could obtain water. There is a great deal of that kind of work going on.
3193. How long has Mr. Stephens been in the public service? Thirteen years.
3194. Has he been connected with the railways all that time?
3195. Is he a very good man? Yes; he was chief engineer in Queensland at one time.
3196. His district, you say, extends 700 miles? About that.
3197. Are his duties entirely those of supervision? The duties of any responsible engineer are those of supervision. He has to make reports upon works to be carried out.

Mr. George Landers was further examined:—

- Mr. G. Landers. 3198. *Mr. Waller.*] Who is the engineer of the southern district? Mr. Stephens.
- 5 Jan., 1887. 3199. Can you say what his duties are? Mr. Thomson is in a far better position to tell you that; but I believe that he has to see to the proper maintenance of the line in his district, to see to all the bridges, culverts, and station buildings.
3200. What are Mr. Flood's duties? He is the leading clerk in the district engineer's office at Goulburn. They are similar to those of Mr. Mailler, at Sydney.
3201. How many clerks are there in that office? Five in the office proper.
3202. Their names are? Camden, Warne, Brown, Warne, and Harris.
3203. What are the duties of the clerks in the office proper? Camden keeps the cost of works.
3204. What is the meaning of that? Some time ago, I think in Mr. Avern's time, a system was introduced of keeping the cost of works carried out in the district.
3205. Of new works? New works and repairs. I believe that if the Commissioner required to ascertain the cost of any work he would take the accountant's figures in preference to any others which might be supplied.
3206. Which accountant? The accountant for railways, who is the recognised book-keeper of the department.
3207. Do the particulars of all costs go to the accountant? Yes; the cost of works would be furnished to the accountant by the appropriation which is made by the examiner. The detailed items are not kept separate and distinct by the accountant.
3208. Who would have those particulars? It is not like a vote for a new work, in regard to which the examiner furnishes the accountant with returns; but these are mostly ordinary repairs and renewals, of which the accountant's branch does not keep a detailed account. You could not get from him the details of expenditure upon any particular station-building.
3209. What necessity is there that there should be a detailed account of these repairs? The only necessity that I see is that it gives the district engineer or the inspector an opportunity of ascertaining that when men are working at a distance from head quarters they are not loafing.
3210. How can the clerk in the office know that? They make that out from the pay-sheets.
3211. If the pay-sheet were correct, the account made out by the clerk from it would be correct? Yes.
3212. But if the pay-sheet were manufactured, the account would be manufactured? Yes.
3213. If you have the pay-sheet have you all the information which can be got? Yes.
3214. Suppose you want to know the cost of repairs to any particular station building? It might appear in four, five, or six pay-sheets, and to get out the cost you would have to follow every man's time through each sheet. If it is necessary to take out the cost that is much more easily done as the sheets come in than after they have accumulated.

Mr.
G. Landers.
5 Jan., 1887.

3215. If it is necessary to take out this information, why could it not be done in a proper manner in the Accountant's Office? I suppose it has not been considered necessary.
3216. But if it were considered necessary why could it not be done in one office instead of having book-keepers all over the country? My opinion is that there is no necessity for this either in the district engineers' office or here. The accountant being the officer recognised as the one through whom the accounts should go, and he being furnished with appropriations of the cost of works by the examiner, his figures would be taken in Parliament.
3217. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think that the returns ought to be sent in to the head office? So far as the votes are concerned, the cost of works is now kept separate and distinct by the accountant; but the expenditure on general renewals and repairs is entered up *in globo*. They would not separate the cost of a station building from that of a platform.
3218. Is it necessary that the cost should be kept separate? It may sometimes happen that the cost is called for.
3219. *Mr. Waller.*] If it is necessary to separate it could not a book for the purpose be kept in the Accountant's Office? The examiner appropriates all votes, and he could so appropriate all expenditure on repairs and renewals that all expenditure could be shown separately.
3220. Then what I suggest could be done? Yes; but I think it should be done on the ordinary appropriation.
3221. Do you mean that it should be done in the Accountant's Office? The information is supplied to the accountant by the examiner who makes the appropriation from the pay-sheets. The details of the pay-sheets are left with the examiner. Whatever we do for other departments we charge in the pay-sheets, and he debits each department with the proper cost. These are all dated and can be referred to. Mr. Finegan has them bound in book form.
3222. Then if any information were called for, it could be obtained from the pay-sheets? I think so.
3223. Which I suppose are bound in guard books? No; properly bound.
3224. Are you, therefore, inclined to think that the keeping of a clerk to record the cost of works is unnecessary? I never saw any necessity for it.
3225. Are there two Warns in the office, are they brothers? No; cousins, I think.
3226. Is one the clerk who makes up the pay-sheets? That scarcely covers his work. He does the general work of the office as well.
3227. What are the pay-sheets made out from? From the time-sheets furnished by the inspectors.
3228. Why should not both be made out by the inspectors? It would be necessary in that case that the time sheet should be extended so as to include a few more columns.
3229. Why should not the time-sheet and the pay-sheet be one and the same? The time-sheet is made out by the ganger, not by the sub-inspector.
3230. The ganger is the first man who makes out the time? Yes.
3231. When he gets the time-book, the inspector could make out the pay-sheet from that? Yes; but they would have to have clerks. While I was away upon a holiday—the first I had had for eighteen years—Mr. Avern was then deputy engineer. When I came back I found that there was a pay clerk appointed to every sub-inspector of permanent-way on the western district of which he formerly had charge. The northern and southern districts were not similarly treated. We dispensed with them at the end of last year.
3232. What other works has he to do besides making out pay-sheets? I cannot particularise it; it is the general work of the office.
3233. Is the next man on the list making out pay-sheets also and passes? Yes; but their duties are better defined as those of the general routine of the office.
3234. What are these passes? Passes for the men to go to and from home. We allow the men to visit their families once a fortnight from the Saturday until the Monday. They go home once a fortnight or once in three weeks.
3235. Is not a pass a simple thing to make out? All that has to be done is to fill in the date and the name.
3236. Are all the details of work entered upon the pay-sheet? Yes; here is one.
3237. And are appropriated in the Examiner's Office and charged to the proper votes? Yes.
3238. And are the pay-sheets bound in book form? Yes.
3239. And are they constantly available as permanent records? Yes.
3240. Then I understand that the examiner appropriates the expenditure under the different heads. He furnishes those appropriations to the accountant who enters them up in a book as a debit against certain votes passed by Parliament? Say there is a vote of £25,000 passed for some particular work. The accountant has that entered upon a certain folio. Every item that comes in on the pay-sheets expended on account of that work is entered as a debit against that vote, so that you can always ascertain from the accountant what balance there is upon the vote. The same with regard to the stores. He is supplied with a monthly summary of the stores issued, and he keeps an account of stores and wages.
3241. Should it be deemed advisable that the cost of repairs upon each individual station should be shown, would there be any difficulty in having a register in the Accountant's Office in which they could enter from the time-sheet all expenditure upon repairs, say "repairs" so much "*vide* time-sheet No. so-and-so?" I do not see that there would be any difficulty.
3242. Would it be still more practicable under a system of monthly payments than under one of fortnightly payments? It would reduce the number of pay-sheets by one-half. The pay-sheets would be slightly extended, but the work of making out each sheet would be about the same.
3243. Who are Warn and Harris? They are only young fellows; one gets £50 and the other £65.
3244. I see you have a clerk occupied in making out dockets and requisitions. What is the meaning of that? When any stores are required, instead of making out a requisition for each individual item—they have a branch of the Eveleigh stores at Goulburn—they issue a docket, that is a printed form, perforated and torn from a book.
3245. An ordinary order book in duplicate—please deliver so and so? Yes; the requisitions are made out afterwards from the order book, and must agree with the dockets sent to the store.
3246. How often are the requisitions made out? They are supposed to go in every day or every second day.

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3247. What is the use of making out first the docket and then the requisition? They must be in pretty quickly to enable the storekeeper to make up his accounts.
3248. How many dockets are made out in a day? Perhaps forty or fifty.
3249. You have five clerks here—do you think they are all required? It is proposed to dispense with Warn and Harris.
3250. Then it leaves the office with four? Yes.
3251. Is there work for four? I have always contended that if I can do the work of 2,000 miles of railways and a lot of tramways with six, those districts which have a much smaller mileage could do the work with a proportionately less number.
3252. There are two clerks at £165 a year. Is there work for more than two? There is a lot of work in the pay-sheets which does not appear on the surface, and there is a lot of communications between the district engineer and the inspectors which do not reach this office.
3253. *Mr. Coyle.*] The correspondence between the district engineer and his officer would refer to works going on? Yes.
3254. What would a clerk have to do with them beyond copying them out in a fair hand? Very often the engineer may not be at his office, and it may be necessary that the clerk should take action.
3255. Would a clerk do that? If bearing on works already sanctioned he would.
3256. Suppose an inspector finds it urgently necessary to do something, and the engineer was not in the office, what would be the consequence? I do not suppose the inspector would be to blame for acting if it were a case of urgency.
3257. Would he do what was required himself? Yes; in consequence of our financial difficulties every paper has to be sent here for approval.
3258. *Mr. Mills.*] Cannot the telephone be used now between the inspectors and engineers, and so a great deal of business be done without the labour and delay of writing letters? The inspectors may not be at headquarters for more than a day in a week. They have the use of the telegraph between each railway station. I am in communication with all our branches by telephone. The telegraph is open to them at night as well as day.
3259. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think that if you get rid of the system of keeping the cost of works two clerks would be sufficient? I think three would be.
3260. Not even by having the pay-sheets made out once a month? I think three are required.
3261. How many assistant engineers are there under this engineer? Two, Mr. Melrose and Mr. Prevost.
3262. Can you tell us what are the duties of the assistant engineers? I do not know that I can properly define them. I know that they are employed in making surveys of different station arrangements, which are sent down to Sydney and lithographed into a book on a small scale, so that if any new works are applied for the Commissioner can see at a glance what station accommodation exists, and determine whether an additional siding is necessary. If it is necessary it can be laid down upon it.
3263. *Mr. Coyle.*] Up to the present time has there been any such survey? Only that shown on the station arrangements of the Engineer-in-Chief.
3264. Is this a work which is urgently necessary in the mean time? I could not say as to that. I know also that there are places where land has been resumed for railway purposes, but has never been fenced in. In all cases we do not know the Commissioner's boundaries, and fence posts have to be put in.
3265. Do these two officers make surveys of land? Yes, land as well.
3266. Are they engineers or surveyors? They are termed assistant engineers.
3267. What are they? I know that Mr. Melrose was Assistant District Engineer on construction before he came to us; since he has been with us he has been employed principally on surveys.
3268. Is there a resident engineer on this section? No.
3269. How is the draftsman employed? He is employed in the office preparing plans, I presume from the surveys supplied by Mr. Melrose and Mr. Prevost.
3270. *Mr. Waller.*] Why should they not prepare their own plans? I think that is more a matter for Mr. Thomson to answer.
3271. The next grade I see is the inspectors, how many of them are there in this district? Four.
3272. And how many sub-inspectors are there? Thirteen.
3273. What are their duties? The permanent-way sub-inspectors have a certain length of line to look after—70 or 80 miles—which they go over once a fortnight. One of the sub-inspectors looks after station buildings and another after bridges.
3274. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the duties of the four inspectors? Mr. Lewton is inspector of permanent-way over the whole district. Mr. Brown is inspector of station buildings and of all bridges. Mr. Franklin is inspector of all masonry and brickwork. Mr. Rose is inspector of ironwork and signals. Taylor is sub-inspector of station buildings under Brown, and Gidds is sub-inspector of bridges under him.
3275. How many gangers and surface men are there under these inspectors? It is something under a man per mile. Reductions have taken place.
3276. Have you a sub-inspector over each 64 miles of line? Yes.
3277. Are they good steady men, intelligent, and reasonably well conducted? Yes.
3278. Suppose you were to dispense with the services of the four inspectors, and let the sub-inspectors communicate direct with the district engineer or his officers, what would be the consequence? They are almost continually out upon the works themselves. The inspectors are not stuck in the Goulburn yard or at headquarters—they may be away from home four or five days a week. The sub-inspectors get home nearly every night.
3279. Suppose one of these sub-inspectors wished to do anything how would he act? He would communicate with the inspector.
3280. And, then, what would happen? If the work is one which has not been approved, the inspector must communicate with the district engineer.
3281. Has the district engineer full authority to deal with any details which may arise? Not involving any large expenditure. Trifling expenditures he could carry out.
3282. To whom would he apply in such a case? To the Engineer for Existing Lines.
3283. What authority has he got to spend money? He can go to a certain limit; but if it is for new work, he would seek the approval of the Commissioner.
3284. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the limit? I think £50 upon a single job on repairs; but not more than £1,000 a month.
3285. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose the four inspectors and the district engineers were dispensed with, and the sub-inspectors

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- sub-inspectors communicated direct with the head office, what do you think would be the consequence? That is rather a difficult question to answer.
- 3285½. These men apparently do nothing on their own authority? Unless in cases of emergency.
3286. In that case a sub-inspector would act in a similar way? Yes.
3287. Has the inspector any authority which the sub-inspector has not, further than that he belongs to a higher grade? No.
3288. Has the district engineer any authority? No; that has been withdrawn.
3289. Consequently what necessity is there to have all these officers? Do communications acquire any additional value by passing through all these officers? I think that the four inspectors are really good men.
3290. *Mr. Waller.*] We are not considering the men, but the system. As the inspectors are really good men and are constantly travelling through the district, would it not in view of the necessity for retrenchment be far better to continue them on, and dispense with some of the sub-inspectors? —
3291. Leaving personal considerations out of the question, I take it that Mr. Coyle means that if you were devising a new scheme, you would not think it necessary to have all these inspectors? I think inspectors are necessary.
3292. We do not want to do away with inspectors; but we want to find out the necessity for the different grades as inspectors? Do I understand you to mean, for example, that Joseph Lewton would still be classed as an inspector, but that instead of his over-looking a member of sub-inspectors he should do the work.
3293. Yes? Some years ago a similar position was allotted to the men by Mr. Mason. Joseph Lewton was first transferred to Goulburn twelve or fourteen years ago. He gave each man 48 miles, I think, and required him to walk the whole length every week. He forbade them to use a trolley except in cases of necessity. In this way each man examined his own particular length once a week for himself. There was then no travelling inspector. Lewton used to perform the duty from Bundancon to Goulburn, the same as any of the others. He went through the gangers and examined their work every week.
3294. How did that work? I think that it worked well as far as I can remember.
3295. *Mr. Mills.*] When was it altered? After the extension of the line beyond Goulburn.
3296. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you see any advantage in having one inspector going over the work of another inspector—one having no more authority than the other? The inspector may take upon himself what the sub-inspector would not like to do; but if there were anything of extreme urgency the sub-inspector would do it.
3297. *Mr. Mills.*] How do the inspectors and sub-inspectors travel along the line now? The inspectors, as a rule, travel by train; the sub-inspectors are supplied with tricycles.
3298. *Mr. Waller.*] So that all the inspector can see as he travels along the line in the train does not amount to much? —
3299. *Mr. Coyle.*] Who comes next to the sub-inspectors? The gangers.
3300. How many gangers will you have on (say) 53 miles—the average distance which a sub-inspector has to examine? I suppose about 14.
3301. How many men has each ganger under him? Two, and sometimes three.
3302. *Mr. Coyle.*] Say 4 miles to each ganger, a man per mile? Yes.
3303. What are the duties of a ganger? To see that each particular length is kept in good running order. The ganger has to work with his men, and to walk over his length every day.
3304. What is the difference between the wages of the ganger and the wages of the men? One shilling and sixpence a day. The ganger is supposed to provide himself with a watch.
3305. His duties are to work with the men? Yes; and to keep the time of the men, and to see that his length is kept in good running order.
3306. Is there any person who is supposed to walk over the line after each train? Not that I am aware of.
3307. What are the duties of the gang—the ordinary fettlers? Pack the sleepers, lift the road, clear the tables, and keep the cases.
3308. If anything occurred to require the attention of the inspector, would not the ganger point it out to him, or communicate with him at once? He would communicate with him.
3309. As the sub-inspector goes along does he keep his eyes open or get his information from the gangers? Yes, to a great extent; but as each sub-inspector travels over his length on his tricycle he is able to see for himself.
3310. There are two foremen at Goulburn? One is foreman of carpenters, and the other of blacksmiths.
3311. Is Lewton a general inspector? Yes.
3312. Is there a general inspector over each of them? Yes.
3313. Is Brown inspector of bridges and station buildings? Yes.
3314. Has not a man like Lewton sufficient experience to deal with timber bridges? He has great experience as a permanent-way inspector, but I do not know that he has experience in timber bridges. Brown is a thoroughly experienced man.
3315. Does he inspect all station buildings over the 700 miles? He travels by the goods trains, and examines the different buildings as he goes along.
3316. Does Franklin inspect the brickwork and masonry? Yes.
3317. What class of work have you on the lines? Additions to station buildings, and repairs to and construction of culverts.
3318. How many culverts would be required in the course of a year? It some times happens that there is a necessity for additional water-ways.
3319. How often? Not very often.
3320. Then as to the renewal of timber work? We generally replace it with iron supported on brick piers. It does not do to contract for the erection of brick piers, because contractors cannot be made responsible for the safety of the traffic.
3321. Are any of the sub-inspectors tradesmen? I do not think so. They are all men who have worked themselves up to their present position from that of ordinary navvies.
3322. Are they not platelayers? They are all platelayers.
3323. *Mr. Waller.*] With regard to the time-sheets, from whom do you get them? From the different district engineers.

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3324. What do you do with them? I initial the total of each sheet on behalf of Mr. Cowdery, and then forward them to the examiner.
3325. Do you check them? No; the district engineer is responsible. The examiner checks them, and returns them to me for the purpose of making up a summary in this form.
3326. Why should you do that? I never could see; but I have been required to do it within the last three or four months.
3327. Who used to do it before? The examiner.
3328. *Mr. Coyle.*] How long is it since the district engineers were appointed? In 1832.
3329. Before that how did you manage? With the inspectors.
3330. Had you then neither district engineers nor resident engineers? No.
3331. Nor clerical staffs other than at the head office? No; with the exception that the inspector had a clerk.
3332. Now there are district engineers, resident engineers, assistant engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, and clerical staffs? Yes.

Mr. Walter Shellshear was examined:—

- Mr. W. Shellshear.
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3333. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position? I am District Engineer in charge of the metropolitan district.
3334. How far does your district extend? It includes the Tramways, the Illawarra line to Waterfall, the Southern line to Picton, the Western line to Springwood, the Richmond line, and the line which has been opened to Hornsby.
3335. Do you know the mileage? It is 142 miles 19 chains of railway, and 36 miles 15 chains of tramway, and there is also a large amount of mileage for sidings not included in that.
3336. Whom have you got under you? There are three resident engineers, but I may explain that one of the resident engineers, Mr. Kendall, is specially appointed for the workshops at Eveleigh, and his time is to a great extent occupied by them. Occasionally I have to get him to assist me with other matters.
3337. In reality, then, you have two proper? Only one proper; the other, Mr. G. R. Cowdery, was appointed for the duplication of the line from Parramatta to Penrith. At present he is engaged in preparing an estimate for the quadrupling of the line from Sydney to Homebush.
3338. He is really connected with the head office, but it is more convenient for him to work through my office than through the head office.
3339. So that really you consider you have only one resident engineer? Yes.
3340. Have you any assistant engineers? No.
3341. Any surveyors? Two surveyors attached, and one temporary surveyor who is leaving this week. The two surveyors are occupied in work that is not strictly special district work. Mr. Baxter is a licensed surveyor, and he has been engaged on tramway surveys; and Mr. Melrose has been engaged on the proposed loop line from Picton to Mittagong.
3342. Who is the third? Mr. Corbett.
3343. What is the name of the engineer you consider really belongs to your office? Mr. Halligan.
3344. Have you some draftsmen? Mr. Moore and Mr. Pitt, and there is a junior draftsman.
3345. Who is he? Mr. Bagshot.
3346. Who else? An assistant surveyor, Mr. Wells.
3347. Then, after that, you have some cadets attached to the office? Yes.
3348. How many? Mr. Dean, Mr. Newman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mackenzie, and two lads working in the shops, Arthur Wray and Menzies. Newman has been transferred to the Goulburn district, and has to report himself up there next week.
3349. That will leave you five? Yes.
3350. Do you consider that you have work for this large staff? I have work for the whole of the staff. The whole of the Eveleigh plans are being prepared at my office—that is, the plans for the workshops.
3351. I thought they were prepared in this office? Mr. Thompson had the district before I took charge of it. He had the Eveleigh work given to him, and Mr. Kendall was working under him, and had charge of it. All the Eveleigh plans were got out there with the exception of those done by Mr. Thompson before he went out of the district.
3352. *Mr. Coyle.*] What drawing is there connected with the Eveleigh workshops? The plans at the present time are all but complete; there are only a few minor details now in hand.
3353. What plans have you prepared? The plans of the engine machine shops were all prepared there. That was in Mr. Thompson's time; and the carriage shops, 16 to 25, were also prepared there.
3354. Are they not all contiguous? The shops run from 1 to 25. The first work carried out was the running shed. That was designed in this office before Mr. Thomson took charge of the district. Shops one to four also were designed in this office before Mr. Thomson took charge of the district. The machine and repairing shops were carried out in my office at Redfern prior to the time I took charge, and the plans for the carriage shops, 16 to 25, were prepared there, and also the plans of the paint shop.
3355. Who is the engineer for the Eveleigh work? Mr. Thompson is responsible for it, and Mr. Kendall has charge of the works in progress.
3356. Have you anything to do with it? All that I have to do with it is that a certain portion of it is carried out by day work, and I have to look after the men who do day work, because they are attached to my district.
3357. What operations are being carried out by day work? The paint shop, and a few minor matters connected with the fittings of the locomotive department, foundation for machinery.
3358. Why could not Mr. Kendall look after all that as resident engineer? He looks after the whole lot, but I am responsible for the men who are there.
3359. You exercise a general supervision? Yes; the men are attached to the district, and I am responsible for them.
3360. Besides these Eveleigh shops, what other large works are going on? The Petersham viaduct is approaching completion.
3361. What had you to do with that? The ironwork was imported from England.

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3362. Who designed the bridge? Mr. Thomson. The whole of the works, with the exception of two main piers which were let by contract, were carried out by the Department.
3363. By day labour? Yes.
3364. Why was it not desirable to let it by contract? It was an extremely difficult thing to do. The difficulty we had to contend with was to carry out our works in such a manner as not to delay the traffic, and to keep everything safe.
3365. Had you the supervision and general construction of this work? Yes.
3366. And there was a resident engineer? Mr. Kendall was assisting me.
3367. What other works are there in hand? A large bridge in William-Henry-street, on the Darling Harbour branch, of two spans of 107 feet, and three spans of thirty feet.
3368. Who was immediately in charge of that? I was immediately in charge of that. Mr. Kendall exercised supervision.
3369. What other works are there besides these? We have been extending the siding accommodation down Darling Harbour, which represents a very large amount in excavation, and to put in a number of new roads and sidings.
3370. Was that done by contract? It was done departmentally.
3371. *Mr. Mills.*] On the Pyrmont side of Darling Harbour? Yes.
3372. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do you mean by doing it departmentally? By the department, by day labour.
3373. I suppose the other works which have been carried on were chiefly the construction of sidings, and maintenance? We have had several other large jobs. The building of the tunnel has only just been completed. The tunnel was only completed this week.
3374. Was the traffic going on in the meantime? Yes; both above and below—two streets crossing over. There is a very heavy street traffic, and a very heavy railway traffic there.
3375. What had you to do particularly with this tunnel? I had to supervise this work in progress.
3376. Did you prepare the survey of it? Yes; but the tunnel was carried out by day labour, with the exception of the ironwork. The plans for the ironwork were carried out in my office.
3377. Has nearly all the work which has been done under you been done by day labour? The greater portion, because we have to contend with the traffic, and it is impossible to let work by contract in such cases on account of the great risk of accident. If an accident did occur the contractor would not be able to stand the damage of it.
3378. What other works are there? There are a number of smaller bridges renewed from time to time. On the Southern Line last year we completed the renewal of three bridges near Liverpool. One bridge had 15-foot spans. We had to put iron tops on; the white ants had destroyed the timber. We have three small ones going on towards Menangle, where the timber is perishing. We had also the duplication of the line from Parramatta to Penrith.
3379. Suppose you put up a new structure, who has charge of the work while in progress? There is a leading hand on the work who receives his instructions from the foreman, and I travel up and down the line constantly to see that everything is carried on safely. If I am unable to go myself I send the resident engineer.
3380. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you not the inspectors? They travel too. If you take a large job like that at Liverpool, where there are 15-foot spans, you keep an inspector constantly on the spot. If it is renewing a small job, we keep the leading hand on it. The inspector could not be always on the job, because we have such a number of jobs in the district.
3381. *Mr. Coyle.*] In addition to the renewal of these bridges and the sidings, what other works are there? We have a good many small additions to stations to put up from time to time, and occasionally new buildings. There are extensive repairs required to existing buildings, painting, and renewing timber work. Then there are the whole of the road culverts, and bridges have to be constantly looked after.
3382. Suppose that any extension was required to a shed or platform, how would this be brought under your notice? If it is a matter affecting the safety of a line I notice it myself when I am travelling through, or it may be brought under my notice by the inspectors.
3383. Then what steps do you take? I furnish a report and estimate for what is required, and ask for authority to do it.
3384. To whom do you report? To the Engineer for Existing Lines. If it is only a very small matter authority is given; if it is a large matter the Commissioner or Minister gives the authority. The work which has to be done is marked out, the men are sent up to do it, and the inspector looks at it from time to time to see what progress is made. One of the men is put in charge as a leading hand.
3385. On the larger jobs, do you keep inspectors permanently on the work? Yes; if it is a job of any importance.
3386. In the case of a large viaduct, or this tunnel which you speak of, you have resident engineers? There are so many duties which a resident engineer has to attend to that he could not always be on the job. During the progress of the viaduct Mr. Kendall and myself were down there every day, and sometimes twice or three times a day, as the work of the office would permit.
3387. As to the three surveyors, I do not quite gather what you keep them continually employed at? They have been to a very large extent employed upon trial surveys for new train lines, and matters of that sort.
3388. What new tramways have been surveyed during the past year? Mr. Baxter has been employed on the proposed line from Kogarah to Sans Souci for some time.
3389. What is the length of it? Five miles.
3390. Does he prepare the working survey? Yes.
3391. How long was he engaged on that? There were several trial lines run. He went out in November, and was about seven weeks making the permanent survey of it.
3392. What other surveys had he to do? Mr. Baxter did any survey matters in connection with land disputes, the purchase of land, and questions of encroachment. He is a licensed surveyor, and is a particularly good hand. In any case of difficulty I get Mr. Baxter to go out.
3393. Is he licensed under the Real Property act? Yes.
3394. What about Mr. Melrose? He has been engaged on the proposed loop line from Picton to Mittagong, and prior to that he was on the survey from Springwood to Glenbrook on the proposed duplication of the line.

- Mr. W. Shellshear. 3395. What would be the length? Picton to Mittagong, I think, is about twenty-six miles, 5 Jan., 1887.
3396. Is it a new line altogether? Why could that not be done by the Construction Department? I am not aware of the reasons. The question was whether it would be cheaper to duplicate the present line or to continue to work the old one.
3397. Is he engaged at present in the survey of this duplication? He has just finished it.
3398. When it is finished, what will you have for him to do? There are several small surveys to be attended to. There is not very much at the present moment, but every week we get a number of small surveys in connection with the trams.
3399. Is it desirable to keep a surveyor to make these small surveys? The papers have to be answered immediately, and it is absolutely necessary that we should have a reliable surveyor attached to the district.
3400. Can you keep them constantly employed? They have been constantly employed up to the last few weeks. The surveying work has been rather in arrears. Mr. Corbett was taken on temporarily to relieve the surveyors.
3401. Do you think there will be full work for them in the future? There is always full work in the district for one surveyor on purely district work, but Mr. Baxter and Mr. Melrose have been employed upon what I do not consider special district work.
3402. Now for the draftsmen, Mr. Moore, what are his particular duties? Mr. Moore and Mr. Pitt have been engaged almost exclusively on the Eveleigh work.
3403. What drafting have they to do? They have all the detail drawings.
3404. In your office? Yes.
3405. *Mr. Waller.*] What do you mean by the Eveleigh work? The work-shops on the Eveleigh estate.
3406. The contracts are now being let? Several have been let.
3407. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Thomson retains the direction of the work? He is responsible for that.
3408. Is it not in your district? I am not responsible for the work, except such portions as are done by day labour.
3409. Is Mr. Thomson the officer actually in charge? Mr. Kendall, under Mr. Thomson.
3410. How often are you called upon to visit these Eveleigh works? I go there twice or three times a month.
3411. For what purpose? To see that everything is going on satisfactorily. If there is anything special I go down very much oftener.
3412. Do you prepare the drawings for the work? They are prepared by Mr. Kendall.
3413. In connection with the Petersham viaduct, what were your particular duties? To see that the work was properly carried out.
3414. How often were you there? That was a very important and very anxious job. I was there three times every day, as often as I could spare the time. I went down every morning before coming to the office, and generally I was out there until four o'clock in the evening.
3415. You had a resident engineer almost constantly there? Mr. Kendall was there as often as his other duties would permit.
3416. And one or two inspectors, I suppose? One or two inspectors were there constantly.
3417. Did you remove the old brickwork? Yes, the old bridge, and carrying on the traffic the whole time. It was one of the most difficult jobs that I ever undertook, so many little things had to be thought of, and the traffic had to be kept open and safe. We erected one side of the permanent girders on temporary trestles, and when we had removed the old arch, we had to shift that into its permanent place. Everything had to be done with the greatest accuracy and care.
3418. You have charge of the erection of buildings? Yes.
3419. What buildings are going on at the present time? Buildings let by contract are supervised by the architect, Mr. Leggatt. The work we are doing at the present time is the new station at Eveleigh.
3420. Would you have anything to do with a building under Mr. Leggatt? Nothing, until it was handed over by Mr. Leggatt.
3421. Do you say that new works are going on now, what are they? There is a new waiting shed at Eveleigh, some platforms at Carlton on the Illawarra line, a platform at Frazer's Road, Petersham, one or two small buildings on the duplication Parramatta to Penrith. We have recently completed considerable alterations at the Zig Zag, authorised after the accident. They have increased the grade at the two ends to prevent the trains from over-running the mark.
3422. How is it that Mr. Leggatt has charge of certain buildings under construction, and you of others? I have charge of those that are being carried out by my own men, or those that are let by contract out of my own office.
3423. Could you not undertake the supervision of the erection of the whole of these buildings? There are a good many which Mr. Leggatt has charge of both in this and in other districts.
3424. Is he the Colonial Architect, so to speak, of your department? He has charge of new buildings let by contract in connection with the Existing Lines Department.
3425. *Mr. Waller.*] All station houses and so forth? Yes.
3426. Railway sheds too? He is architect of some of the sheds.
3427. Why could not the district engineers come and supervise them? Formerly they did so. It was thought that as Mr. Leggatt got up the plans and specifications it would be better for him to look after them.
3428. Does he employ his own inspectors or your inspectors? His own inspectors.
3429. There would be two classes of supervision going on, and two classes of inspectors? It is only in connection with the buildings that Mr. Leggatt is architect of that he has an inspector looking after. As far as I am concerned I have nothing to do with them until they are formally handed over.
3430. Could not the staff you have at present supervise this work? Not the staff we have at present.
3431. Suppose it was necessary to put on the same staff of inspectors as Mr. Leggatt has on, could not your assistant engineers and resident engineers supervise them? I do not see any difficulty in doing so.
3432. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it interfere with the efficiency of the supervision? I do not know that it would, formerly the district engineers looked after the buildings in progress.
3433. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is to prevent Mr. Leggatt from supervising the whole of the buildings being put up in the department, and having his own inspectors? The buildings we are putting up now, as that of the workshops at Eveleigh, are special works, more an engineer's work than of architects. 3434.

3434. I refer to the general run of stations and sheds? Smaller buildings we put up more in the way of maintenance and extension of new buildings. They are just small jobs, and matters that our own maintenance men can attend to.

3435. Could you suggest any improvement in the system at present adopted in connection with the district engineers? I do not know that I could. I think that the system of district engineers is a reasonable one, because you want somebody at each centre where you have the workshops to supervise them and to see to the maintenance of the line, and in cases of accident you want somebody on the spot to direct operations at once.

3436. What authority have you to act in the event of anything occurring; I do not refer to an accident or urgent matter; say the lengthening of a platform or any work such as that;—have you authority to do it without reference to the head office? No, we have no authority, except in the case of emergency, to undertake works without reference to the head office.

3437. I presume that every person employed upon the railways has authority to act in cases of emergency? That is an unwritten law on all railways.

3438. *Mr. Waller.*] I see that you have a number of cadets here;—have you employment for all of them? For my part I think it is a great pity so many cadets are put into the Service.

3439. Do you approve of the system? I approve of cadets being appointed provided there are not too many of them.

3440. Why do you approve of them being appointed? It is the only means of bringing up youngsters in railway work. There is no other means of getting experience in this colony.

3441. Do you not think you could procure from outside as good men as you want, men with better experience than the cadets can obtain? We have a large number of lads in the colony; should not they have a chance?

3442. I ask you do you not think you can from the outside obtain as good men as you can bring up in the department? In many cases you could; some of the cadets turn out very well.

3443. What standing do you give them in the profession when you turn them out? They go up step by step.

3444. After you have turned a cadet out from the Service, what is he? He becomes first a junior, then a draftsman.

3445. We will say he leaves the Service;—what standing has he got then? A great deal depends upon what his capabilities are.

3446. Is he an engineer? He should be.

3447. Do you give them articles? We have not turned any of them out in that way.

3448. If a cadet after leaving your office wanted work, what could he show. Would he be accepted as a capable engineer by the Institution? He would if the officer he happened to be under was connected with the Institution.

3449. Would they be satisfied that he was a qualified engineer because he had been in the department for a certain time without being articulated? There are no articles given in the colony.

3450. Would he be accepted in any case where they wanted a first-class man if he had no articles? It would depend upon the man himself. I do not believe in testimonials and certificates.

3451. Do you think it is a wise and fair thing that the Government should teach young men their business as engineers, giving them pay from the time they start, when they know absolutely nothing? If you wanted to put them with an engineer outside to learn the profession you would have to pay a premium.

3452. Is it a fair thing? It is a question of policy. For my own part I cannot say that I approve of the system looking at it in that way. My pay when I started was 5s. a week.

3453. Is it to the advantage of the Service generally that there should be these cadets? The question is rather a difficult one to answer, so very much depends upon the lads themselves. I know some cadets who have turned out well, equal to any man you could get elsewhere, and I have known others that would never turn out well.

3454. Do you think it is a good thing to pay them from the start? I do not think it is altogether an equitable thing.

3455. Are they worth paying from the start? They are not worth much the first year, but if the lad turns out well he is worth the money the second year. Some are honestly worth all they get; others are not. They are only paid a small salary.

3456. *Mr. Mills.*] Are they attached to any individual engineer? They are sent into the office.

3457. Not attached during their apprenticeship to any one individual? No; they are with the district Engineer for a time. There is a certain course laid out for them to go through. Those who go through it, and who have an aptitude for the profession, when they have gone through the course ought to know as much as lads from ordinary engineering offices, if not more.

3458. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact they are put in wherever a vacancy can be found? Yes.

3459. Is there any interest taken in them individually the same as there would be if they were apprenticed outside? The question of interest, as far as my experience goes, is this: If you find a lad takes an interest in his work you take an interest in him, if he does not, you cannot. When I served my time those who took an interest in their work were pushed on, those who did not were let slide. Officers have no time to coach lads who won't work themselves.

3460. We will say you have got in the Service gentlemen well advanced in years who have certain ideas of engineering principles which they acquired in their youth. They have accustomed themselves to a certain groove, and if you send young fellows to be educated by them do you think they would be level with the time? No. Engineering is a science of progress, and unless a man sticks close to it it will soon run away from him. As far as cadets are concerned I think there is room for a couple in the District Engineer's office, and they may learn profitably to themselves and the department. If you put in too many I do not believe in it. In England everybody had to go through the usual course of pupilage or apprenticeship, and did not receive pay until tolerably efficient.

3461. Would you limit the number to two in the District Engineer's office, and not pay them for the first year? Yes; I believe that would be beneficial.

3462. Would you have any diffidence in getting rid of a cadet? It is not always an easy matter to get rid of anyone.

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3463. Is not the appointment of a cadet a peculiar appointment. Cadets seem to belong to that class of whom nobody seems to know how they are appointed; they appear suddenly on the scene;—would you have any diffidence in getting rid of anybody who might be presented to you as a cadet? It is not long ago that I objected to an additional one being sent into the district, and something else was found for him.

3464. In the clerical division you have nine clerks and seven time-keepers? Yes.

3465. Do you consider you have employment for that staff? There is a very large amount of clerical work done. There are a great many returns have to be prepared, and time-keeping is difficult on account of the way work is scattered, a few men here and there. There are many different charges for different works, and that makes the clerical work heavy.

3466. We have been looking at the time-sheet and it looks simple enough? It is a laborious business.

3467. How many men have you to keep time for? At present about 1,250. We have had something like 1,600 in the district.

3468. What are they? They are maintenance men on tramways and railways, gangers, and fettlers. A number of bridge carpenters have been constantly employed in removing defective timber. Constant repairs have been needed to the stations, painting here or repairing there. The straggling nature of the work makes it difficult for superintendence and to keep time.

3469. Would it not be a better system to establish a certain routine in the way of keeping these station buildings in repair, taking so many one year and so many another? A difficulty in connection with that would arise from the different degrees of exposure of certain buildings, making a great difference in attention necessary. Some buildings get shabby in a very short time, while others will last a very long time. Some stations have a large amount of traffic, and they get dirty sooner than those that have a small amount of traffic.

3470. Do you think that if there was a system of regulating the repairs and painting at proper intervals, taking one station one year and another another, you could soon lay down a table of work so as to prevent the occurrence of constant odds and ends intervening? It is very difficult to reduce these things down to a system; both the life of paint and the life of timber is most erratic.

3471. *Mr. Coyle.*] Should not your experience, extending over a number of years, enable you to arrive at an approximately correct idea? I have known a new floor to be put into a station building, and within eighteen months after it was finished it was completely eaten out with white ants, while on the other hand there are plenty of floors which have been in eighteen years.

3472. *Mr. Waller.*] But such a case as that would fall within the routine, the station would be overlooked in its turn, if not one year then the next? A great deal depends upon the station-master. Some stations almost appear to keep themselves clean; others are always out of order.

3473. *Mr. Coyle.*] You spoke of bridges; are you referring to ordinary bridges? Yes.

3474. You have timber culverts? Yes.

3475. What would be the average life of timber in a flood opening? Extremely erratic. We have timbers which have been in ever since the line was opened, others have been in only four years when the white ant has got into them. You cannot tell that there is anything wrong until you put an auger in to see. A large number of piles which look as sound as possible are little better than match-boxes when you give them a tap.

3476. With the constant supervision which exists by inspectors and gangers and fettlers would it not be very easy to transfer your men here and there, as required, to these bridges, without having those itinerant gangs making up 1,200 and 1,400 men? As soon as the work is done we invariably pay the men off. There are no men kept on the line for the purpose of making work.

3477. If you had regular gangs of men for timber work and men for brick work could you not send them up to the jobs? We have what we call our permanent hands on the railway. The fettlers, who have their lengths to attend to, and who, if they notice anything wrong in a bridge, report it at once. Then we have a small gang of men who are constantly examining the piles of the bridges. They go round the bridges about once in twelve months. That does not allow the piles time to become dangerous before they are discovered to be defective.

3478. Is not that the inspector's work? You cannot see what is the matter with the piles except by digging trenches round them. They go between wind and water. If there is anything wrong with the timber they report it at once. It takes a gang of five or six men to dig round the piles of the bridges. The end which goes into the bank is that where the timber mostly fails first. There is no abutment to the bridges, the piles are driven, and the embankments are made sloping down. It is generally the abutments at the top end that go. To examine them is a work of considerable labour. When timber is opened up the inspector examines it, and if there is anything seriously wrong I make a point of going there myself. I go through the whole district once a month, as nearly as possible, and anything of that sort I examine myself, wherever possible. The labour of opening up these timbers necessitates the employment of a staff of five or six men.

3479. *Mr. Waller.*] That does not require doing every day? I have 120 timber bridges, and two small gangs are required to go round them within the year.

3480. *Mr. Coyle.*] I suppose the greatest portion of your renewals is in masonry? If there are only one or two sticks bad we renew those, but the rule we act upon as nearly as possible is that if the annual cost of maintenance is likely to mount up to the interest of the capital in renewing we renew them in iron. All the bridges on the Western line have been renewed between Parramatta and Penrith, three at Parramatta in iron, and a good many on the Southern line.

3481. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not be a good thing to go into the calculation of maintenance as against capital? We are renewing everything that requires renewal in iron. Several of our bridges 10 feet, 15 feet, and 20 feet spans may require a dozen or twenty pieces of timber to be renewed. That can, perhaps, be done for £100, while to renew it altogether would run into thousands. A considerable amount of judgment is required in deciding on these matters.

3482. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many men are there on the railways? 1,179—1,389 on railways and tramways.

3483. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the mileage? 142 miles, and there is a very considerable length of sidings in the district also, especially in the Sydney yard, at Darling Harbour, and in the different station arrangements—Granville junction, and other places.

3484. *Mr. Coyle.*] I suppose these 1,179 men just represent the workmen? Yes.

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3485. *Mr. Waller.*] You have to add on the engine-drivers, cleaners, porters, and so forth? Yes.
3486. Several large jobs having lately been completed, do you see your way to the reduction of the number of time-keepers you have? One could be dispensed with.
3487. That would leave you six? I do not think we could reduce it very much more than that.
3488. And the clerks, you have nine, what are their duties? There is a very large amount of clerical work in connection with the district. There are the district records to keep, and monthly statements have to be copied into the ledgers.
3489. What ledgers do you keep? All stores, vouchers, and requisitions for stores.
3490. What ledgers do you keep? Time ledgers are kept, and there is the record book. Last year nearly 6,000 papers came through the district.
3491. One record clerk could deal with 6,000 papers in the year? Returns are constantly required with reference to the time and the cost of doing works.
3492. That all appears on the time-sheet. You have a clerk for keeping the cost of works. What is the necessity for him? That is in the southern district.
3493. What is the necessity for keeping the cost of these works? We are called upon to supply returns.
3494. Does not the examiner dissect the time-sheet? Yes, but the information is very often asked for by the Commissioner. Several times we have had to go through our time-books to get up information. It is a matter of very great importance that we should know the cost of the different things. Very often a job extends over twelve months.
3495. Well, suppose it does? You cannot get out the cost at a moment's notice.
3496. Could not a more simple method be adopted? I have thought so.
3497. What other returns have to be prepared? They have to prepare requisitions, and keep an account of renewals for stores.
3498. As I understand it, you have an order book, upon the butt of which you enter a copy of the order, which you tear out and send to the store, and at the end of the day enter everything into a book to see that the totals tally. That cannot be a very heavy business? It is simply a question of time and labour to do it.
3499. Would you require nine clerks for the making up of requisitions and correspondence. They have nothing to do with keeping the time, you have a complete staff for that? There is quite enough to keep them all going.
3500. Is there any work that you have to do either that you think need not be done, or which could be done with advantage elsewhere? There is none that I consider could be done elsewhere.
3501. I mean the clerical work? I do not think it could be done elsewhere. There is room for improvement in the system of keeping these things, but it is a very broad question to go into now.
3502. Where is the system weak, where could it be improved? I could not venture to go into the matter. It would require more consideration than I could give it now.
3503. *Mr. Mills.*] Can you suggest any improvements? An inquiry was carried out some time ago with reference to modifying the work on the time-sheets. I think they recommended to considerably decrease the amount of the work in that respect.
3504. *Mr. Waller.*] You have not very clearly told us what these clerks have to do. Mr. Mailler is your head clerk? Yes.
3505. Then you have Mr. Schuler? He does all the clerical work for the inspector; keeps his books.
3506. Does the inspector require a clerk to himself? They are travelling about a good deal, and many of them are not very good scholars.
3507. Does he require one clerk to himself? I do not think he could do without him.
3508. Could not your other clerks do the inspector's work? Schuler's time is fully occupied.
3509. Trenwith is in charge of records; does it take one man all his time to do that? He is occupied all his time. There is a large amount of work to be done. We have to keep and note all instructions on the papers. There are 3,000 tramway papers to deal with in addition to the railway papers. Then there is the register of correspondence.
3510. Do you keep a clerk for store requisitions; surely his time cannot be filled up altogether with that? He has to issue them and enter them up into the requisition book.
3511. Inspector Purton, I see, has two clerks? Yes; he finds plenty of work for them to do.
3512. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it not proposed to make any reduction in the staff of your office? I believe reductions are contemplated. I think there are several who it is proposed to dispense with; Bolger and Miles, clerks, and Eckford and Webber, time-keepers, are to be dispensed with.
3513. That is four out of sixteen? ———
3514. *Mr. Mills.*] Is it necessary to have the work done up there? It is immediately connected with the district. It would be very inconvenient to have it done anywhere else.
3515. Is it necessary to have so much of it done? We have to keep the proper records of the office, and to supply all district returns.
3516. *Mr. Waller.*] But if the business were your own, do you think you could cut your office expenses down, and work on a simpler process? If the business were my own, it would be a peculiar position to be in. It is not that you have charge of the whole business, but of a certain branch. To a great extent you are interwoven with the other branches.
3517. If the business were your own, do you think you could work the department with more economy? I think it is possible; but there would have to be considerable alteration in the system. I could not under the present system. It would be quite possible to introduce a system that would enable economy to be effected, but not under the present system. The officers under me are exceptionally diligent. I have not a word to say against any of them.
3518. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are there any alterations that you could suggest? I cannot say that I have gone extensively into the matter. The work of the district occupies so much of my time, that I have not very much leisure to think of these things.
3519. *Mr. Waller.*] Who has the supervision of the office? I have, when I am there. Mr. Mailler supervises the clerical staff; they look to him constantly for all matters in connection with the clerical work.
3520. You look to him too? I hold him responsible for the clerical branch of the office.
3521. What system have you got of time-keeping for yourself? There is a time-book kept at the office.
3522. Who has charge of it? Mr. Mailler.

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3523. Is it signed regularly? Yes.
3524. Is it initialled by Mr. Mailler every day? It is not; I examine it myself almost every day.
3525. Do you initial it? I do not up to the present.
3526. Would it not be a good thing to initial it? It may be, but I strongly disbelieve in any time-book.
3527. Why? Before the time-book was instituted I have known the staff work hours overtime, and I have never known any of them come late to the office. If a man is not honest enough to go to the office without signing a time-book he is not worth a rap. Since I have been in charge of the district I do not think I have had more than two complaints to make of anybody coming late to the office. I have never seen anybody come late.
3528. Who gives leave for the officers to be away? I do, or in my absence Mr. Mailler, to the clerical staff, but its is a very rare occasion that anyone asks for leave.
3529. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the particular duties of the inspectors, take Henry Purton? He has charge of buildings in progress, he is chief inspector of buildings. He has charge of all the sub-inspectors in the department.
3530. Of bridges? With the exception of iron bridges, of all timber and brick work. He is a builder by trade. He is getting an old man, and has been a great many years in the service and does not enjoy good health. He is a diligent hard working man. He was knocked down by an engine at Parramatta, and has never been himself since. He is a highly respectable man.
3531. Richard Waring, what is he? He is inspector of permanent-way over the whole district.
3532. He attends simply to that? Yes, and to forming road approaches.
3533. Thomas Bladen? He is not attached to my district, he is paid through the district. He is a special inspector for rails rolled at Lithgow. For convenience sake he is paid on our time-sheet.
3534. And Peter Lucas? He is inspector for brickwork and masonry.
3535. Is he a sub-inspector? He is classed as inspector.
3536. William Holyenger? He was appointed to look after the ironwork, but there is no work of any consequence going on at present in his line of business, and he will probably be dispensed with.
3537. *Mr. Walker.*] There are two clerks to Inspector Purton in his office, and a clerk to Inspector Waring in his office; are those in separate offices from the others? There are small boxes for them.
3538. If these men were in your office pure and simple, would it not get rid of the necessity of having separate clerical staff? Inspector Waring has charge of all the fettlers, and there is constantly a number of small orders that have to be sent out to the gangers, and circulars about the running of trains. There is a vast number of small matters to be attended to, and information to be circulated to the different gangers almost every day of the week, and if Mr. Inspector Waring had not the assistance of the clerks he could not do that.
3539. But here are three: Purton has two clerks, and then Waring has one. If all were under one roof do you not think that by proper administration you would get the work done by a less number of men in the office? You could simply transfer them into the office, but you would want the men themselves to assist to get through the clerical work. The work is scattered—Like maintenance work there is a great deal of correspondence in sending instructions to people.
3540. If you have a large room with a lot of clerks in it you can do more work than if you have rooms with one clerk upstairs and another down? As far as work is concerned the clerks seldom go out of the office. Their work is confined almost entirely to getting up papers in connection with their own particular duty. There is a gang every 2 or 3 miles, and all alterations of running of trains have to be reported, accounts and specifications prepared. We have to keep a record of all minor accidents on railways and tramways.
3541. Could not the reports be sent in through the ganger, the inspector, or the engineer to the head office? In the first place the report has to be copied out before it is sent on.
3542. Why? You are often referred to a report. If there were no particulars kept in the office it would be inconvenient. Occasionally a wheel is knocked off a cab. We have to keep a record of it, to know how the accident happened, so as to defend ourselves against an action should one be brought.
3543. Would not press copies of these things do? If the inspector had not the clerical assistant he could not attend to the road. To my mind it is better that he should let the reports slide than neglect the road. If there is no proper record kept of what you may call minor accidents we should have no means of defending the department in the case of law suits.
3544. How does your correspondence compare with the correspondence of the head office? There is a very large amount of correspondence in my office, though not so much as in this office.
3545. There are six clerks in the head office and you have nine, and the correspondence in this office is greater than in yours? —
3546. Will it surprise you to learn that in the head office the correspondence relating to 2,000 miles of railway, irrespective of the tramways, the correspondence from all the District Engineers, the Commissioner, the Traffic Manager, the Locomotive Engineer, the Locomotive Department of Tramways, the Traffic Department of Tramways, the Superintendent of Stores, and the outside public, all the correspondence and the papers relating to the business just mentioned is transacted through this office with a staff of six clerks? The work of my office is scattered. The papers and documents are sent up to this office, and they do not have to get out the information, which has to be got out in the District Engineer's Office, and which has often to be got from distant and scattered places.
3547. Is it not sent to you by inspectors and time-keepers, and therefore that can make no difference? In preparing correspondence many of the matters have to be dealt with by several different branches.
3548. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you found that the extra hour enables you to get more work done? It has not been enforced long enough. I believe it has made some slight difference.
3549. *Mr. Waller.*] Calculating on the basis of eight men it makes a difference of one man? I very much question if a man is equal to working the additional time with the same energy. Any man working would in proportion do more work in the first four or five hours than he would do afterwards, if his work were extended to nine or ten.
3550. Say the clerks come at a quarter-past 9 and have half-an-hour for lunch. Actually you may say they work from ten to five, that is seven hours? I do not see that the extra hour is of very much importance, but I think that a little longer time ought to be allowed for lunch, an hour for lunch would be an advantage.

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3551. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the different sub-inspectors engaged upon? They travel round and see that the men belonging to their own trade are carrying out the work.
3552. William Murphy, what is he? He is connected with the signal department. He is not under my charge, he is connected with Mr. Parry.
3553. William Docksey? He attends to the carpenters' work about buildings.
3554. And bridges? No; he belongs to the joinery trade.
3555. Have you sufficient work for this man continually? He is continually engaged. There is such a large amount of travelling to be done that much of this man's time is taken up in travelling. If you have work scattered over a great area, supervision of it becomes expensive, and without proper supervision you cannot prevent the men from wasting time.
3556. What work is William Docksey superintending now? Some work at St. Mary's—joinery work.
3557. What is it? Simply a goods shed and waiting-shed. Some waiting-sheds are going up at Eveleigh passenger station, and a verandah along the centre of the station. Then there are some waiting-sheds going up at Carlton, on the Illawarra line.
3558. You say he is constantly travelling; does he draw any allowance when he is travelling? No.
3559. Is his salary all that he gets? Yes, unless he is away at night, but as a matter of fact he never is.
3560. Then as to Maloney? He is timber bridge carpenter. He is constantly employed, and is a most valuable man.
3561. John Barncastle? He is one of the permanent-way inspectors.
3562. Deans? He is another.
3563. James Waring? He is another. James Waring is an inspector. The three sub-inspectors have to travel through and see that the fitters are doing their work properly, and to look after the men who are putting in new sidings. It is impossible to keep the road up without supervision. In bad weather roads go down a great deal.
3564. What new portions of line are there? The line from Homebush, the Illawarra line, and the duplication of the line from Parramatta to Penrith.
3565. Then as to Thomas Rowlands? He is inspector for timber and for fencing. He passes all timber purchased by the department, sleepers and so forth.
3566. I suppose you call for tenders for the supply of timber? Yes, he passes timber. He has a very great experience of timber.
3567. Then as to the foreman, Alfred Neat? He is foreman of the joiners' shop.
3568. What joinery do you do? We make all the fittings for the stations and station buildings, a good deal of the shelves, ticket racks, and notice boards.
3569. *Mr. Waller.*] Are any stations put up by day labour, or are they erected by contract? By contract.
3570. Could you not have all the fittings included in the contract? As traffic increases additional fittings are required.
3571. Why could you not hire a man to do that? These things are scattered all over the lines. There would be more trouble in letting them out by contract than doing them.
3572. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose you have £4 or £5 worth of fittings to put up in an office, cannot you employ some carpenter near the spot to do it? You have to superintend and see that it is done rightly.
3573. The station-master would see whether the work was done according to the specification, you surely do not want an inspector for that? No, but if the job is being made in the shop, we know it is only a question of fixing.
3574. William Dietz? He is foreman of the machine shop.
3575. What is that? Where we make the points and crossings, and different parts of signal gear, turntables, and so forth. We do the ironwork for the signals.
3576. Could not work of this description be done in the locomotive shops? At present they are very much confined for room. As a matter of fact we have had to make a large number of screw couplings for carriages for that department.
3577. What class of machinery have you in your shops? We have a number of turning lathes and turning machines. We have to make a lot of special crossings.
3578. What work do you carry out in your shops altogether? We make points and crossings for all the yards, work for signals, repairs of turn-tables, repairs of water services, and fire appliances, gratings in connection with drainage, in fact all the small things required connected with the line.
3579. Who has charge of the shop? Foreman Dietz under me.
3580. Anyone else in control besides Dietz? There is a leading hand there who looks after the work when he is absent.
3581. Does Dietz do any work himself? No.
3582. Would it not be possible to transfer the whole of the work into the locomotive department if only to save supervision? I do not think that would answer, because our work is different from the locomotive work to a large extent.
3583. But they have large repairing shops? At present they are very cramped for room. They will have more room when they get to Eveleigh, but even if we were with them our work is of a special class, such as exists on all railways.
3584. As to the ironwork, points, and crossings, are they not imported? They import a good many, but there are a number of points, and special crossings required.
3585. George Minns? He is foreman plumber and gasfitter.
3586. What particular work does he do? He keeps all the gasfittings on the line in order.
3587. Is he a practical workman himself? Yes.
3588. Does he work himself? He has to go about a good deal.
3589. How many men has he under him? At present I think he has about a dozen.
3590. Do you require that number? There is a large amount of plumbing work to be done, and we have a good deal of trouble with the gasfittings. The pipes extend for a long distance to the distant signals, and there is a good deal of work about the stations. The station roofs also are getting old, and want reflashng.
3591. Then we have Eskersley, what is he? He is foreman smith.
3592. What do the smiths do? All the smithwork in connection with the branch, and they occasionally have a good deal to do in connection with the locomotive work.
3593. *Mr. Waller.*] Does the foreman do any work? No.

- Mr. W. Shellshear. 3594. *Mr. Coyle.*] Then we have James Dowsett? He is foreman pattern-maker.
 3595. Has he much to do? A little, not a great deal.
 3596. How many men has he got? Two or three, sometimes six.
 3597. Where do you get your castings made? They are done by contract.
 3598. Does he work himself? He has to go down to the foundry and examine the castings in addition to the work, so that he does not actually work himself.
 3599. William Parker? He has charge of the painting about the station buildings and so forth.
 3600. Does he do any work? Not himself, but his work is very much scattered.
 3601. How many men under him? They vary very much, sometimes a good many.
 3602. *Mr. Waller.*] What would be the maximum number? From fifty or sixty down to four or five.
 3603. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any system of periodical painting? There is no fixed time, the life of the paint varies very much.
 3604. *Mr. Waller.*] You have an inspector of stations, could he not see the work done and pass it when it was finished? Inspector Purton has charge of the buildings. He could not devote his time to looking after a few painters here and there.
 3605. Could you not have a leading man on at the work of each station, and Inspector Purton could see the painting when it was finished? Very often there are only one or two men on the job. It is only by looking after men every day that you can keep them at their work. If they were not looked after the cost of the work would be increased enormously.
 3606. *Mr. Coyle.*] How does Parker ascertain whether a station wants painting or not? He has nothing to do with that. If a station is reported as wanting painting he arranges that it is done when authority is given, and he sees that the work is done properly.
 3607. Are these painters constantly employed by the department? The numbers vary very much.
 3608. Could you not entrust four or five men to go away with a certain amount of paint, without someone looking after them? If you are not constantly on the move the cost will be doubled.
 3609. In the tramways there are two inspectors and one clerk apparently, are these in connection with your office? Yes.
 3610. Ralph Richardson, what are his duties? He examines the permanent-way, and sees that the men are doing their work properly.
 3611. George Foster? He has another section which is divided between the two of them.
 3612. Then there is Henry Burrows, what are his duties? To keep an account of the gravel used for maintenance, and to issue dockets to the stores for the materials.
 3613. Suppose you were running this establishment yourself, how many men could you take out of it without loss? ———
 3614. Let us know to-morrow or the next day? ———
 3615. *Mr. Waller.*] You have 175 miles, including the tramways, and you have now, adding your own staff at the office, 1,442 men, an average of over eight men per mile? It is a double line and there is a large number of sidings included. There is a good deal of work has to be done for other districts.
 3616. Of these 1,442 men fifty-three are on the office staff. Will you just go into the matter and see what reduction you could make if you were working this for yourself. Also take into consideration the fact that the working time has been made longer by one hour a day than before? It is one thing working up a business yourself and another taking charge of a business as it exists. At the present I do not believe we would work the district satisfactorily if the staff were reduced more than by those men who are already marked off on the list.

THURSDAY, 6 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. John Parry was examined:—

- Mr. J. Parry. 3617. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in the department? I am engineer in charge of interlocking works and signals. I design all alterations of station-yards.
 3618. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would you explain what interlocking is? It is a system by which the points and the signals of a station-yard are interlocked with each other. The object is to prevent the signalman from moving the points in a way which would make them antagonistic to the signals, or of moving the signals in a way which would be antagonistic the one to the other. Suppose there are two or more lines at a junction. The signalman at the junction having given the signal for the train to come upon one line, mechanical appliances are so arranged that he is unable to lower the signals for the train to come on the other line.
 3619. The whole business is self acting? The mechanical locking is self acting. In moving the lever to lower the signal for the train to come upon line A, as shown in this diagram, the signalman thereby locks up by mechanical means all signals for line B.
 3620. *Mr. Waller.*] The same principle would apply whether there was one line or a dozen at the junction? Yes.
 3621. Does this book of diagrams show the interlocking arrangements which have been brought into use at the different stations? Yes.
 3622. Are you an engineer? Yes; I have indentures from where I served my time.
 3623. *Mr. Coyle.*] You have charge of interlocking over the railways? Yes.
 3624. What are your duties in addition to this? My other duties consist in designing, arranging, and reporting on the station-yards—supposing a station-yard is found to require extra accommodation at it.
 3625. Extra accommodation in the way of sidings? Yes; or of new lines. Any subject brought forward which involves the alteration of the lines is brought before me for report. In designing a station-yard, if you do not design it with a view to interlocking you may have to spend hundreds and in some cases thousands of pounds in rearranging the lines when it is decided to interlock it.
 3626. Does the Construction Branch consult you or submit their plans of station arrangements to you before laying down new yards? No; but I understand that the Construction Branch have of late submitted their plans to the Traffic Manager for his criticism, I presume.

3627.

3627. Since when? I do not know this officially.

3628. But has it been the practice of late? Say within the last twelve months, as far as my memory serves me. Mr. J. Parry.
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3629. How long have you been in the service? Seven years on the 1st of March.

3630. Are the plans of all stations now submitted to the Traffic Manager before the sidings are laid down? I believe so.

3631. And have you an opportunity of expressing your opinion, or of suggesting that alterations should be made in them in order that they may be adjusted to interlocking whenever that may become necessary? No.

3632. Have you no opportunity of doing that? No; the extent to which I have seen the plans is this: when they have been sent to the Traffic Manager he has asked me, not officially in any way, to look at them. They have not been submitted to my criticism officially.

3633. *Mr. Waller.*] Had you been asked officially to examine the plans of station arrangements would it have saved expense afterwards? All I can say is that I would not have designed some of the yards as they are.

3634. Knowing that you might have to introduce the interlocking system afterwards? Yes.

3635. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would it have been more satisfactory that, before these station-yards were laid down, you should have been called upon to suggest any improvements in the manner of laying them down? I think it would.

3636. As a matter of fact have you made alterations in station-yards within the last three or four years which have been handed over from the Construction Department? Yes; I made considerable alterations in the Wallerawang station-yard.

3637. In any others? I re-designed through the Traffic Manager the Bourke yard.

3638. Any others? I cannot think of any others of recent date. I have re-designed others which were laid down a long time ago, and which have required to be altered in consequence of the increase of the traffic.

3639. Are there any other yards constructed since you have been in the service that you have re-designed? I re-designed the Strathfield junction. Before that work was laid down I reported upon it to the engineer.

3640. You had an opportunity of doing so? Yes; I knew what was intended to be done, and therefore, without the matter coming officially before me, I reported on it. I suggested another scheme to the engineer, which was afterwards approved of.

3641. *Mr. Waller.*] Did the alterations in the two cases which Mr. Coyle has asked you about cost much money? I was called upon to report upon the interlocking of the Wallerawang yard. When I visited the place I found that to interlock the yard in its then state would cost a considerable sum of money.

3642. *Mr. Coyle.*] Could you state how much, roughly? I can get it. I found that to interlock the yard as it was would cost more money than to alter it and then interlock it. The black lines in this plan show the yard as it existed; the red lines as altered. The red squares represent the position of the signal-boxes. As it is now I work the whole of the western portion of the yard with one man. I found that to interlock it in its then existing state would have required about four interlocking machines; but by altering the yard and eliminating nine pairs of facing points I was able to do it with one machine, everything being concentrated to that position, and the risk of accident arising from the then existing facing points was eliminated altogether. A train approaching the station on a curve from Bathurst had not a clear view of the station-yard, neither had the driver of a train coming from Mudgee. If, therefore, anything should be on the line, or should be coming from one line to another in the station-yard, it would not be visible to the driver of the train approaching. By taking up the facing points you prevent any fouling.

3643. *Mr. Waller.*] If the yard had been laid out properly in the first instance would it have cost much more than laying it out as it has been laid out? Not so much.

3644. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are the plans of station arrangements as carried out by the Construction Department at the present time submitted to you officially for you to suggest alterations or improvements? No.

3645. In addition to interlocking, have you any supervision over station-yards, or the arrangements of them over the Colony? Yes; under the Existing Lines branch.

3646. Have you supervision over those? Yes.

3647. Are there any inspectors under you? One.

3648. What is he? He is sub-inspector of interlocking.

3649. Has he any other duties besides dealing with this matter of interlocking? His duties are the oversight of the shops and the gangs. We have sometimes three or four gangs in different places.

3650. Is that connected with interlocking? Yes. He sees to the making of the signals; in fact he does everything.

3651. Are his duties confined entirely to this matter of interlocking—that is, to the laying of it down and the making of signals? Yes.

3652. Are you extending the system to all the stations? It is only extended as recommended by the Traffic Manager, that is to the principal stations. The sidings where there is one person in charge on the southern and western lines have been treated as the most dangerous. The guards now work the sidings, and if they leave the points wrong—the signal may be showing all right, and the express coming along—there is great danger of an accident in such a case as that. That is the reason why it is thought that these sidings should be interlocked first.

3653. Where were you before you entered the public service? I served my time at Mackenzie and Holland's, Interlocking Engineers, Worcester, England. There are several firms which contract with the railway companies to do interlocking work. The companies say they want such and such places interlocked. These firms submit schemes and designs with their tenders, and the work is given to the lowest.

3654. And then would you or some other officer belonging to the firm do it? Yes.

3655. Have you had a good deal to do with railway work at home? Yes; with this particular branch.

3656. Are you aware whether safety-points are put in on sidings by the Construction Branch at the present time? No; they are not.

3657. Are you aware whether they have been put in on any lines constructed in the Colony? Not that I am aware of.

Mr. J. Parry 3659. Do you consider it necessary that safety-points should be put in? I consider it exceedingly important that safety-points should be provided for all sidings adjoining the main line. If safety-points are put in, it is impossible for trucks or carriages to be blown out of the siding so as to foul the main line, or to be taken out without the direct interference of the man holding the points. It is one of the conditions of the Board of Trade that all sidings should be provided with safety-points. If scotch-blocks only are provided, it depends upon the carefulness of the men whether they are used or not. Experience in railways shows that men are not careful to use them.

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3660. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you a clerk—what are his duties? We have to import the interlocking materials, and as the shipments come in we have to keep an account of the stock. The value of a shipment may be £5,000, but the value of anything issued from the store may not be more than 5s. or 10s. at any one time. The prices of the different articles issued from the store are recorded.

3661. Do you keep a store account of your own for interlocking? Yes.

3662. Does your clerk put the value upon each article, records when it is issued, and where it is sent? Yes, we have to account to the stores. There are 1,800 papers a year passing through my hands, and if I had to devote my time to clerical work, I could not get through the business. A single report often occupies four or five sheets of foolscap.

3663. Reports on what subjects? Relative to station-yards. When the Traffic Manager suggests that a thing shall be done; it is not taken for granted, but I have to inspect the place and write a report. Before I got this clerk it was no uncommon thing for me to have to work until 10 or 11 o'clock at night on my reports.

3664. Assuming that the interlocking system is to be adopted, do you think it necessary that before laying out any yards, the proposed arrangements should be submitted to you? Most decidedly I do.

3665. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it be advisable that the Traffic Manager and the engineer for interlocking should form a board to decide between them? I never lay out a yard without consulting the Traffic Manager. The Engineer in Charge of interlocking and the Traffic Manager should do it.

3666. What is the course adopted now by the Construction Branch in laying out roads? So far as I am aware, unofficially, the Construction Branch prepare their plans and forward them to the Traffic Manager, who returns them with his notes upon them.

3667. Do you think it would be a better plan, and also lead to a saving of expenditure, if the plans of all yards proposed to be laid down by the Construction Branch should be submitted to a board consisting of the Traffic Manager and the Engineer in Charge of interlocking? I think it would be an advantage.

3668. Would it be likely to save expense? I think it would.

3669. And to ensure greater safety? Yes.

Mr. Alfred Leggatt was examined:—

Mr.
A. Leggatt.

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3670. *Mr. Waller.*] What office do you hold in the department? I am architect to the Existing Lines Department.

3671. What are your duties? To prepare plans of station buildings, sheds, goods and carriage sheds, in fact all kinds of buildings. Some of the sheds are done by the district engineer, the Eveleigh workshops were designed by him.

3672. Take the sheds at Albury, did you plan those? Yes.

3673. The waiting-rooms there? They were done by Mr. Whitton's department.

3674. Are your buildings erected subsequently by the Existing Lines Department? Yes.

3675. Could you enumerate a few that you have designed, take the southern line? I designed the Junee station and refreshment-rooms.

3676. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any other station in the Colony similar to Junee? Petersham will be something like it, as far as accommodation is concerned. Werris Creek is another of mine; it is much the same class of building, but it is erected on a peculiarly shaped piece of ground.

3677. *Mr. Waller.*] What others? Petersham station is now in course of erection. The boiler shops at Newcastle were partly commenced when I took it up. They started the work by day labour, but Mr. Wright had everything converted into contract.

3678. How long did it take to finish that? A long while.

3679. Is it a big place? It is a large place.

3680. What is it built of? Brick and iron.

3681. How long did it take to build? It was a couple of years from the time it started. I superintend works in the Sydney district more immediately; but if anything is wanted in the other districts I take a look at it. The Springwood station is one of mine; also the Newcastle Traffic Manager's house.

3682. What staff have you got? At present I have nine; I had a new one come in the other day.

3683. What is he? He came in as a qualified draftsman. One we call custodian of plans; he is half a messenger, and looks after the distribution of periodicals.

3684. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you separate plan rooms? The plans of my office are all kept in my room.

3685. What are the other duties of the custodian of plans? He takes charge of all the periodicals in our library. They arrive monthly, and he sees that they are distributed to the different districts.

3686. What periodicals do you get? *The Builder, Engineer, Railway Gazette.*

3687. To whom does he distribute them? First to Mr. Cowdery, then to the other officers.

3688. Who pays for the periodicals? The Government.

3689. What other duties has this officer? He does all the messages, and assists now and then in tracing.

3690. What is his name? Fred. Moore; he gets about £1 a week.

3691. *Mr. Waller.*] How does your correspondence come to you? From Mr. Landers, unless it comes from my inspectors.

3692. Have you eight subordinates? Yes.

3693. What are their names? The first is Arthur Josling; he is assistant architect.

3694. The next? William Nixon, a draftsman.

3695. The third? William Stoddart, he is occupied in preparing plans.

3696. What sort of plans? He can do station-master's houses.

3697. I thought they were done by Mr. Nixon? There are large and small—some that a cadet can manage.

3698.

3698. Mr. Wickham is another cadet? Yes, he is third on the list; Rothwell is the senior cadet.
3699. Who is the next? Herbert Roberts; he assists principally in preparing tracings. The next is Hinder.
3700. Could you give us an idea as to the number of station plans you draw in the course of the year? It would amount to about £45,000 a year.
3701. I am not asking you as to the value, but the number. At the present time how many station buildings have you to put up? Not many station buildings.
3702. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many? Eight or ten perhaps.
3703. What are they? What I am doing now are Petersham, Summer Hill, Macdonaldtown. I am getting out plans for Lithgow, Auburn, Mulgrave, Strathfield, Cootamundra, South Creek, Wentworth Falls, Douglas Park, Morpeth, and additions to Homebush. I think that is about all the station buildings.
3704. How many of them are of similar character? Only two of them are alike.
3705. Which are they? Summer Hill and Macdonaldtown.
3706. How many of them are about the same size, and contain about the same amount of accommodation? You might get about four or five—they differ in their features.
3707. Why are they different in their features? From peculiarities as to the ground upon which they are erected.
3708. Would not that only refer to the foundations? Not always, some may be on a diminishing piece of ground, some on a wide piece and some on a narrow piece.
3709. Have you not sufficient land acquired to put up these stations in all cases? Not in all cases.
3710. Have you standard drawings in your office? No, we have not tried that; it has been tried by two or three departments. They tried it in the schools department, and abandoned it. I do not see why standard drawings should not be used to a certain extent. One objection I have to them is that most of our hands are cadets and have to learn the business. If standard drawings were used I should have no opportunity of teaching them. I am supposed to take them out on the works and instruct them.
3711. *Mr. Waller.*] Where do the cadets come from? I do not know.
3712. What class of the community do they belong to--the professional--middle, or well-to-do class? Generally.
3713. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is your opinion of this system of bringing a number of young men into the service as cadets? I think it is a very bad system.
3714. Are they paid from the beginning? They get too highly paid. Here they are started at £1 a week when they are a perfect nuisance.
3715. Who appoints them? They are appointed by the Commissioner I suppose. I do not recollect how they came in; but I shall have to get rid of some of them because the work is getting slack.
3716. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you give them indentures or articles at the end of the term? No; they are not bound in any way.
3717. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do they stop for three or four years? Yes.
3718. Do you turn them out as finished architects? If they have it in them.
3719. How many moderately good architects have you turned out? We have not turned out any; we have not had an opportunity yet.
3720. What position would they hold in the profession? Coming out of a Government office, I suppose they would be worth about £2 a week.
3721. Would they be recognised as architects? Some of them would.
3722. Would they be recognised by the Institute of Architects? If they paid their subscription. They would take anyone there. You do not want any other qualification.
3723. *Mr. Waller.*] Will you tell us how many of these station plans are actually completed? Petersham, Summer Hill, Macdonaldtown, and Auburn, Mulgrave, Strathfield, and South Creek are not finished. Cootamundra, Douglas Park, and Morpeth are finished. Homebush is not commenced.
3724. Seven are actually complete? That is not the complete list.
3725. Of those twelve stations, which would have the greatest amount of accommodation, that is, referring to outside stations away from Sydney? They would contain a general-waiting-room, a station-master's room, a ladies' waiting-room, and a porter's room. They would average about £2,000 each in value.
3726. How long would it take the department to prepare the plan of such a building? A couple of months. Our staff consists mostly of boys. There is only one draftsman in the office.
3727. With a properly constituted staff, how long would it take you to prepare plans of such a building? Not much under six weeks.
3728. Do you consider that you require all the staff you have here? Not in the present state of the office. We are rather slack of work just now.
3729. How many do you think you will require? I could dispense with three, and independent of this inquiry we should turn them out when there was no work for them.
3730. When you get through the stations you have mentioned, with a few others you may have omitted to mention, do you not think you will have completed all the station buildings which are likely to be required for some time to come? I thought that when I first came into the department, but work has always been coming in.
3731. Does the Construction Branch put up station buildings? Yes, but alterations are always required.
3732. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does it not happen that a large number of the stations to be erected are of the same class? It has not come under my notice.
3733. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it not a fact that a large number of stations of the same class could be put up? Yes.
3734. With advantage? Yes.
3735. And would they be suitable to the intermediate places where population settles? They ought to be so.
3736. *Mr. Coyle.*] So that the drawings for one station might do for fifty others, that is, for all above formation level, presuming that they were lithographed? Yes; it might work in some cases; it has been tried a great many times and abandoned.
3737. What are the names of those officers you propose dispensing with? Roberts, Wickham, and Stoddart. Moore is not much expense.

Mr.
A. Leggatt,
6 Jan., 1887.

Mr.
A. Leggat.
6 Jan., 1877

3738. Is he the custodian of plans; why should not one of the draftsmen attend to them? Moore does not get so very much pay.

3739. Why should not each man look after his own plans? Moore has to see that the plans are locked up at night; and when they are on view he has to exhibit them to the contractors.

3740. Is he a sort of generally useful man to the rest? Yes. He mounts the plans.

3741. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there any inspector in your office who reports upon the repairing of station buildings? No; it is proposed to put that under me, I think.

3742. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you anything to do with it now? No. If the matter were one involving an expenditure of £200 it would be sent on to me.

3743. And anything below that? Would probably be done by day labour. There are some things which are more bother to call tenders for than they are worth.

3744. *Mr. Waller.*] Then anything which would require tenders to be called for would be sent on to you? Yes.

3745. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you do any work by day labour? No.

3746. Does the district engineer call for tenders for works? No; excepting for the Eveleigh works.

3747. Now as to Moore? It would be an advantage to keep him; otherwise the more highly paid officers would have to do the drudgery.

3748. Will you have four officers then. What drudgery is there to do. William Rothwell has £90 a year—what are his duties? He is a cadet.

3749. Why not make him take up Moore's duties? You could do it if necessary.

3750. Could he not do so without detriment to his present official position? He is supposed now to be entitled to go out upon the works for a time.

3751. Is that to acquire practical knowledge of the business? Yes; and he could not do that if he had to attend to office work.

3752. Suppose you sent Rothwell out, would the other three require a man to look after them? Yes; to do odd jobs. If the Commissioner sends down for a tracing, which the boy can do, he does it. If there is a case on in Court, we send him up there to watch, and tell us when witnesses are required.

3753. How many tracings does the Commissioner want from you in the course of a week? Not many now. If Mr. Cowdery or Mr. Shellshear want a drawing they send to me for it. I send up to Mr. Whitton's office for the original drawing. He won't give up his drawings to anybody but to me.

3754. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the value of the plans of a finished building? They would be worth a great deal if they were wanted.

3755. Do you keep them in a fire-proof room? No.

3756. What is the use of having a custodian of plans which would all be destroyed in the event of there being a fire in the building? That is simply a name given to him.

3757. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you let contracts for buildings? Yes.

3758. Where are they? Locked up in the Commissioner's department.

3759. The plans which are signed—where are they? We keep them in our room, locked up in a drawer.

3760. Would any plan other than the original, which might be destroyed, be accepted by the contractor in the event of a dispute? I suppose as a point of law he could refuse to accept them. He has his own copy.

3761. *Mr. Waller.*] Would a copy be received as evidence in case of a dispute? I do not think it would.

3762. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you any fire-proof rooms in connection with this building? No.

3763. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you got all your clerks close to you? Yes; in the next room.

3764. Do you find that they work well? Fairly well.

3765. How does the additional hour, giving increased time for work, act? It does make a difference; but it has hardly been long enough in existence to judge.

3766. Do you keep a time-book in your office? Yes; but only lately.

3767. Do all sign it? Yes.

3768. Who initials it? Mr. Cowdery.

3769. Where does it lie during the day-time? Mr. Josling keeps it locked up.

3770. When does Mr. Cowdery get it? Mr. Landers gets it, and goes through it, and submits it for his initials once a week.

3771. Can the officers get at it before 5 o'clock? Only Mr. Josling.

3772. Does he give it out before 5 o'clock? Five minutes before 5.

3773. Who gives leave to any of the clerks to absent themselves? I do.

3774. When you give leave do you initial the book? Yes; in the remarks column. It makes no difference to our attendance.

3775. Do you consider that the rooms you have got are suitable to the work you have to perform? I am very well satisfied with them.

3776. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you anything to do with the station buildings in the Construction Branch? No.

3777. Could you undertake the construction of buildings in both branches? I think that would be too much for me.

3778. Do you roll your plans up or keep them flat? Keep them flat. There is one duty I have to do which has not been mentioned, that is to issue stores to the district officers—instruments, paper, and that sort of thing.

3779. What instruments do you supply? Drawing pens, colours, Indian ink, brushes, pencils, and drawing paper, tracing paper, scales, rulers, set square compasses. We do not supply the draftsmen, but we do supply the cadets with instruments.

3780. *Mr. Waller.*] The cadets get everything necessary for acquiring a knowledge of their profession? Yes.

3781. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do the draftsmen supply for themselves? Drawing instruments. We find them with drawing paper. I also issue squares and parallel rulers.

Mr. George Landers was further examined:—

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3782 *Mr. Waller.*] What precautions are taken to prevent valuable plans, such as those of the Eveleigh workshops, from being destroyed by fire? We have no protection against fire whatever.

3783.

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3783. Where are they kept? The plans of the Eveleigh works are kept at the district engineer's office.
 3784. What sort of a building is that? A brick building.
 3785. Are they in an iron safe? He has no iron safe that I am aware of.
 3786. If they were destroyed by fire would fresh plans have to be prepared? I scarcely know the value of them but I presume it would be a loss of a considerable amount.
 3787. And are there no copies made? There is a tracing for the use of the inspector on the work.
 3788. Could not a tracing be used by the engineer also and the original plan be placed in a fire-proof safe? The contractor has to carry out the work by a tracing; a tracing may therefore be sufficient for the engineer.
 3789. *Mr. Coyle.*] We asked you yesterday to obtain for us a statement showing the mileage of railways open for public traffic at the end of each year from 1876 to 1886 inclusive? Yes; it is as follows:—

Year.	Mileage.	Remarks.	Year.	Mileage.	Remarks.
1876	m. c. 508 8	[opened during the year.]	1882	m. c. 1,265 58	274 m. 24 ch. in 1882.
1877	597 62	80 m. 51 ch. in 1877.	1883	1,317 34	51 " 56 " 1883.
1878	686 1	88 " 19 " 1878.	1884	1,615 39	298 " 5 " 1884.
1879	731 42	45 " 41 " 1879.	1885	1,723 45	108 " 6 " 1885.
1880	846 0	114 " 38 " 1880.	1886	1,887 17	103 " 52 " 1886.
1881	991 34	145 " 34 " 1881.			

3790. We notice that in 1876 there were 508 miles open for traffic and that in 1886 the mileage was 1887? Yes.

3791. A difference of say 1,380 miles? Yes.

3792. What was the professional staff required in 1876 for the working of all the lines then open? That is shown in the paper which you asked me for last night, and which I hand in.

Statement showing number of professional and clerical staff employed at the end of each year from 1876 to 1886 inclusive:—

Year.	Number.			Remarks.	Year.	Number.			Remarks.
	Profes- sional.	Clerical.	Total.			Profes- sional.	Clerical.	Total.	
1876	3	9	12	The locomotive branch was under the charge of the engineer for existing lines in 1876 and 1887, and was placed under separate control in 1878.	1882	23	27	50	The construction of tram- ways was commenced in 1879, and the professional staff employed in their con- struction and surveys in con- nection with them are in- cluded in this return.
1877	5	14	19		1883	36	41	77	
1878	6	11	17		1884	42	32	74	
1879	8	14	22		1885	59	47	106	
1880	19	16	35		1886	59	49	108	
1881	18	20	38						

3793. In 1876 there were three professional men and nine clerks, making a total of twelve? Yes.

3794. What do you mean by professional? One was the engineer for existing lines, another assistant engineer, and the third was, I think, a surveyor.

3795. And did the clerical branch consist of correspondence clerks? Yes.

3796. In 1886 the professionals were fifty-nine and the clerical forty-nine making a total of 108? Yes.

3797. Can you tell me the number of professional officers in any one district alone—take (say) the Sydney district? There are nine professionals exclusive of cadets.

3798. Inclusive of cadets and clerks what does the staff of the Sydney district number? Fifty-four.

3800. For how many miles? 140 miles of railway and 36 miles of tramway.

3800. As against 508 miles of railway in 1876 and a total staff of twelve? Yes.

3801. Can you give any reason for that great jump? No; the lines since then have been divided into separate districts and placed under separate staffs.

3802. How many districts are there? Four—that is two additional districts—as the northern line was always a separate district.

3803. What are the districts, the mileage, and the staff of each? The Sydney district has a mileage of 176, and a staff of fifty-four; the Bathurst district has a mileage of 564 and a staff of thirty-seven excluding the five or six recommended to be dispensed with; the southern district has a mileage of 700 and a staff of thirty-six.

3804. Are these figures exclusive of such hands as foremen of the workshops? No; they are included.

3805. The working hands themselves are not included? No; all on salary are included.

3806. What has been the total number of persons employed on the permanent way during each year from 1876 to 1886? You will find the figures in this return, which applies to railways only:—

Year.	No of Employees.	Remarks.
1876	710	Permanent-way only. } There were 725 persons in 1876 and 909 in 1877 employed in the Locomotive Branch, which was at that time under the charge of Engineer for Existing Lines. The Locomotive Branch was placed under separate management in 1878.
1877	1,056	
1878	1,545	
1879	1,461	
1880	1,808	
1881	2,470	
1882	2,853	
1883	2,787	
1884	3,057	
1885	3,695	
1886	3,643	

3807. In 1876 there were employed in the Existing Lines Department 710 men on 508 miles of railway? Yes.

3808.

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3808. What was the average number of men per mile? 1.4.
3809. In 1886 there were employed in the same department 3,643 on 1887 miles of railway; what is the average per mile? 1.93.
3810. What was the total number of hands, including men of every grade employed upon the railways in 1876? 2,443.
3811. In 1886 what was the total number of all grades? 10,882.
3812. In 1876 what was the average per mile? 4.81.
3813. In 1886 what was it? 5.76.
3814. That is to say an increase of 8,439 in the total number of men employed, and an increase of .95 man per mile? Yes.
3815. Turning to your list of officers, who is R. Blatchford? He is clerk to Inspector Lewton.
3816. What are his duties? He writes all correspondence between the inspectors and the sub-inspectors of permanent-way.
3817. Under what district engineer is he? Mr. Stephens.
3818. Has Mr. Stephens got an office and a staff? Yes.
3819. What staff has he? Five clerks.
3820. Do you think that Mr. Stephens has a sufficient number of clerks to do Inspector Lewton's correspondence without Mr. Lewton having a clerk to himself? I think this man is necessary, because the inspector is the greater part of his time away travelling in the district, and it is necessary that materials should be forwarded to him.
3821. Then is he more of a working man than a clerk? He does clerical duties.
3822. Presuming that you are right in this, do you then think that that large staff of clerks is required by Mr. Stephens? We have already shown that two juniors, Warne and Harris, are to be dispensed with.
3823. Do you consider that he wants the four who are left? Lewton is a thoroughly practical railway man, but he would not be well up in clerical matters.
3824. Do you think that the district engineer requires the three others? I do.
3825. Edgar Allen, what is he? He is put down as a clerk to Inspector Brown, but he does all the time-keeping of the yard and shops. He has as assistant, George Webb.
3826. Do you think he requires both? I think he does. There is one time-keeper and an assistant for 700 miles as compared with seven time-keepers in the Sydney district for 140 miles.
3827. Do you consider that it is necessary that there should be all those time-keepers in the Sydney district? I do not.
3828. How many would be required? My opinion is that three good men ought to be ample, considering that they have not to go upon the lines to take the time. It is simply clerical work. I have had to take the time of 600 men, and then to book it when I got to the office.
3829. In this case are the time-sheets sent to them, and is it merely a matter of clerical labour? Yes.
3830. How long would it take to take the time of 500 men? Where men are outside the yard their time comes in weekly, but where men are in the yard their time ought to be taken daily.
3831. We are talking of the weekly men? It would depend to a great extent upon the number of jobs they are working upon. If working upon one job there would be one letter right through; if working on more than one job, it would take a much longer time to enter.
3832. Are these men on two or three jobs during the day, as a rule? No, not as a rule. If a man was at work on a bridge he would be there all day, unless something urgent occurred to call him off.
3833. As a rule would they be at least one day on a job? Yes.
3834. Well, then, what is your honest opinion as to the number required? My honest opinion is that three ought to do the work, or at any rate they ought to make a try at it.
3835. Do you think that if there was a reduction in the number of time-keepers down to three in the Sydney yard, it would be necessary to have a time-keeper and an assistant time-keeper? I think it would.
3836. Referring to the number of clerks in the Sydney district, do you consider that it is excessive? I do.
3837. How many good honest working clerks would be necessary? There are nine clerks; I think they might dispense with four.
3838. That would be within one of what you did the whole business of the railways with up to the last year or two? Yes.
3839. Would you consider that five would be a liberal allowance? I think that five would be a liberal allowance. I have always thought that these districts were overmanned.
3840. As to Trigione and Dingavan? It has been recommended that the services of one should be dispensed with, and one do the work of both offices.
3841. The inspectors being absent, is it thought that one man can do their work? Yes.
3842. Inspectors Lewton, Brown, Franklin, and Rose, do they all belong to one district? Yes.
3843. And have they somewhat similar communications to make to their clerks? Yes.
3844. Do they all require stores to be sent to them? Yes.
3845. Are they all in one office, or has each man a separate office? With the exception of Lewton they are under one roof, but occupy separate rooms.
3846. If they were all in one good sized room, could not one or two clerks do the work for them? Bearing in mind that Allen is time-keeper they have only two. Allen is assisted by Webb; and Blatchford corresponds with all the inspectors, and receives the time from them.
3847. If all these inspectors were put into one room, would there not be a great lessening of clerical work? No doubt of it. I do not see that there is anything private in the work they have to do; it all relates to the same line, and there would be an advantage in each of them knowing all that went on. The clerks would probably be able to give them better help, and would be in a position to communicate information to the inspectors which they ought to have.
3848. If the system were changed so that all these inspectors were in one room, do you think we could reduce the clerical staff? I think you could then get rid of one more.
3849. Mr Coyle.] One clerk acting for three of them would be in possession of a knowledge of all the business? Yes.
3850. Mr. Waller.] What is Robert Spence? He is office boy.

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3851. With all these clerks is it necessary that there should be an office boy? He is in the clerical office and with the draftsmen as well.
3852. Could they not do their own business without a messenger? The distance between the offices and the workshops is about 200 yards, and probably it is better that a boy should be employed than that the time of officers who are better paid should be spent in running messages.
3853. What messages would be required? The district engineer might require certain information from the inspectors.
3854. Would it not be better to obtain that by telephone? They have no telephone.
3855. Would it not be better to have a speaking tube or a telephone to make such communications, so that a telephone might answer the purpose of this boy? Perhaps so.
3856. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would it not be possible to put the district engineers and inspectors under one roof? No; there is not sufficient accommodation.
3857. *Mr. Waller.*] As you appear to have had a great deal of experience on railways we should like to know whether you consider the large number of inspectors of stations and bridges in the different districts—timber and brickwork—whether it would not be feasible to bring a large number of bridges under the supervision of one officer, who would communicate with the proper authorities to do the necessary work? There is only one inspector on 700 miles, and there is a large number of wooden bridges on the length.
3858. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would not Luton be competent to inspect timber bridges? Perhaps he might, I have no doubt he would.
3859. Is there anything to prevent him? Not that I know of, he is a practical man in timber.
3860. Have you not a large number of inspectors who are railway men, and have a good knowledge of permanent way? Probably the whole of our inspectors are of that class.
3861. Then is it necessary to keep one man on the permanent way, and another alongside of him to look after the timber-work? Where a district is 700 miles long it necessitates a great deal of travelling.
3862. Have not the gangers a certain knowledge of timber-work? You could not depend upon them.
3863. In the case of a bridge where any accident is likely to happen, how often will an inspector see it in a year? He has a sub-inspector who visits one portion of his district while he visits another portion.
3864. How often do they see the bridges? They furnish a report quarterly.
3865. *Mr. Waller.*] How long are they away from home? They are home every week.
3866. How long would it take an inspector to go over 300 miles of line and examine the bridges? A great deal would depend upon the distance between the bridges.
3867. Does he travel by rail? Yes; but he could not always depend upon being dropped at the bridges. He would either have to use a trolley or go on a tricycle. I believe Luton is competent to inspect timber bridges, knowing as I do that he formerly did inspect them. Brown is a tradesman in carpentering, and a practical man in brickwork and masonry.
3868. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does he supervise everything with regard to station buildings, brick culverts, or masonry work; what knowledge has he of permanent way? None as compared with Luton; he could not lay a bit of road.
3869. How long has he been on the railway? Seven or eight years.
3870. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not be an advantage to get men who have a general knowledge of railway-work? They are difficult to obtain.
3871. Is not the system now calculated to prevent you from having men with general knowledge? Perhaps you are right, for the simple reason that there is an inspector for each class of work, as it debarb one man from knowing anything of the work of another.
3872. *Mr. Mills.*] Does it not necessitate a great deal more travelling? There are four men travelling as against two.
3873. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose Franklin and Rose were to be dispensed with, could the other two men take up their duties? I would not like to say definitely, but probably they could.
3874. Suppose one were left out would not three of them be sufficient to do the duty? Perhaps so.
3875. Have you ever imported any plate-layers? No.
3876. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you get a man who has sense enough to inspect everything in his length of line—the bridges as well as the road? I do not think you could get an all round man of the standing you require.
3877. *Mr. Coyle.*] How do you ascertain when an iron bridge becomes defective? That is found out by periodical examination.
3878. *Mr. Waller.*] By whom? By the inspector.
3879. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would not an engine-driver report if he found that his engine was jerky, would he not detect that there was something defective by the vibration in passing over the bridge? He might.
3880. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there an inspector of iron bridges? Rose, who is designated inspector of iron bridges, has charge of the workshops at Goulburn, and also of the whole of the signals. His duties are not specially confined to iron bridges.
3881. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any necessity for an inspector of iron bridges at all? That is a professional matter; I scarcely think I am competent to give an opinion upon it.
3882. Do you not think that the district engineers could inspect iron bridges? If they went through their districts periodically they could see what was required.
3883. Is not the deflection of iron beams tested periodically? I do not think so, but I do not know for certain.
3884. Some of them have been tested? The last that was tested was by the Royal Commission.
3885. What did you say Franklin was? An inspector of brickwork.
3886. Is there very much brickwork being done now? Not a great deal.
3887. Could not Franklin be dispensed with altogether? Perhaps three might do the work.
3888. Is not this nearly all comparatively new railway? Yes.
3889. *Mr. Waller.*] How many brickwork inspectors are there? One in the Sydney district, one in the Goulburn district, and two sub-inspectors in the west.
3890. *Mr. Coyle.*] William Taylor, what is he? Sub-inspector of station buildings.
3891. Does he do anything else? Station buildings, level crossings, gates and gate-houses.
3892. Do you think that that man is required? The inspector of station buildings goes through regularly.

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3893. Who is he? Brown. Taylor is sub-inspector for the buildings, and Giddy is sub-inspector for the bridges.

3894. Do you think the office of sub-inspector of station buildings can be dispensed with? It is not altogether the ordinary repairs that he has got to attend to, but any new work that is authorised to be carried out—anything outside of contract.

3895. Do you think that John Brown could not undertake that single-handed? I do not think he could give much time to it.

3896. Is there not always a leading hand on the job? Yes.

2897. Could you not trust him? In some cases you could, in others you could not.

3898. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there not a district engineer and an assistant engineer also to look over the works? They are in the district; I do not know if they have anything to do with the men out on the line.

3899. Do you not think that one inspector is enough for the repairs of different stations and such work as this, bearing in mind that none of it is urgent? Some is urgent, some is not.

3900. What class would be urgent? We have works of an urgent nature on the south-west, where the foundations of buildings have given way in consequence of the treacherous ground on which they were erected. You could shake hands through the walls. The only objection I see to it would be the length of district.

3901. Are there not foremen in whom you have sufficient confidence to allow of their being sent out to see to a job of that sort? Cannot the district engineer appoint such a man in any place where it may be necessary to have supervision in that way? We have that already; there is one man selected as a leading hand.

3902. Is he invariably a trustworthy man? Yes, and receives a little extra pay.

3903. *Mr. Mills.*] If you could not trust him he would not be fit for the position? No. Perhaps one of the two sub-inspectors might be able to go.

3904. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do you say Giddy is? He is sub-inspector of bridges.

3905. Suppose you take the buildings from Brown and let him stick to bridges? What would you do with them?

3906. Let them report whenever anything was required? Let one of these sub-inspectors be dispensed with, and let the bridges and stations be attended to between the two instead of three. In inspecting the bridges they would have to pass stations. I do not believe there are four inspectors in New South Wales superior to these men.

3907. Taking these inspectors of permanent way, do you consider they are all required? I do, in view of the safety of the public.

3908. And out of the total number of inspectors under Mr. Stephens, do you think he could dispense with more than one? I do not know whether he is of opinion that three would do the work.

3909. Prior to the appointment of the district engineers, what was the system of construction and maintenance on the lines of this colony? We had an engineer for existing lines.

3910. Prior to that appointment in what way were they managed? By the Engineer-in-Chief as head of the Construction, Existing Lines, and Locomotive Branch.

3911. Was he Engineer-in-Chief over the whole system? Yes.

3912. Who was immediately under him, in charge of existing lines? Mr. Mason.

3913. *Mr. Mills.*] Was Mr. Mason's title that of assistant engineer? Yes.

3914. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any officer in the Construction Branch corresponding to Mr. Mason, under Mr. Whitton? I do not think so.

3915. Did Mr. Whitton keep direct control in his own hands? Yes.

3916. Who were the other officers under Mr. Mason when Mr. Whitton was Engineer-in-Chief? Myself and two lads, and three or four inspectors.

3917. In what year was that system done away with? In 1876.

3918. At that time you had 508 miles of railway constructed, and the head office staff amounted to how many persons? Twelve, I think.

3919. How did the system work then under Mr. Whitton? There were never any complaints, the work was done quickly and well I believe.

3920. Did the general business of the department go on smoothly? Yes, as far as the work was concerned.

3921. What is Charles England? He is foreman in the carpenters' shop at Goulburn.

3922. And Benjamin Webber? He is foreman of the blacksmiths.

3923. Are both these men required? I think so; I think they are absolutely necessary.

3924. What do they want anybody over them for? It is necessary that there should be some competent man over them. The inspector is not only inspector of the whole district, but of all the work manufactured in the shops.

3925. You have an engineer, an assistant engineer, and all these other officers over the shops—why, therefore, do you need to have an inspector responsible? The district engineer is responsible. In Goulburn there is no resident engineer. The two assistant engineers are occupied in surveying. This foreman of carpenters acts during the absence of the inspector, and the same with regard to the foreman of blacksmiths, who acts in the absence of his inspector. Their inspectors are travelling round their districts once a week. Anything required for the district is attended to by them in the absence of the inspectors. Thus, for example, Brown writes down to England that certain material is required to be forwarded to a certain station for repairs, and England sends it of his own accord after he has got a requisition furnished him by the district engineer's office, which enables him to get the material from the stores.

3926. Cannot the inspector write direct to the district engineer and let him give the authority? Yes, but the foreman is required to see that the men perform their work. The inspector is nominally the head of that branch.

3927. Who instructs the foreman? The inspector; the foreman takes all his orders from the inspector.

3928. *Mr. Waller.*] Why should the foreman not take his orders from the engineer? The inspector takes his orders from the engineer.

3929. Why should not the inspector report that certain things are required at certain bridges, and the engineer then give the instructions?—

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3930. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it a pretty large shop? Yes, there are about 93 hands there, I think.
3931. What is Brown by trade himself? A carpenter.
3932. What is England? England is foreman carpenter.
3933. And Webber? Foreman blacksmith.
3934. *Mr. Waller.*] Do the foremen work? I do not think they do. I think their duty is to see that the men perform their work.
3935. Have you some knowledge of these workshops? Yes.
3936. Do you think there is a lot of work done there that could be contracted for in Sydney and supplied up there, so as to reduce the number of hands? No, I could not recommend that. The cost of conveyance between Sydney and Goulburn would make it dearer.
3937. What about making spikes? They can make them as cheaply at Goulburn as we can here.
3938. *Mr. Mills.*] You must carry the material up for them? There are a great number of things that come under different classes and at different rates. We can buy local timber at reduced prices, and we can get lime and various things locally for less money than it would cost to take them from Sydney. You must have blacksmiths on the railway.
3939. How many blacksmiths are there? I think only five and a foreman, four fitters.
3940. How many boiler-makers? Only one, and one turner, two tinsmiths, one foreman plumber and three plumbers.
3941. What real work is there for this large staff of men in the Goulburn workshops? I consider that we want every man for a district of 700 miles.
3942. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is that immediately in charge of the district engineer? Yes.
3943. Is the district engineer possessed of special knowledge of these trades? I cannot say, but I rather think he has.
3944. Are the other district engineers possessed of sufficient knowledge to overlook workshops? That I could not say. Mr. Bewick I know has had the sole management of the northern line since it was opened.
3945. Assuming that the district engineer has no special knowledge, who then takes charge of the shops? The inspector.
3946. Is the inspector an experienced man? As a rule he is.
3947. Who employs the men and discharges them in these shops? At the present time the approval for the employment of men has to be obtained from the Commissioner. Prior to that they had authority to put men on when they were required, and to submit the papers to Mr. Cowdery. For some time now they cannot put men on without approval from this office, and we obtain the approval from the Commissioner.
3948. *Mr. Waller.*] Bearing in mind that you have to carry iron up to Goulburn, would it not be better to get iron-work done in Sydney? They have quite as much to do in Sydney as they can contend with. You would have to increase the quantity of machinery.
3949. *Mr. Coyle.*] You could bring the machinery from Goulburn? Then there would be the delay in sending the material to Goulburn.
3950. But it would do away with supervision? The experiment was tried and found to be objectionable. I think the workshops are the best thing in the district.
3951. *Mr. Waller.*] I see from this telegram from the district engineer at Bathurst that there are fifty-one men employed in the yard there, and forty-two upon the coal stage—what are they all doing? As a matter of fact there are only forty-two in the workshops at Bathurst. They were building a coal stage, but I am not certain whether it is completed or not.
3952. What is Deputron? He occupies a position similar to the leading clerks in the other districts.
3953. What is the Bathurst staff? Forty-five.
3954. Does that include resident engineer, assistant engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, clerks, time-keepers, cadets, inspectors, sub-inspectors, foremen, and office boy? Yes.
3955. How many clerks has this gentleman got? Four.
3956. And how many do you think he has employment for; do you think he requires more than three? I think four are necessary in the southern district, and I would therefore leave him four.
3957. There are two time-keepers; are they both necessary? Yes.
3958. How many inspectors' clerks could be got rid of without injuring the efficiency of the service? I do not see what Read is required for.
3959. Are all these men in the one office under one roof? When I was at Bathurst last the inspector's office was in the engineer's office, but Mr. Mayo was at the workshops.
3960. Seven office boys to the different sub-inspectors, what are they required for? They have been dispensed with.
3961. In the northern district there is the head clerk and clerks to Inspector Duffy. There is the district engineer's staff and a messenger. How many of these do you consider necessary? Mr. Bewick has one resident engineer, one draftsman, and a cadet. He has one clerk and two junior clerks in his office; he cannot do with less. Matthews is clerk to the inspector of permanent way. There are three inspectors, James Duffy, Peter Morrison, and James Welsby. He cannot do without them. It is a very poorly manned district. Nobody could man a district with a less number than Mr. Bewick has done.
3962. What about the office boy? If he is there, you may depend upon it Mr. Bewick considers him necessary, or he would not be there. Mr. Bewick will not have a man more about him than what is absolutely necessary.
3963. Would a telephone do instead? I do not know the situation of the workshops and his office.
3964. How many miles of line has he got? 484 exclusive of sidings, and including himself and office boy he has got a staff of twenty-three.

Mr. Alfred Leggatt was further examined:—

3965. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the cost of preparing one of these station plans for a building like Lithgow, to cost, say, £2,000; how long would it take to prepare complete working drawings of that? Five or six weeks perhaps. After the drawing is prepared we have to take up the specifications and take out all the quantities.

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3966. How many officers would you have engaged upon it? A man drawing the plan and Mr. Josling. The only thing I would have to do would be to examine the specifications and check them.
3967. What would be the cost of the preparation of this drawing? £15, and Mr. Josling's time for three or four days.
3968. Have you a number of smaller stations similar to Lithgow? Yes, at present young Stoddart is doing Lithgow.
3969. Assuming you had a system of standard drawings with quantities taken out on each one, and you had another station to build similar to Lithgow, what would be the expense of that, or would any expense be incurred at all? You would have to revise the specifications to suit the place, there is sure to be some difference in the foundation. It might cost half the money.
3970. These standard drawings are simply above formation level? It would cost about half the money, I think, if you had standard drawings to prepare the plans and specifications ready for tender from lithographed plans.
3971. What would you have to do? Take out the foundations and extra quantities, alter the specifications, and they would have to be printed. The contract plans would have to be coloured, to indicate what the material is.
3972. Why could you not write it down, "this is brick," and so on? You cannot see it so well as when it is coloured.
3973. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the cheapest class of buildings you put up? At a value of about £300 say.
3974. Do you call for tenders for that? Yes.
3975. Do you draw an original plan for that? Yes, if we have not a plan suitable.
3976. How long would it take to draw it? A week.
3977. What would be the value of that plan when it was finished? £8 or £9.
3978. Do you get many plans to draw running from £300 to £2,000? Yes.
3979. Is that a fair average of the different amounts? Yes.
3980. Suppose you put up twenty buildings in the course of a year, would a fair proportion average what you have said? Yes.

FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. Y. MILLS, | Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. D. H. Armstrong was examined:

- Mr. D. H.
Armstrong.
7 Jan., 1887.
3981. *Mr. Waller.*] What system is in vogue for proving the delivery of papers from one office to another, or one officer to another. What is there beyond the mere statement of delivery on one side and denial of receipt on the other? I do not know that there is any system except that they have to trust to our books as correct.
3982. Suppose you are a correct clerk and I am a very incorrect clerk, would you like to be held responsible for my statement that I had given documents to you that you had not received? No.
3983. Under this system is not that the case? It is.
3984. Have you any views of your own by which you could get over that difficulty? I think it would be impossible in dealing with large correspondence to obtain a receipt for every paper. If you sent papers, as we do, to Bathurst, Goulburn, and Newcastle, and to numerous other places, I think it would be impossible to obtain receipts.
3985. I am now referring to the distribution of papers in the city? I send them away enveloped, by the messenger. He places those which are for the district engineer, Sydney, in a box for the reception of correspondence at Redfern; those for Bathurst in another box, and so on with all the correspondence to the different stations.
3986. That is the same as posting? Yes. I think it would be impossible to obtain receipts for all the different papers.
3987. Do you think there is a looseness in the system you describe. Do you say you put valuable documents which you send to the district engineer, at Bathurst, into an envelope, and that you have no check to show whether you really have put the papers in or not. He says he did not receive them, you say you sent them. Do you not think if when you sent certain documents to Bathurst, say documents numbered one to fifty, you were to call one of your officers to check the papers off, and then initial the record register, that that would be a check? That would only be an additional check in this office, it would not be a receipt for the papers. But I think it would be a good thing.
3988. Would it not show that you have sent the papers and checked them off? That could be done.
3989. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there any note taken of papers which have been posted? They are treated the same as other papers, except that they are posted instead of being sent by a messenger.
3990. Has the messenger any box in which to post them? No.
3991. *Mr. Waller.*] If a messenger says he never received an envelope from you for the district engineer at Bathurst, what would you do? We could only point to our books, in which the papers are written off as having gone to Bathurst.
3992. Do you not think it would be a good thing for your messenger to have a book, and write in that book the date and the number of envelopes given to him to post or deliver at the Railway or any particular office. You then to inspect the book and sign it, whereupon your responsibility would cease? Yes.
3993. Would it not be advantage that there should be some proof of the delivery of valuable papers from the messenger to the person to whom they are addressed? Yes.
3994. Have you any system by which you can prove the sending from this office of papers, and the delivery of them to the officer who has to receive them? No other than the word of the messenger.
3995. Do you think it would be well to adopt a system whereby you could actually ensure proof of delivery? I have no doubt it would.
3996. Do you think there would be any serious obstacle to the messenger having a book in which he would enter the number of the papers he was to deliver, or in case of an envelope containing several papers he would receive a receipt for that envelope? I see no objection.

3997.

3997. Would it involve any difficulty? No.

3998. Would it give greater facility in tracing lost papers? It would be a certainty as to their delivery.

Mr. D. H.
Armstrong.

7 Jan., 1887.

Mr. J. P. Finegan was examined:—

3999. *Mr. Waller.*] What are your duties? I have to examine all wages and accounts in the different branches of the department, except that of the Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. J. P.
Finegan.

7 Jan., 1887.

4000. Where do the Engineer-in-Chief's accounts go? To the accountant.

4001. Do you mean all the Engineer's accounts, those of draftsmen, surveyors, &c.? They all go direct to the accountant.

4002. Do you know why the Engineer-in-Chief's accounts do not go through you? No.

4003. Is there any particular authority for it? No. I may mention this branch was established in 1878.

4004. *Mr. Coyle.*] By what authority was it established? By the authority of the Commissioner. Prior to that, Mr. Whitton had charge of the locomotive and permanent way engineering works altogether. He consequently checked his own wages accounts, and made out his own appropriations irrespective of the Commissioner. When Mr. Mason took charge, he did the same. The Commissioner had no independent check over the expenditure of moneys by the engineers or by the Traffic Manager. In 1878, he decided that he would have an independent check on all works carried out, so as to see that they had proper authority for charging the expenditure to the various votes, and that the appointments and classification of men was made according to the regulations.

4005. *Mr. Waller.*] How could that exclude the Engineer-in-Chief's Department? I do not say it excluded it, but their accounts were never forwarded here.

4006. *Mr. Coyle.*] Suppose any of the other branches of the department declined to send their accounts to you? The Commissioner gave instructions to the branches to forward their wages sheets and vouchers, and also wrote a minute to the effect that no payment was to be made unless it bore evidence of having passed through the Examiner's Branch.

4007. Were these same instructions issued in reference to the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch? I do not know whether the Commissioner's minute ever went to the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch.

4008. Did the minute cover all? It was, I believe intended to cover all.

4009. *Mr. Waller.*] Did that refer to all wages of every description? The wages of all branches under the Commissioner.

4010. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was this minute forwarded to the different branches under the Commissioner? It must have been.

4011. Was it not forwarded to the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief? I am not aware.

4012. Have you a copy of this minute, or could you get one for the Commission? I will endeavour to get you a copy of it.

4013. *Mr. Waller.*] From your experience, do you think it would be advisable that all accounts for expenditure should pass through the Examiner's Branch; I am not speaking of you personally? My opinion is that if there is an examining branch, everything which the Commissioner has to sign should pass through it.

4014. To be effective there should be no exceptions? No.

4015. Do you think that the office of Examiner is necessary? Yes.

4016. Do you think that there is any necessity for the very large amount of recopying and checking off accounts that takes place through the different branches, prior to the account coming to the Examiner? Yes.

4017. Why? No matter what check the head of each department may have, when the papers come to us they are checked again.

4018. You do not understand me. Before the accounts come to you there is an immense amount of recopying of vouchers and statements made by different departments with signatures attached to them. Is that all of no value when they come to this office, that is to say, do you think that all this prior examining and copying is unnecessary waste of time? I think that any responsible head of a branch or department, before he certifies to his voucher, should endeavour to satisfy himself that the voucher he sends is correct.

4019. Do you think it is possible without detriment to the conduct of the business that an inspector should make out the original pay-sheet from the time-book supplied by the gangers? I do not think it is advisable that an inspector should do it.

4020. Do you think it ought to be made out as it is now by a clerk in the engineer's office? Yes.

4021. Why? Because he possesses more intelligence in dealing with papers.

4022. To ensure its being correctly made out as to the computations, additions, extensions, &c.? Yes.

4023. Do you find that the papers which come down to you are correct? There are errors every fortnight.

4024. Do they cause you a large amount of additional work as an examiner? Necessarily so, because I immediately advise the heads of branches of errors in their sheets with a view to reprimanding the officer.

4025. What class of errors are they? Errors in additions or computations.

4026. If the inspectors are not sufficiently educated to make out the sheets correctly, that excuse cannot hold good for errors where there is an officer told off for the purpose? Undoubtedly not.

4027. What remedy would you suggest for these continual mistakes in the pay-sheets? I would fine those that prepared them.

4028. If that is not sufficient then what? I would dismiss them.

4029. What is the pay? Generally their salaries range up from £50 to £150.

4030. *Mr. Mills.*] What pay do the inspectors get? The sub-inspectors get from £200 to £280, and the inspectors from £290 to £400.

4031. *Mr. Waller.*] Does it not seem a rather strange thing that men who get such good salaries as inspectors get should be incompetent to prepare these sheets? Their work is not of a clerical nature, it is inspection, and they are continually on the line.

4032. *Mr. Mills.*] But they do no work themselves, it is all inspection? Yes.

4033. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there any other errors in your sheets besides clerical that give you trouble? Yes, we have to take exception to payments on account of unauthorised works.

4034. How do they come about? Very often it may be that papers are delayed in transmission, and that the authority has not been received in time, or it may be that the works have not been authorised. It may be that the Commissioner is trying to find out the necessity for works that have already been commenced.

4035.

- Mr. J. P. Finegan. 7 Jan., 1887.
4035. Do you think that it would be an advantage that no work should be permitted to be undertaken without authority, unless works of an urgent character? Those are the Commissioner's instructions.
4036. Why are those instructions deviated from? I do not know.
4037. Are those instructions constantly deviated from? Not so much latterly, since the Commissioner's attention has been frequently called to it.
4038. But were they before? Yes.
4039. How long is it since the Commissioner's attention has been frequently called to it? Since the branch has been started.
4040. Do you get cases still coming to you? Yes, but they are not so numerous.
4041. How many cases would you get in a month? They vary, sometimes two or three and sometimes as many as twenty, but after the papers have been submitted to the Commissioner we find that authority has been given, or that the expenditures are such that the Commissioner approves of them.
4042. Do they amount to anything serious? You cannot tell, because the jobs are continuous.
4043. Then they may amount to large sums? Yes.
4044. What sort of work are they? They would include additions to stations.
4045. *Mr. Coyle.*] From whom would come the application for an addition? From the Traffic Manager.
4046. To whom? Originally the Engineer for Existing Lines.
4047. What would he do? After consulting with the Traffic Manager he would probably accede to his desire in putting up the alterations or additions.
4048. Would he not ask for authority to do that? Cases have occurred in which he has not done so, and the Commissioner minuted within the last twelve months that the authority must be asked for from him, and he would direct the Engineer for Existing Lines whether the work should or should not be done.
4049. In asking the authority what is it for? To erect works required by the Traffic Manager; he gives an estimate of the cost, and the reason why they are required.
4050. Then what does the Commissioner do? He satisfies himself that the work is necessary, and that the cost will not be exceeded, and he approves of it.
4051. Before his approval are the works commenced? That I could not say in all cases.
4052. Are they sometimes? Sometimes they are, or they have been, I cannot say as to latterly.
4053. In a case where works are not commenced until approval is given, what does the Engineer for Existing Lines do? He gives instructions for the work to be done.
4054. To whom? To the district engineer.
4055. Does the district engineer carry out the work? He is supposed to do so.
4056. Is he aware of the amount of money allowed by the Commissioner for this work? Yes; he would see it on the paper.
4057. Is he instructed to confine himself to that amount? I should think so. The instructions frequently are that the amount is not to be exceeded.
4058. Does the district engineer confine himself to that amount? Yes, in most cases.
4059. In the event of his not doing so, what then? I draw the attention of the Commissioner to it, and he directs inquiry to be made. It may be found that owing to bad foundations or something else he was obliged to exceed the estimated cost.
4060. Would it not be the proper course in cases where the estimated cost is likely to be exceeded to apply for proper authority? Yes; minutes from the Commissioner are numerous directing that his authority should be obtained, and I am under the impression that excepting works of a very urgent nature there are no works being carried on where his authority has not been first obtained. When the Traffic Manager wants anything done he immediately reports the matter to the Commissioner.
4061. During the last six months has any case occurred except that of urgency? I do not believe there has.
4062. During the last twelve months has there? There have been very few out of the total number of jobs.
4063. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know the amount which the Engineer for Existing Lines is permitted to spend without authorisation? £1,000 per month, and not more than £50 on any particular job.
4064. For what sort of works are these? Works of an urgent nature.
4065. What would you call urgent works? Anything which affects the safety of the travelling public.
4066. Would you call increasing station accommodation urgent? Yes, very often it would be. In the opening of a new station where it is found that the requirements of the public have not been met, such a work might be urgent.
4067. What do you mean by a new station? A station where before very long the increased traffic has grown up and the Traffic Manager finds additional accommodation necessary. It would be a matter between the Engineer for Existing Lines and the Traffic Manager.
4068. *Mr. Mills.*] To what extent does the Engineer exercise his power in regard to the expenditure of £1,000 per month before authorisation? According to the last returns he spent £318 in a fortnight. I send these lists up to the Commissioner and he goes through them. If papers had to be submitted in every case the loss of time would be considerable.
4069. *Mr. Waller.*] If that return came in certified to him there should be no more difficulty? But there are works chargeable to construction, capital, and revenue which would not be included. I should not query such small things as are to be found in this list.
4070. What do you find fault with? I raise queries in the case of larger jobs.
4071. Do works of some magnitude as regards expense appear on the pay-sheets coming to you upon which authority has not been given before they have been undertaken? Yes, they come to me before I receive the information of the authority.
4072. Is that conformable with the instructions of the Commissioner or against them? He has written minute after minute against it.
4073. Do you know anything about the forms which are made out for the payment of surveyors, architects, and draftsmen in the different branches? Yes.
4074. By whom are they made out in the first instance? In Mr. Cowdery's office by his clerks.
4075. Who makes out the pay-sheets of the architect's office? Mr. Cowdery's clerks.
4076. From what information? From the knowledge of the men who are in the office.
4077. How does he know that the men are there? If they were absent he would be aware of it.

4078. How many copies do you require of the salary sheets? Only one and the original.
 4079. Must both necessarily be on thick paper or would a press copy be sufficient? A press copy; in fact press copies are supplied from some of the offices now.
 4080. Is it a saving of labour? Yes.
 4081. From your knowledge of accounts and the vast amount of time that is lost over them would it be better that all accounts should be paid monthly instead of fortnightly? Undoubtedly.
 4082. Would it be a simplification of work and a saving of time? Yes.
 4083. And perhaps your experience would show that the large sum of money that would remain to the credit of the Government at the end of the month instead of the fortnight would represent a considerable saving in the way of interest in the course of a year? There is no doubt about it; it would in fact be a great retrenchment.

Mr.
J. P. Finegan.
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Mr. Charles Edward Hogg examined:—

4084. *Mr. Mills.*] What are you? I am a railway surveyor. I have been one for nearly ten years.
 4085. Where did you acquire a knowledge of your profession? In Victoria, under Mr. Higginbotham.
 4086. Have you been employed on trial surveys? Trial and permanent surveys.
 4087. What is the system of surveying for lines? You mean from the time we received instructions until the work was complete?
 4088. Yes? I received instructions to survey a line from one point to another. If it was a trial survey I would go up and examine the country, and make my report to the Engineer-in-Chief. That report I never saw again.
 4089. Then would you make your surveys? Yes; I would come down and get my camp if I was to carry out the survey.
 4090. Have you ever been examined or had any personal interviews with the Engineer-in-Chief with regard to the surveys you have made? I have never spoken to the Engineer-in-Chief on the subject.
 4091. Would you be sent out to stake out the lines? Not necessarily, but probably I should be sent back.
 4092. Have you been sent back? Yes. A surveyor making a report, if he were a senior man, as I am, would probably be called upon to do the work, with perhaps others under him.
 4093. *Mr. Waller.*] If you had been examined personally could you have given any information that would have been valuable with regard to your report? Yes.
 4094. *Mr. Mills.*] When you staked out what you considered the best line, have you found that it has been altered? Yes, in this way. The section on being sent to Sydney has been graded in such a way as to make the line in some cases, you might say, practically useless.
 4095. *Mr. Coyle.*] When you made your reconnaissance survey do you take any measurements? No, aneroid levels.
 4096. Did you report to the head office the result of your examination? Yes.
 4097. In the event of its being decided to go on with the permanent survey, would you receive instructions to go on with it? Yes.
 4098. Then would you take your camp and equipment on to the ground and proceed to work? Yes.
 4099. What general instructions would you get with regard to setting off the lines? There are no standard instructions in the Department.
 4100. Before the permanent survey was decided upon was there any officer of standing, like the Engineer-in-Chief or Inspecting Engineer, who would go over the line and examine it? Not in all cases. I think in most cases Mr. Palmer went over the trial surveys.
 4101. Was Mr. Palmer's examination an entirely engineering examination, or was it more with reference to the setting out of the line itself? He would not go with a view to finding a better line or suggesting deviations; he would go with a view to suggesting local alterations, or alterations of a minor character.
 4102. Are you aware if in any case one of the superior officers of the Construction Department, such as the Superintending Engineer or the Engineer-in-Chief, examined a line with a view of determining if the best route available had been selected? I have never seen anyone but Mr. Palmer.
 4103. Has Mr. Palmer been engaged upon construction in this country. Never since I have been here. I think never, but of that I cannot speak positively.
 4104. What position did Mr. Palmer hold before that? He was just in my position before he was promoted to be Engineer in Charge of Surveys.
 4105. Has he ever been on construction? He was in Ireland, I think, for some time, but not in this Colony.
 4106. What position did Mr. Palmer obtain when he came to this Colony? He received the appointment of railway trial surveyor. The term is a bad one, because his branch includes permanent surveys as well as trial surveys. It really does all the railway field-engineering.
 4107. Has the Superintending Engineer or the Engineer-in-Chief ever examined the lines before calling for tenders. None of my lines.
 4108. Are you aware that they have examined lines in other cases? I am satisfied that they have not.
 4109. Then in setting out a line of railway what assistance do you get from the head office? None.
 4110. In fixing curves are you limited in radius? There is a limit given.
 4111. What is the limit? In exceptional cases we make 8 chains the minimum.
 4112. On the main lines? No, 12 chains has been the maximum curve.
 4113. Are you limited to any grade? To one in forty, but in exceptional cases one in thirty-three. Have not lines with gradients only one in thirty been constructed? On the Glen Innes line to Grafton the line was for a distance of 3 or 4 miles laid out in a grade of one in thirty, and curves of 8 chains radius.
 4114. In pegging out the line upon the ground, did you plot any sections in the camp? Yes, trial sections, in all cases.
 4115. Any sections of the working surveys? The first survey.
 4116. Do you make for your own guidance a preliminary survey slightly in advance of the working section? Yes.
 4117. After determining the route, staking out the permanent line, and taking the levels of it, do you complete a section in the camp? No.

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4118.

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4118. What do you do with your level book? The books are sent down as every five or ten miles are permanently staked. They are sent to the head office and plotted in Sydney.
4119. Do I understand you to say that you do not plot any section yourself? No permanent section.
4120. Has the person who puts the grade upon the section any knowledge of the conditions existing on the ground? In my own case, he has never seen the place.
4121. Who puts the gradient lines on? Mr. Palmer. As a rule, Mr. Palmer has a general idea of the country, and he is very quick at grasping it; he may have been over the line only once.
4122. Do you note the width of water openings required? Yes.
4123. Do you estimate it as you go along? Yes.
4124. Do you make any survey of the catchment or drainage area? I do, but we are not encouraged to do it.
4125. Is there any specific instruction given as to measuring the discharge of streams, or their drainage area? No.
4126. Do you estimate the width of water opening simply by rule of thumb? Yes.
4127. Is there any officer appointed by the department whose duty it is to fix the width of waterways? None whatever. The constructive engineers, as the works are in progress, have the right to alter them as they think fit. If any heavy rains come they can see the discharge of water.
4128. After the level-book leaves you, have you anything more to do with the section? Whenever our work terminates we might come into the office to work it up, but we might be sent to the other end of the colony on some other work.
4129. In carrying out the survey of railways in what way do you connect with the existing land survey on the ground? We stake it. We have parish plans put together.
4130. Are they lithographed maps? Yes, we have them to assist us in finding the corner pegs.
4131. What information is given on them in the way of distances and bearings? We mark on the parish plans the approximate position of the line.
4132. Do you sketch it on? Yes. We then send it to Sydney, where the measurements of the various blocks are put on; that is, the length of the boundaries and the bearings.
4133. What are these bearings from? They are purely local magnetic bearings.
4134. Determined locally? Determined locally.
4135. Each man by his own instrument? Yes.
4136. What class of instruments do you use? Five-inch transit theodolite, or six-inch.
4137. In the Survey Department what class of instruments do they use? I think the same. I am speaking now of modern surveys. I do not think we find much trouble with them, but we connect with surveys old or new.
4138. What variation do you find between the needles of two theodolites, which have been in use for about three years? Two or three degrees.
4139. Do I understand that in a line of railway passing over a considerable distance you will find different magnetic meridians in use in the land survey—that is, that the land surveys will have been carried out upon different magnetic meridians? Entirely different.
4140. According as the work has been done by different surveyors? Yes.
4141. And are the bearings you receive on the survey plans magnetic bearings determined by the surveyors who carried out the work? Quite so.
4142. In going over country that is not fenced, how do you pick up the corner-pegs of sections. The difficulty is sometimes tremendous.
4143. Have you ever found any instance where for a mile or a mile and a half you could not find any mark on the ground? Frequently.
4144. For a greater distance than that? Yes, much more. I know cases of this kind where the blocks shown on the parish plans had never been surveyed. There is not a mark on the ground, there is not a marked tree or peg, and the people have told me that the land has never been surveyed, people who have been there for a long time.
4145. But has the land been sold? Yes.
4146. What distance might you go without finding a marked tree or peg? Sometimes two or three miles.
4147. Does it often occur that your surveyed line will not coincide with the land survey as laid down upon your plan, it may be entirely protraction? They might be out several chains.
4148. Are you in a position to say from your experience that in many instances the line is actually out of the position shown on the plans by two or three chains? No, I do not think it has ever been proved.
4149. What is your opinion of it? My opinion is that it is impossible it can be right.
4150. Is it the inevitable result of the present system of surveying that the line may in such cases be out of the position shown on the plan by two or three chains? Yes.
4151. Would it follow in such cases as we are speaking that the piece of land conveyed to the Crown would not be the piece of land containing the railway? No doubt.
4152. And, as a matter of fact, would the railway be running on private property? Yes, if the outside survey was done over again to prove it.
4153. Could you suggest any remedy for this condition of things? I have often thought of a remedy, but it would entail a great deal of work. Where we can find a tree marked properly having the bearings and lines right through, if we resurveyed portions adjoining the line and repegged them entirely, then we could get them correct, but there would be no guarantee that our resurvey would coincide with the original survey.
4154. Have you had any experience in the higher branches of surveying? I have done triangulation when I was in the navy, but never in Australia.
4155. Do you not consider that before any reliable system of survey can be established, it will be absolutely necessary to adopt a uniform meridian? Yes.
4156. And that it is impossible to carry on any system of survey on a scientific basis without a uniform meridian extending over a certain circuit? It is perfectly impossible.
4157. *Mr Waller.*] Who decides on the best line after the trial survey has been made? The Engineer-in-Chief.
4158. Upon what advice is he able to decide that? By the written reports of the surveyors.
4159. Has he any personal interview with them? Never.

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4160. Who decides upon the ability of the surveyor to go out and select a line? I suppose Mr. Palmer, or the Engineer-in-Chief.
4161. Are surveyors chosen for a locality of which they have some knowledge? Never.
4162. Are they sent to a locality without any previous knowledge of it? Yes.
4163. How do they acquire a knowledge of the locality? Some never do it. A man may be taken from New England to-day and sent down to Hay to-morrow. He is rarely left in his own district except by accident.
4164. *Mr. Coyle.*] What means do they take to discover the best route? If a man works hard he examines it in every direction. The trouble with us is that we have never been given proper time.
4165. In receiving your instructions to ascertain the best route for a line between Glen Innes and Inverell, have you a full description as to the route you should select, or are your positions fixed in any way? I suppose you may say we have full discretion.
4166. *Mr. Waller.*] Did it ever occur within your experience that after a line had been surveyed and approved a surveyor was subsequently sent up who got authority to run another and an entirely different line? Yes.
4167. Could you give us an example of such? Yes, I have done it myself.
4168. *Mr. Coyle.*] To what case do you refer? To the permanent staking of a line from Glen Innes to Inverell.
4169. Who staked it? It was trial staked by Mr. Francis.
4170. Did anyone go over it? I should fancy Mr. Palmer never saw it.
4171. Was the line permanently staked? No, trial staked and sectioned. The money was voted on the Estimates for that line. I had just concluded a line from Uralla to Inverell, and I got verbal instructions from Mr. Palmer to proceed and permanently stake the line voted from Glen Innes to Inverell.
4172. What was the character of this line? It contained a great many tunnels and exceptionally sharp curves and steep gradients, one of one in thirty, and the works were very heavy.
4173. *Mr. Waller.*] What did you do? I said I was satisfied that there was a much better route to be got if we went by the township of Wellingrove. Mr. Palmer said, "Very well, go through where you will get the best line, and telegraph to me the result." I rode over it in one day, 45 miles. I telegraphed at once that from what I had seen of this line it was infinitely superior, and should be staked and substituted for the one decided upon. I then received instructions to make a trial survey of this second route. I had an assistant with me, and I made two or three trial surveys in fragments at the pinches, and I satisfied myself that at all the crucial points the line was thoroughly practical and very superior to that which I had been sent in the first instance to stake out. I began and made a short trial survey of 15 miles. Mr. Palmer then went to England, and Mr. Deane was left in charge. The practice is to cross-section the line thoroughly and send it up for the curves to be put on by Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer puts on the curves and straights, but as Mr. Palmer was not here I put on the curves and straights.
4174. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is the length of the cross sections? It varies with the steepness of the ground.
4175. Do you ever run gradient lines with an inclination on the vertical arc of the instrument? Yes, we do.
4176. Then what is the use of these cross sections? I think the surveyors are not trusted sufficiently to put on their own curves and straights.
4177. Does it not seem to you an absurd system, that of sending in cross sections, and going to the great expense of taking them, to enable a man in an office to put them on? It is a frightful waste of time.
4178. Are you aware whether in any other civilised country it is adopted? I never heard of it: it is a frightful waste of money.
4179. *Mr. Waller.*] What difference would it make in the cost of surveying a line of say 45 miles? It would double it.
4180. Would it make it more accurate? It would not affect the accuracy of the survey, but it is supposed to be done to put the Engineer-in-Chief in possession of all the information which a man in the field possesses.
4181. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you not consider it would be a great saving of public money if, instead of going to the expense of supplying all this information to the Engineer-in-Chief, the Engineer-in-Chief visited the ground himself? Unquestionably.
4182. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to the line which you have described, and which was set aside by that you yourself discovered, was any action taken by the Engineer-in-Chief with regard to the very improper route selected in the first instance? None: I do not suppose he ever knew of it. I do not suppose he knows now that two surveys were ever made between Glen Innes and Inverell. I am not sure, but I should think, from my knowledge and experience of him, that he does not know even now.
4183. What was the cost of the first survey? It took about 18 months.
4184. And as to the second survey which you made? The trial and permanent surveys of the line which I picked out were done in ten months.
4185. What would be the cost of the surveys on the first line? £3000 or £4000.
4186. Have you known of any other cases of that kind? I have never known such an extraordinary case as that.
4187. Have you known cases where surveys have been made and adopted when, had a little more care been taken, and time for the examination of the country given, better lines could be found than those adopted? Yes. You do not refer necessarily to lines constructed, but lines that have been permanently staked and intended to be constructed?
4188. I am not limiting you as to that? Yes, most certainly. I can give you an instance. The plan has been approved and passed of the Glen Innes to Grafton Railway. The line has not been constructed, but so far as the Department knows it is to be constructed. If proper time had been taken, or even if the surveyors who recommended alternative lines had been listened to, £30,000 or £40,000 which have been spent on that survey would never have been spent.
4189. Does the want of interest shown by the Engineer-in-Chief in work as done by the surveyors create in the staff a want of heart in their work? Yes; there is no heart in it.
4190. Is it likely to make surveyors a little careless? It is most disastrous in its results.
4191. *Mr. Coyle.*] They do not receive proper recognition of any care and pains they take in selecting a route? Not the slightest.

- Mr. C. E. Hogg.
7 Jan., 1887.
4192. Is the rapidity with which they get over the work the first consideration? That, and the way they print. I can conscientiously say that in my department no man ever received a word of praise.
4193. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to the lines already surveyed but not authorized could the expense have been lessened, and if so to a material degree, if the surveyors themselves had laid out the curves and gradients? To a very material degree.
4194. Are they competent to do it? Thoroughly.
4195. If the line after it had been surveyed had been visited by the Engineer-in-Chief, or the Inspecting engineer, would objectionable grades where possible be avoided? Quite so; if they took the trouble to go into the question.
4196. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has it been the practice to survey lines and let the contracts, the lines being frequently in an advanced stage of construction before any superior officer of the department visited them? Certainly; except Mr. Palmer and the district engineer, who would have charge of the work. I have been ten years in laying out railway work, and I never met the Engineer-in-Chief yet.
4197. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you had anything to do with cadets? I have had them sent to me, but I refused to take them.
4198. What is your opinion of the system? They are independent, they are cheeky; they do not pay for their indentures; I will not take them, and I have refused to do so for the last five or six years. Here they get 7s. or 8s. a day to learn their business.
4199. Will the system give rise to a class of men of no ability? Some of the cadets who have developed into surveyors are very good, but they would have developed under any circumstances.
4200. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know the system of sending in statements of account; in your opinion ought the surveyors to be able to send in accurate accounts? I think they could.
4201. Do you think it is necessary that these accounts should all go through a separate system of book-keeping in the Construction Branch before they go to the accountant? I am not able to say.

Mr. W. H. Quodling was further examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Quodling.
7 Jan., 1887.
4202. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many district engineers have you? Ten; we had eleven; but one, Mr. Small, has resigned, and we did not replace him.
4203. On the northern railway extension from Tenterfield to the Queensland border, roughly speaking a distance of 11 miles, how many officers have you? Two; Mr. Wright, and Mr. Owen, his assistant. Mr. Wright is the district engineer. He has six inspectors and five chainmen.
4204. Are the works exceedingly heavy on that section? I think the cost runs up to £14,000 a mile. The reason for having two engineers in that length is that we have just completed a heavy contract adjoining it, and have not yet completed the final certificate. There were two assistants under Mr. Wright; one was dispensed with some time ago.
4205. When the final accounts are settled will you require the same staff on this 10 or 11 miles? I dare say that Mr. Wright will be able to manage the whole of the work.
4206. In that case? The assistant might be dispensed with, and a couple of chainmen but not the inspectors. We always dispense with the inspectors also, as soon as the work is finished.
4207. In the Homebush junction railway, I see that you have 7 miles under Mr. Burge? That is just the termination of the line from Hornsby to the Hawkesbury. The other portion of the contract has just been opened; but the final measurements for the whole length have not been completed.
4208. Are the works on that section exceptionally heavy? Yes; there are six tunnels. Mr. Small who had charge of that work has resigned, and Mr. Burge has been transferred to the work in his place.
4209. Is the Hawkesbury bridge under the same engineer? Yes.
4210. Are the inspectors on No. 1 section employed on this work also? As required, some of the other inspectors will be sent there.
4211. Who has charge of contract No. 3—13 miles 68 chains? Mr. Nicholas is the district engineer.
4212. He has an assistant, seven inspectors, and five men? Yes; that is a very heavy contract.
4213. Is the tunnel not almost finished? Yes; the lining is going on now.
4214. How long will it be before this section is finished? I think that above four months and a half ought to finish it.
4215. When this section is finished will there be work for Mr. Nicholas? No.
4216. Or for Mr. Gray and the inspectors? No; they will be all discharged as fast as the works upon which they are engaged are completed.
4217. On section 4, Gosford to Hamilton, 49 miles, there is Mr. Mann, an assistant engineer and six inspectors? That is a very heavy section.
4218. As to section 2, Young to Cowra, and section 3, Blayney to Cowra, 91 miles—when will they be completed? In about six months.
4219. Mr. B. C. Simpson with two assistant-engineers, seven inspectors and nine men are employed in this section? Yes.
4220. Goulburn to Cooma, section 2, Bungendore to Michelago, 47 miles,—there is Mr. Francis, district engineer, Mr. Dunn, assistant engineer, seven inspectors, and four men,—is this still under construction? Yes; but the length to Bungendore has been opened.
4221. Will it take long to complete the line to Cooma? Will it take two or three years? Not so long as that. The first section ought to be finished in six or eight months.
4222. Section 3, Michelago to Cooma, 48 miles, when do you expect this length to be finished? I forget the specified time, probably eighteen months.
4223. Are the works on the Illawarra railway, section 2, very heavy? Yes.
4224. When is it expected that they will be completed? In eight or nine months. A good deal depends upon the weather. Lately they have not been able to make bricks.
4225. How many of the tunnels have met? I think they are all met.
4226. Sections 3 and 4, Wollongong to Kiama,—they are in charge of Mr. Alexander, district engineer, Mr. Stuart, and seven inspectors? Yes.
4227. What is Mr. D. C. Simpson doing just now? He has been making out the final accounts in connection with the Gundagai line.
4228. When will that be finished? It is just about finished now, and he is going to take charge of the line

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- line from Nyngan to Cobar, the tenders for which have been invited and are to be opened in February.
4229. Could you say what proportion of the time of the engineers is engaged in setting out the work for contractors? I have no knowledge of it.
4230. Are there any of your district engineers in town? None in the office.
4231. I should be glad if you would let us know when one of them comes in? They seldom come in unless we send for them.
4232. Have you any cadets out with these engineers? I do not think so.
4233. Are there any in the office? Yes; about a dozen including those who are out with the surveyors.
4234. Who appoints the cadets in the first instance? They are frequently nominated by the Minister.
4235. And how do they come to your office? A paper is sent on to us about them. Sometimes they are recommended by the Engineer-in-Chief.
4236. Does he nominate as well as the Minister? He recommends.
4237. Then I suppose they are taken on on probation? Yes.
4238. What do you put them to do as soon as they come into this office? I think that Mr. Drewett sets them on to tracing and copying plans.
4239. Suppose he has no useful work to put them to? I expect they would be only practising.
4240. Have you a knowledge of all the business that goes on in the office, and can you tell us what the particular duties of the Engineer-in-Chief are? He has the general supervision of all the works, and everything comes before him.
4241. What practical part does he take in selecting the routes for railway lines? Occasionally he visits the districts; but latterly he has not been able to do that, in consequence of their great distance from Sydney; but all plans are submitted to him by Mr. Palmer. All the plans and returns of the different surveys are submitted, and he gives general directions which way the lines are to go.
4242. Does he examine the lines before they are let by contract? Not always.
4243. Do any of the superior officers of the departments, construction engineers, or any of the district engineers, examine the routes before tenders are called? Yes; in order to ascertain the water-ways.
4244. Is that after the final survey? Yes.
4245. *Mr. Waller.*] Are they examined before the final survey is passed? Mr. Wade used to do it. Mr. Deane does it, or a district engineer, if available, is detached for that duty. Sometimes they are examined two or three times.
4246. What is the nature of the examination made? I could not describe it; it is a professional matter.
4247. Do they fix the water-ways? Yes, subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.
4248. Is there any survey made of the drainage or catchment area? I think it is estimated; I could not speak positively.
4249. Then the duties of Engineer-in-Chief are general supervision over the whole of the works, and direction of the business of the department? Yes.
4250. What are the duties of the inspecting engineer? He assists the Engineer-in-Chief when he is in the office and inspects the works as required.
4251. Has he any specific duties of his own to perform, is he really assistant engineer? I could scarcely designate him in that way. We refer all papers to him upon which it is necessary to obtain information in the first instance. When reports come in for the Engineer-in-Chief upon which information is required, I refer them to Mr. Deane.
4252. How do you know that Mr. Deane is the proper officer to send them to? From my knowledge of the business of the Department.
4253. Are the duties of the inspecting-engineer to assist the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes.
4254. What are his duties as inspecting engineer over works in the country? To overlook the works generally, to give any instructions which may be necessary, and report what he has done to the Engineer-in-Chief.
4255. In case of a dispute between the contractors and the district engineers? We try to arrange matters.
4256. Is Mr. Deane empowered to settle disputes? Yes.
4257. Does he do so? Yes.
4258. What real authority has he to make any alteration or change in works of which he disapproves? Any alterations he may make are subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.
4259. If he disapproves of the manner in which the work is carried out? I thought you were referring to an alteration in the character of the works. If he sees work that he disapproves of, he would order it to be taken out.
4260. Can he make any alteration without reference to the Engineer-in-Chief? I do not think it has ever been done; the Engineer-in-Chief must be informed.
4261. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has he any authority to make any alteration he may think necessary, and sign "approved by the Engineer-in-Chief," without consulting the Engineer-in-Chief? I think that in all minor cases he would order that the work should be done, and report to the Engineer-in-Chief.
4262. Has he power to act at once for the Engineer-in-Chief? I consider he has.
4263. Do you know whether he has? I could not say positively. There are no written instructions that I am aware of. All that Mr. Deane does is subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief, and ought to be reported to him.
4264. What positions do the district engineers hold? They are generally in charge of the works on the different contracts.
4265. What are their powers? Their duty is to see that the work is done properly, and where it is not, to condemn it, and report to the Engineer-in-Chief.
4266. To what extent does their authority go in altering works or in ordering new works? I do not think that they can do anything of that sort without authority from the Engineer-in-Chief.
4267. Have they power to condemn material or workmanship? Certainly; and if the contractor is not satisfied he can appeal to the Engineer-in-Chief.
4268. Have they any power to order new works? Not without authority.
4269. If a district engineer found that an additional opening was required would he have the power to put it in? In every case he reports and recommends before ordering anything.
4270. Has he any power to fix prices with the contractor? Subject to the Engineer-in-Chief, all prices are sent in to the office for the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.

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4271. Has he power to order extra works to any extent, or at all; additional works or alteration of works? No, certainly not; all that is done by Mr. Whitton.

4272. *Mr. Waller.*] So that if the District Engineer thought a water-way was not large enough he would have no power to alter it himself? It would be his duty to report to the Engineer-in-Chief. The engineers are instructed to examine the country after every heavy fall of rain, and to recommend any alteration in the water openings they may think necessary.

4273. *Mr. Coyle.*] They do not seem to have authority to do anything except to see that the work is carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications? That is all.

4274. And as to anything outside of that? It must be submitted for the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.

4275. As to the special duties of the district engineer, apart from the general supervision of the work, what does he do? He sets out the work, measures up, makes out the certificates, and attends to the correspondence.

4276. What are the particular duties of the assistant engineers? They assist the district engineers generally; I could not specify their exact duties. The journals show day by day what they are employed upon.

4277. *Mr. Waller.*] How many inspecting engineers are there? Only one.

4278. Is he supposed to approve or disapprove of the work of the district engineers? If he found anything wrong, he would no doubt report it, and take steps to have it remedied.

4279. Is that what his duties are? To see that the works are carried out according to the plans and specifications. He is an extra check.

4280. Ought not the district engineers be competent to do that? Who is to judge if the works are not inspected?

4281. *Mr. Mills.*] The Engineer-in-Chief? He cannot go over all the lines as frequently as may be necessary.

4282. *Mr. Waller.*] Is the experience of the inspecting engineer greater than that of the engineers who are supervising the construction of the lines? He is a very experienced engineer.

4283. *Mr. Mills.*] Is he senior to the district engineers? I dare say their service is about the same.

4284. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the difference between his service and that of Mr. Firth's? Very little. Mr. Firth resigned, and was out of the service for some time. Mr. Deane entered the service, and Mr. Firth rejoined about the same date. Length of service is not the only qualification. A man must be active, and one who is not predisposed to quarrel with the contractors.

4285. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are all alterations arranged and prices fixed by the Engineer-in-Chief himself? Yes.

4286. It must take a large proportion of his time? It does take up a good deal of time.

4287. It must take up the whole of his time? He has a great deal more work to do than that. If you look at our contracts you will find that there are not many extravagant prices.

4288. Does not the adjustment of accounts take up a good deal of time? It does.

4289. Are all accounts squared up monthly as the work goes along? We cannot get the statements from some of the contractors.

4290. The district engineers, you told us, have not the power to arrange with the contractors as to prices? No; they must be submitted to the Engineer-in-Chief.

4291. Not even in small matters? A trifling thing may be done on report to the office. If proper authority were not shown for every expenditure the Auditor-General would take us to task.

4292. The whole authority in the department is centred in the Engineer-in-Chief? Yes.

4293. And in no one else? No; he is the responsible officer.

4294. *Mr. Waller.*] If the inspecting engineer was not able to go over the works of the district engineers, who would go over it? I suppose somebody would be deputed to do it. I would not say who. The Engineer-in-Chief might do it himself, or he might detach a district engineer and send him if he could be spared.

4295. Is it considered to be absolutely necessary to inspect the work of the district engineers? Yes; from the very beginning. Mr. Wade was ill, and during that time Mr. Deane was acting for him.

4296. As a rule are there many alterations which have to be made in consequence of the examination of the inspecting engineer? I do not think so.

4297. *Mr. Coyle.*] I suppose he is required chiefly in cases where any complication arises between the district engineer and the contractor? I think the inspecting engineer often smoothes over little difficulties in cases where there is a difference of opinion between them.

4298. *Mr. Waller.*] In the event of the illness of the Engineer-in-Chief who would represent him? Mr. Deane would take any engineering matters, and all reports, vouchers, and documents would be signed by me for Mr. Whitton.

4299. Who would take charge of all business and letters for Mr. Whitton in his absence? I always take them.

4300. And would you give them to those whom you thought were the right officers to deal with them? Yes.

4301. Who inspects the surveyors' work? Mr. Palmer.

4302. The surveying itself? Yes; trial and permanent surveys.

4303. And who is it says what way the line shall go where two or three lines have been examined? I think Mr. Whitton decides that from the sections and plans.

4304. Who inspects the ground? I do not know that anybody does. Mr. Palmer goes over the lines at various times, and reports to the Engineer-in-Chief. He submits plans and sections, and Mr. Whitton decides.

4305. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has Mr. Palmer been engaged in construction in the Colony? No.

4306. What has he been engaged upon? Surveys.

4307. *Mr. Waller.*] What guarantee is there that the line determined upon is the best in every case, the least expensive, and the best grades? Comparative estimates are prepared, showing the estimated cost of each route.

4308. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are different trial surveys made of routes between the two points? The instructions given are to get the best possible line between two points.

4309. Is that the instruction given to the surveyor? Yes.

4310. I believe we have it in evidence that there is no superior officer of construction who examines the country before the contract is let? The lines are examined before being let to determine the waterways.

4311. Before the permanent survey is made is there any person in authority who examines the route, or is the whole matter left to the surveyor? The surveyor acts under Mr. Palmer's instructions. 4312.

4312. Does Mr. Palmer visit the country on all occasions? I think so.
 4313. Is Mr. Palmer a man who has had experience in construction? He has never had charge of construction work in the colony.
 4314. When he came out to the colony was he a young man? Yes.
 4315. Do you consider that the whole of these officers, with the exception of Mr. Small, are required at the present time? Yes; and all the assistant engineers whom you mentioned, with the exception of Mr. Owen. I do not think that he will be required for a very much longer time.
 4316. Have you full employment for all the rest? Yes.

Mr. W. H.
 Quodling.
 7 Jan., 1887.

TUESDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:

MR. T. F. WALLER, | MR. J. Y. MILLS,
 MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. William E. Dunn was examined:—

4317. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your occupation? Assistant district engineer.
 4318. In the Construction Branch? Yes.
 4319. How long have you been in the Service? Since April, 1883.
 4320. What line have you been on? The line from Goulburn to Cooma.
 4321. Since when? September, 1882.
 4322. Under whom? Mr. Glover, and during the last year under Mr. Francis.
 4323. Has any portion of that line been handed over to the Commissioner as complete? Yes, as far as Bungendore.
 4324. When was it handed over? In March, 1885.
 4325. Have you any experience of the construction of any other lines in New South Wales? No.
 4326. Have you any knowledge of the condition in which that line was handed over to the Commissioner? I ought to know as well as anyone, and as far as I know it was in first-class condition.
 4327. Have you any knowledge of the requirements of the line for traffic? Yes; in consequence of a memorandum sent up from the Minister for Works in 1884, I went round and took the number of sheep and cattle on the different stations, and also the population, in order to ascertain what the probable requirements of the traffic would be.
 4328. For what purpose? To see what accommodation was required, and to arrange the stations accordingly.
 4329. Do you consider that as that line was handed over it was sufficient for the requirements of the traffic? I think more than sufficient.
 4330. You do know the state in which other lines have been handed over? I have not been on any other excepting that.
 4331. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it the case that the engineers set out the works for contractors on construction? It is.
 4332. What particular works do they set out? Pretty well everything except the side cuttings.
 4333. Is the manner in which the side cuttings shall be taken out specified? Yes.
 4334. What are the duties of the district engineer? As I should understand them, they would be to see to the proper carrying out of the works, and certifying as to the monthly measurements.
 4335. Anything else? Not as far as I know.
 4336. Does he set out the works himself? As a rule he requires an assistant; but on a line where the work was light he would do the setting out himself.
 4337. What proportion of the time of the district engineer is taken up in seeing that the work is properly carried out and in making up the certificates? If he attends to his duties thoroughly he should be on the works pretty well all the time until they are nearly completed. When there are no large works on hand, such as culverts and bridges, he does not require to be about so much.
 4338. Does he go over the section from one end to the other every day? With some I have known them to be almost constantly on the works; others not so.
 4339. Would you explain to me exactly what this business of supervision is? He would have to see that the inspectors were constantly at their posts, wherever their duties lay.
 4340. Looking after the inspectors in fact? Yes; and also in seeing that the inspectors thoroughly understand their work.
 4341. Would their duties be to look after the inspectors? I should understand it so.
 4342. And to make up the certificates? Yes.
 4343. Suppose the class of inspectors was such that they did not require this constant looking after, how long would it take the engineer to make up his monthly certificate of measurement? As a rule, I should think about a week or ten days. It would depend upon the amount of work done and the length of the section. When I have been fulfilling the duties temporarily it has taken me that time.
 4344. How long does it take the district engineer to measure off the works on 20 miles of line? I took from two to three days on the Cooma line.
 4345. Is it an accurate measurement which is made? Simply a progress measurement? Yes.
 4346. How long would it take him to prepare the certificate? I should think it would take four days perhaps, and dealing with papers.
 4347. For the progress measurements? Very often after the certificate has been made up there is a day and a half's work to make up the detailed sheets. After the contractor and engineer have arranged the quantities, there are detailed sheets which have to be made up and sent in, and which take up a great deal of time.
 4348. When making his measurements at what time would the district engineer commence work in the morning? I used to commence about 9 o'clock.
 4349. What time does the district engineer commence work in the morning? Mr. Glover would commence between 8 and 9.
 4350. That is to say, he would leave his office about that time? Yes.
 4351. And what time would he get on to the ground—10 or 11? About that.

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4352.

- Mr. 4352. What time would he arrive at his office in the evening? About 6.
W. E. Dunn. 4353. Knocking off probably about 4? Yes.
11 Jan., 1887. 4354. So that he would be from 4½ to about 5½ hours measuring during the day? Yes.
4355. What would he do after that? In many cases they would commence cubing in the evening.
4356. That is taking out the quantities? Yes.
4357. Could not the district engineer take out all the quantities in the evening for which he had made the measurements in the day? I am speaking of progress measurements? In some cases he could. I have known Mr. Glover very often to do it.
4358. Suppose he were able to do that how long do you think it would take to enable him to make out the certificate? If he cubed as he measured, it would take him about three days.
4359. That would be about six days out of the month? Yes.
4360. What would he be doing the rest of the time? Supervising the work on the line, answering correspondence from the head office, which takes up a large portion of his time.
4361. What is the nature of this correspondence? Reports very often upon questions referred to him, answering various questions from the office.
4362. Mr. Waller.] Reports to whom? To the Engineer-in-Chief upon local subjects, such as where any one on the line applies for an over-bridge or crossing.
4363. Mr. Coyle.] Where a person applies for a crossing, does he apply to the district engineer or to the Engineer-in-Chief? I believe he arranges with the land valuator first of all.
4364. In fixing the value of the land does he make certain conditions as to accommodation? Yes; and then the district engineer has to report whether the crossing can be made.
4365. Is not provision made in the first instance for a large number of crossings and roads? Yes.
4366. How many additional crossings will turn up in the course of constructing the line—take a 20-mile length? Three or four additional ones may be applied for.
4367. So that the correspondence about crossings would have reference to those? Yes.
4368. How much time would that probably take up? It is difficult to say; reference has to be made first to one person and then to another.
4369. Could not the district engineer deal with such a matter in an hour?
4370. Would he have more than a week's consecutive work during the whole contract about crossings? It is possible he might. He might have to examine the sites.
4371. Could he not do that in the ordinary course of his inspection? Yes.
4372. Would the time taken up in dealing with level crossings aggregate ten days all through the contract? Yes.
4373. Would it occupy a fortnight? It might.
4374. And the measurements? One week in a month.
4375. All the rest of his time would be taken up in seeing that the inspectors carry out their work? Yes; and that the different matters asked for by the contractors were attended to.
4376. Referring again to this matter of setting out the work for the contractor, have you had experience on railways outside the colony? I have not.
4377. Have you had anything to do with surveying land required for railway purposes? No; I have not.
4378. Mr. Waller.] How often did the Engineer-in-Chief visit the line while it was in course of construction? I think three times.
4379. In how many years? In four years, roughly speaking.
4380. Going all over the ground? Yes; as far as work was going on.
4381. That is the only line you have been on? Yes.
4382. Are you engaged with the district engineer now? I am at present; I shall shortly be leaving the department.
4383. Was the district engineer constantly engaged, day by day, in his official duties? Yes; as far as I was able to judge. I am not always where the district engineer lives.
4384. Was there sufficient employment for the district engineer and yourself? In many cases more than sufficient, in others not so.
4385. Assuming that the inspectors were able to look after their own business—the inspector of masonry after the building, and the inspector of permanent way after platelaying, and so forth—what would the district engineers have to do except to measure the work, and make out the certificate? He would have the correspondence, and many necessary details to arrange with the contractor, the general supervision of the earthworks, to see that the banks were not tipped in an uneven manner, and that other works were not carried out in a slovenly way.
4386. What is the total staff of the district engineer? He is allowed one chainman, unless when he is setting out the works, then he has two.
4387. And yourself? I am allowed two chainmen and a cook.
4388. Has the district engineer a clerk? No.

Mr. Whitton was further examined:—

- Mr. Whitton. 4389-90. Mr. Waller.] We wish to ask you some questions with regard to the condition in which the rail-
11 Jan., 1887. ways are handed over to the Existing Lines Branch. We see a great many charges made in the Existing Lines Department against the Construction Branch, which are said to have been rendered necessary owing to the incomplete manner in which the railways are handed over—in view of the requirements of the traffic? I have only to say this that the railways are handed over to them in as complete a state as is necessary, and that every accommodation is provided for the traffic. But as soon as the lines get into their hands the first thing they do is to take up the stockyards and rebuild them, and they set about all kinds of work which I say is utterly unnecessary. This state of things arises from there being two departments instead of one. The maintenance of the lines should have been under me. There is no question about it; but they are not. As the Commissioner does not know what ought to be done he trusts to his subordinates, and they do what they please. As almost every man in the Existing Lines Branch has either been in my department and has been removed by me, or has made application to me for employment, which I did not give, you can see the result. Men that left me were taken on there at higher salaries. Whether instructed to find fault or not I do not know, but they do it. 4391.

4391. *Mr. Mills.*] Did they leave you because they were dismissed? They are men that I did not consider it desirable to retain in my department. I got rid of them, and they have gone into the other branch. Mr. Whitton.

4392. Are they men whom you considered it desirable to weed out? Yes. 11 Jan., 1887.

4393. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact do you say that the lines were handed over by you in fair working order, both as regards the public convenience and the working of the traffic? Yes; with probably some exceptions, such as that the stations may not have been finished in time; but if the Minister decides that a line shall be opened for traffic before all the station buildings are finished, I finish them afterwards. As a rule they are in good working order.

4394. And are the stations in proper places? Yes; it might be advisable that you should get the correspondence which has taken place between myself, the Minister, and the Commissioner with reference to those incomplete stations. I wrote a report some time ago pointing out that as soon as the line was handed over the first thing they did was to pull the work to pieces and to re-arrange the stockyards. I have written several reports calling attention to this great waste of public money, which I say is perfectly unnecessary; and as strong evidence of that I may refer to the report of the bridges commission.

4395. Has there been any objection raised by you to the Existing Lines Department going into the lines under construction before they are completed, so that they might erect the signals? There has been no objection of that kind. They keep men for the express purpose of erecting signals, and I have raised no objections to their erecting them. They have men for that special purpose, and I have not.

4396. Would you object to their going on the lines in ample time to erect the signals? Certainly not. We order the signals to be delivered and they have generally erected them.

4397. Would you have any objection to arrange the station-yards in any particular way, so as to suit traffic arrangements, if they had a particular desire to have them laid out in a certain way? No; but I think that I know far more about the way in which station-yards should be laid out than anybody connected with the Traffic Branch here. I have arranged all the station-yards in existence here. When the Minister came into office some time ago he sent down for me to complain that I would not submit the plans to the other branch. The plans were handed by him to the Commissioner, the Commissioner sent them to the Existing Lines Branch, and the Existing Lines Branch sent them to the Traffic Branch, then to the station-masters, and finally they came back to me. Delays of months have taken place in this way, but very few alterations have been suggested.

4398. Suppose there was communication between you and the Existing Lines Branch, and they pointed out to you that they wanted a certain arrangement, with a view to interlocking, would you object to make your designs for the yards suit their ideas? Not in the slightest. Interlocking can always be put in no matter what the yards are.

4399. *Mr. Coyle.*] We have had it in evidence that large alterations have been made at two stations,—one I think at Wallerawang, and that the alterations were necessary. Will you state that at the time the line was handed over that station-yards were, in your opinion, properly arranged, and could you express any opinion on the alterations made by the existing lines—or do you know what they are? I believe the station-yards were properly arranged, and as far as I know no alterations have been made in them. Perhaps you are alluding to Strathfield. With respect to that station I am of opinion that they have made a very extravagant arrangement for the junction. If there are two departments, and one has the power to interfere with and alter the work of the other, there is no knowing what they may not alter. There is nothing which, by any possibility, can be satisfactory with the feeling which exists between the two departments. I say that they have thrown away thousands and thousands of pounds unnecessarily.

4400. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you remember where the line from Molong junctions with the main line? Yes.

4401. How far out was it from Orange? I think about three-quarters of a mile.

4402. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was that the junction shown on the line authorised by Parliament? Yes.

4403. *Mr. Waller.*] In your opinion was that the correct place for the junction? It was the correct place for the junction so far as the line from Molong was concerned. We could not get nearer to it conveniently. It does not follow that in all cases the junction should be at the station. If they thought proper to make another line into Orange to avoid putting up junction signals of course they can do so.

4404. Do you consider it was necessary? It was done to save junction signals.

4405. Was it necessary for the safety of the traffic? Certainly not.

4406. If you had thought it necessary for the safety of the traffic would you have carried the line straight into Orange? If I had thought it desirable I would have done so, but I did not think it was.

4407. You did not think that it was desirable or necessary? No. There is a similar instance in the junction of the Illawarra line, which is about a mile from the Sydney station. To bring that into Sydney they have widened the tunnel and put in a double line. It is a mere matter of work which they can get done if they like.

4408. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are you aware of the alterations which have been made in the Wallerawang yard by the Existing Lines Branch? I am not aware. The line was safe to work as it was handed over, and I believe the yard was very satisfactorily arranged. What alterations they have made, I do not know.

4409. Are you acquainted with the system of supervision of the lines by the working railways department district engineers, resident engineers, inspectors, and so forth? I am acquainted with it.

4410. Do you consider that it is necessary to divide the lines of the colony into four districts for the purpose of maintenance? No; I do not. I think that one person should be appointed to take charge of each line as resident engineer, and that the only officers he should have under him should be inspectors.

4411. *Mr. Waller.*] Ought the inspectors to be fairly well educated? It does not matter so much about their education if they have had sufficient experience on railways to perform the duties—if they are competent to carry out any instructions which may be given to them.

4412. *Mr. Mills.*] We mean educated sufficiently to make out the pay-sheets? Yes; if necessary you could give them a time-keeper for that purpose.

4413. *Mr. Waller.*] Then I gather that you are of opinion that district engineers, resident engineers, assistant engineers, and so forth, are not required? No; I think there should be one resident engineer for each line.

4414. Do you think it necessary that such an officer should have attached to him a large staff such as now exists, and comprising surveyors, inspectors, sub-inspectors, draftsmen, clerks, time-keepers, cadets, and messengers? Nothing of the kind. It is the most extravagant system of working railways that I ever heard of in my life; and you have the most incompetent men to take charge of the railways. 4415.

- Mr. Whitton. 4415. *Mr. Mills.*] Is it possible to make them pay under the present system? They never will pay under the present management.
- 11 Jan., 1887. 4416. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to the bridges which you have constructed other than iron, have you taken any steps to have the best class of timber used in them? Yes; always.
4417. Timber least liable to be attacked with the white ant, and least liable to decay quickly? In some instances, in order to get work done in time, we have been obliged to take such timber as we could get, as in the case of the Wagga viaduct. There is some timber in that rotten, no doubt. The timber for the piles had to be cut in the summer instead of the winter; and we had to take some blackbutt, mountain ash, and other timbers which are not the best.
4418. So far as time and circumstances have permitted have you used every precaution against accepting inferior timber? Certainly; always. The timber should always be cut in the winter.
4419. What do you consider the best timber? Ironbark.
4420. Is it liable to be attacked by white ants? They will attack everything; but ironbark lasts longest, and is the strongest.
4421. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it less liable to be attacked by white ants than other timbers? They attack all timbers alike. Turpentine, they say, is a very good timber; but it is very brittle and very difficult to drive.
4422. Is it suitable timber for girders or beams? No. I have used it for piles; but it splits too much, and I have been obliged to give it up.
4423. What would you estimate to be the life of a good timber structure on the line? About twenty-five years.
4424. Is it necessary that there should be appointed a number of inspectors for bridges only? Not for bridges only. Inspectors should go over the whole length of the line, and should examine the bridges continually to see if anything is the matter with them.
4425. Could not an inspector take a great number under his charge? Certainly.
4426. Would one inspector for bridges be sufficient on each of the lines constructed within the last ten years? Quite sufficient.
4427. Do you consider that such an officer as inspector of station buildings is necessary? No.
4428. Or of goods-sheds and engine-sheds? No. They have a larger staff in that department than I have in mine. With my office staff here and one or two assistants all the work done there could have been done here—that is, I mean all the work which it is necessary should be done.
4429. *Mr. Mills.*] Would your remark apply to the building of stations also? Yes. You must have inspectors of brickwork and timber-work on large jobs, where you are building stations.
4430. *Mr. Coyle.*] But after the brickwork is up, do you require an inspector of brickwork to look after it? Certainly not.
4431. Is it necessary, in your opinion, that there should be an inspector of iron bridges? No; certainly not. It would have been the simplest thing in the world to have tested the iron bridges by running the heaviest engines they have got over them at any speed they liked. If there was no permanent set in deflection the bridges would be proved to be perfectly safe.
4432. *Mr. Waller.*] There is an inspector for timber. Where contracts are let for supplying timber for bridges, do you not think that it would be sufficient that the inspector on the spot should see that the timber supplied was good? As a rule when we buy timber we do not examine it on the ground, but when it is delivered to the Government. Wherever it is delivered there it is inspected and passed. Beyond that there is no occasion for inspection; but if you buy timber from a contractor it is necessary that it should be inspected.
4433. Do you think that an intelligent inspector, who was equal to the duty of inspecting wooden structures, would also be equal to the duty of inspecting brickwork—such as culverts? Certainly; any man of ordinary intelligence could tell whether a structure was giving way or not.
4434. *Mr. Coyle.*] Anything likely to happen to a masonry culvert would be trifling? Yes; cracks occur, but there would be no danger.
4435. *Mr. Mills.*] Could the ordinary inspector be trusted to report in such cases? Certainly.
4436. *Mr. Waller.*] There are a lot of workmen kept in the shops—painters, carpenters, plumbers, and others,—whose duty it is to a considerable extent to repair all these station buildings—do you think that if a system were adopted of doing up these stations at regular intervals these frequent intermittent repairs might be done away with, and that in the case of many stations the work could be done by people in the town tendering for it? Decidedly. One thing which might be usefully inquired into is the system of having work done by day labour. Nothing can be more extravagant than that. Having a large staff of men, it is probable that one third of their time will be occupied in travelling from station to station whereas if the work were let by contract an enormous saving would be effected.
4437. Under the system we have sketched out the contract would not be for one station but for several—they could be taken in groups and painted for so much at a lump sum? Yes; you could measure the work and so arrange a fair price. It would be far better than having men travelling backwards and forwards half their time waiting for this, that, and the other.
4438. In buildings panes of glass get broken and roofs become leaky, so that repairs are required to be done promptly to prevent greater damage,—in such cases would you allow stationmasters to spend £5 or £10 on repairs on the condition that they should be recouped if what they had done was judged to be necessary and if not that they should be left to pay for it themselves? I should prefer that the power to spend money upon repairs should vest with the resident engineer who should be constantly travelling along his line. Anything required should be reported to him, and he should take steps to have the work done.
4439. *Mr. Coyle.*] In cases where the work was urgent and the expenditure required small might not the stationmaster be allowed to get the work done, explaining the circumstances, and asking for special authority afterwards? I should prefer that in all cases the power should be with the resident engineer.
4440. Would matters requiring urgent attention be few? I know of nothing which would be likely to be urgent except bridges.
4441. We are speaking of buildings? I do not think the repairs need be urgent.
4442. *Mr. Waller.*] We are suggesting that the station master's power to expend money should be limited to say £5. Under existing arrangements, if a pane of glass is broken such a number of officers have to inspect

inspect and report that it becomes quite a heavy item before the pane is replaced by someone who may take a day to do it when at length it is determined that it shall be done? To send men 200 or 300 miles to lay a few bricks to make a small repair is simply nonsense. Mr. Whitton.
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4443. Is there a good deal of that going on? Yes. Where a staff of men are kept on they must find employment for them, or pay them for doing nothing, and therefore I have no doubt they are often sent out on small and ridiculous errands. The work should be done by contract. Where there is a possibility of letting it by contract, it should be done by contract. Day work is the most expensive system you can adopt.

4444. *Mr. Mills.*] As to the architectural and drafting work, do you think it is necessary that two establishments should be kept up in the Railway Department to do that? Certainly not; one branch should do the whole. There must be a certain number of draftsmen kept in the construction branch, and with a slight addition they would be able to do all that would be required.

4445. *Mr. Coyle.*] Should there be one office throughout? Yes; and one person held responsible.

4446. *Mr. Mills.*] With regard to the stock yards made by the construction department, it is said that the design usually adopted is not the most suitable for the requirements of the traffic? We have planned all sorts of stock yards, and have obtained advice from all sorts of people. The last one we built was on the Junee line. In that case I gave permission to the Traffic Manager to put the yards exactly as he liked. I furnished the drawing and Sandy the contractor put them up to suit the ideas of the Traffic Manager. They had not been up four months before they were all pulled to pieces and re-erected for no other purpose than to alter them.

4447. Have you kept to one stereotyped design? No; we have been altering them to suit different people's ideas. The first stockyards we put up were at Wallerawang, and Shaw tells me that he can load more sheep in the same time with those 3-foot races than at any other stockyards on the line. They are continually altering the stockyards. Whenever a stockyard is put up somebody is sure to say they ought to be altered. They were altered at Albury for no earthly reason except to suit the whim of some man on the Existing Lines.

4448. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards architects, do you think it is necessary to have such a branch in the Department at all—bearing in mind that the stations are of such a character that with the exception that at Albury, Wagga Wagga, and places of that character, the buildings required are such as could be designed and put up by engineers? There is no occasion for a separate branch in my office. I have men who can do all that.

4449. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you one or two architectural draftsmen? Yes.

4450. As a matter of fact, could all the buildings, or nearly all, be dealt with by the engineer with the assistance of an architectural draftsman? Yes; they are merely called architectural draftsmen because their time is occupied in that way. When not so employed they do other drafting work.

4451. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think an architectural branch in the Existing Lines is necessary? It is not at all necessary. You have referred to the round-about system of doing business, let me give you an illustration. I have here a minute which I wrote to the Minister. I said,—

“To show the Minister the way in which public business is conducted in the Railway Department I enclose a letter from Messrs. Monie and Makinson, the contractors for the Mudgee extension, and dated 22nd October, 1880.

This letter contained a request to be allowed to lay in a short siding in the Wallerawang station yard, and was addressed to me.

On the 26th October I recommended that their request be granted, and sent the paper to the Minister. It does not appear to have been seen by the Minister, but was forwarded to the Commissioner on the 27th October. On the 28th October the Commissioner sent it to the Engineer for Existing Lines, who reported on the 30th October: ‘I see no objection to this being granted.’

On the 3rd November the Commissioner forwarded the letter to the Traffic Manager for report. On the 4th November the letter was sent by the Traffic Manager to the Station-master at Wallerawang. On the 6th November the Station-master reported favourably, and sent the letter back to the Traffic Manager. On the 8th the Traffic Manager reported to the Commissioner, and on the 12th November the Commissioner wrote:—‘Inform and then return paper to the Engineer-in-Chief.’ So that for permission to lay in this temporary siding after I had recommended that the contractor's request be granted, the consent of the Commissioner, the Engineer for Railway Lines, the Traffic Manager, and the Station-master at Wallerawang, had to be obtained before the work could be carried out. ‘Inform’ having been written on the papers by the Commissioner, I assumed that Messrs. Monie and Makinson had been informed that their application had been granted, until I received their letter of 30th November, asking for a reply to their letter of 22nd October, to which I replied on the 1st December. Thus a reply to a simple question took nearly five weeks to furnish.”

That is a fair sample of the way work is done in this Department. No man in a private business could carry on for a week under such a system. There is another matter which I may refer to and that is the very little attention paid by the Existing Lines Branch to preserving the timber bridges on the lines. I was down at Bowral the other day and there I saw a timber bridge which has never been painted from the day it was put up, some twenty years ago or about that—a bridge of six spans, I think, of 26 feet each. It ought to have been painted years ago, but it does not appear to me ever to have been touched.

4452. *Mr. Mills.*] Painting would lengthen the life of a bridge very much? Undoubtedly, if properly painted. If kept in good order by painting the timber bridges would last much longer than when exposed to the sun and rain.

Mr. Henry Deane was further examined,—

4453. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any knowledge of the condition of the lines when handed over by the Construction Branch to the Existing Lines Department? Yes; since I have been acting in my present capacity I have been over them with Mr. Whitton, or if he has been unable to go I have gone through myself. Mr. H. Deane.
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4454. In your opinion, so far as your experience has gone, have the lines been handed in a complete state, fit

Mr. H. Deane. fit for working, both as regards the convenience of the traffic and the safety of the public? I should like to point out that in some cases the lines have not been quite complete, because there has been a hurry about the taking over, the other branch has pestered us to hand the line over, so that there have been some works still incomplete at the time of handing over in some instances, but mostly of a trifling character.

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4455. *Mr. Coyle.*] In what respect might they not be complete? The ballasting might not be quite complete, the banks and cuttings not quite cleaned out and made up.

4456. *Mr. Waller.*] But has there been anything to hinder the traffic? There has been nothing to hinder the working of the traffic.

4457. Have you completed the work which may have been incomplete at the time of handing the line over? Yes, we have always done that; we require the contractor to complete his contract.

4458. Then where the lines have been incomplete when handed over to the Traffic Department, has their incompleteness arisen from the desire of the Traffic Department to get possession? Yes.

4459. Do you hand over a line and say that everything has been done when it has not been done? No.

4460. As regards the station yards, are they of a description suitable for the traffic, both as regards safety and convenience? Certainly.

4461. *Mr. Coyle.*] It has been stated by the Existing Lines Department that they have been compelled to make large alterations to the station arrangements in order to insure the safety of the traffic after the lines have been taken over from the Construction Department—can you say whether your station arrangements were of such a nature as to warrant the traffic being carried on—can you say that the lines were properly and completely finished? Yes, I am certain they were. I have noticed some additions they have occasionally made in the way of wool stages in the western district; but that is a matter merely of convenience to themselves.

4462. We are referring more particularly to the alteration of station arrangements such as pulling down the work of the Construction Department; has the arrangement of stations, the character of sheds and buildings put up by you been suitable for the proper working of the railways? Yes; so far as I have had to do with them I am certain that they were.

4463. *Mr. Waller.*] Have the yards other than station yards, I mean stock yards, been strong enough to contain the stock without wobbling, caused from the posts being insufficiently deep in the ground, and have they been erected at the proper height to admit of the loading of the trucks; have they been as suitable for the work required as they could well have been? The construction of stockyards is a matter that has received a great deal of consideration, but if you consult half a dozen men from different parts of the country I do not think you will find any two of them of the same opinion as to what is convenient. I am aware that slight alterations have been made since the lines have been handed over. Only the other day I noticed up at Bungendore that they have removed one of the rails from the sheep races to enable a man to reach over from the outside to drive the sheep on. I know of no alterations except such as have been of a trifling character; nothing that I know of but what has been after all a matter of opinion.

4464. Have you any knowledge of the alterations made to the Bourke yard and the Wallerawang yard? I have never studied those yards; I know Wallerawang merely from passing through, and I have never been to Bourke.

4465. Have you noticed that stations have been put up in the wrong places so as to be utterly useless, that yards also have had to be taken from the position in which they were erected and removed to other positions? Nothing of that sort has come officially to my knowledge.

4466. As to the erection of signals, would you raise any objection to the Existing Lines Department going on to the line before it was handed over to the Traffic Department to enable them to erect the signals, or have you any knowledge of any objection ever having been made by the Engineer-in-Chief to that being done? We put the signals up ourselves, or we ask the Existing Lines Branch to put them up for us. We are supposed to supply the signals.

4467. As a rule do you put them up? We do not, we request the Existing Lines to put them up for us. We get the signals and have them in stock. We send them to them and give them an opportunity to put them up as they like; we ask them to do it.

4468. Have you as Inspecting Engineer, or has the Engineer-in-Chief, or have any of the district engineers raised any objections to the Existing Lines going on to the railways to erect these signals prior to handing the line over in order that the signals might be up and in proper working order before the line was opened? I certainly should not object, and I know of no instance where an objection has been raised. I do not understand the reason of your question.

4469. The reason that we put the question is that we have it in evidence that in some cases the time allowed for the erection of the signals was so short as to make it impossible to get the work done properly prior to the opening of the line, that as a matter of fact owing to that it was within the bounds of probability that an accident might have occurred. We therefore wish to ascertain whether there was any feeling shown by the Construction Department which would prevent the Existing Lines Branch going on to the railway before it was handed over? I say no, distinctly no; so far as I am aware there never has been any intention to prevent them from going on to the line for that purpose.

4470. Then is it your opinion that the lines are handed over in perfect order, both as regards efficiency and safety? Yes.

4471. Do you consider that there is any necessity for the large outlays which are constantly occurring on the lines just handed over by the Engineer-in-Chief? No.

4472. Are you aware that large sums are expended by the Existing Lines? Yes.

4473. And you do not think that there is any need for it? No, I do not.

Fredrick Henry Small was examined:—

Mr. 4474. *Mr. Walker.*] What is your position? I have been District Engineer.

F. H. Small. 4475. Where? On the line, Homebush to Waratah, No. 1 contract.

4476. How long were you there? Two years and a month.

11 Jan., 1887. 4477. Since when? December, 1884.

4478. Have you been on any other lines? Not as Government District Engineer.

4479. Has any portion of that line been handed over to the Existing Lines Branch? Yes as far as Hornsby.

4480.

4480. What contract is that? No. 1.

4481. What state was the line in as regards efficiency and safety for traffic? First-class, as good as it ever could be.

Mr.
F. H. Small,
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4482. Were the stations in good order? The only stations then were Eastwood or Dundas and Ryde. They were not quite finished but they were finished a month afterwards. Ryde was taken possession of on the day of the opening, and Dundas a month afterwards.

4483. Are there any station-yards or sidings? There is one siding at Dundas, and three roads and one at Ryde, with a goods shed and everything complete.

4484. Are there any stock-yards along that line? No.

4485. Suppose alterations were deemed necessary in the work by the Existing Lines Branch now completed by the Engineer-in-Chief under your supervision, would you consider those alterations necessary? It all depends on the work. I do not think anything was necessary at the time of the handing over.

4486. What can be necessary since? They are doing some works there which may be useful at some future time, but they are not needed at present.

4487. What class of works are they doing? They are now I believe enlarging the station-yard at Dundas.

4488. *Mr. Coyle.*] In what way? I heard that they were going to put up a cattle loading stage. The future will tell whether it was requisite or not, but I think it is doubtful.

4489. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it necessary at present? If there have been any cattle to load they would know; I do not know. They tell me it is for Mr. Bennett's horses.

4490. What is the length of that line? 35 miles to the Hawkesbury, that is, reckoning from Sydney.

4491. Have you any knowledge of any other lines handed over by the Engineer-in-Chief to the Commissioner? I was contractor's engineer for the line from Albury to Wagga, and also for the line from Guyra to Glen Innes, and from there I came to the Homebush-Waratah Line as Government engineer.

4492. As contractor's engineer can you say in what condition those lines were when they were handed over? I have never seen lines handed over in better condition in my life.

4493. Have you had experience elsewhere? I have had twenty-one years' experience as contractor's engineer before coming to the Government.

4494. In this country? No, only ten years in this country.

4495. Where were you employed before coming to this country? In Prussia, Austria, Roumania, and England, of course.

4496. Was not Mr. Firth also contractor's engineer on that length from Albury to Wagga? For a short time I believe he was. I came after Mr. Firth.

4497. Can you say from an experience of twenty-one years, twelve years as regards railways constructed by the Engineer-in-Chief, that the railways have been handed over in good order and condition? Yes, in first-class condition.

4498. Do you know that large sums have been expended by the Existing Lines Branch on the lines which have been handed over? No.

4499. Presuming such is the case, would the lines necessarily require large sums to be expended on them immediately they have been handed over to the Existing Lines Department? It may happen that a line has been made in a dry season, and that afterwards the floods come and the roads go down.

4500. *Mr. Coyle.*] But that is ordinary maintenance, we are speaking of new buildings, alteration of yards lengthening of sidings, shifting of buildings? That has never happened on the lines I have been on.

4501. You say that the railways in New South Wales are well constructed? Very well constructed.

4502. Have you seen them on the Continent better constructed? No.

4503. Or in England? In England we do things a little bit neater, we sod the slopes and sow grass on them. It makes a railway look better but it is quite unnecessary to do it for railway purposes, and it is a saving of money not to do it. These railways are as solid and as good as any that can be constructed, except perhaps that timber openings are put in, but that is for cheapness.

4504. In what way? A timber opening is supposed to last from ten to twenty years, and then it has to be altered to something else.

4505. Would you then substitute for timber iron or brick? Taking all the things into consideration it is wiser to build the openings in timber at present. You could not get the brick or iron up to the places where they were wanted on the long lines up country while in course of construction.

Mr. George Cowdery was further examined:—

4506. *Mr. Waller.*] Referring to the statement of the expenditure by the Existing Lines Branch upon the lines handed over by the Construction Branch, in your opinion is such expenditure absolutely necessary in order to make the lines workable for the convenience and safety of the public? Certainly.

Mr.
G. Cowdery,
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4507. Have you had many lines handed over to you that were not in complete working order? I do not think I could instance one that was really in good working order.

4508. What is the result? There is very often a good deal to do, all the signals, for instance, altering sidings, putting in new ones in some cases. Sometimes the station arrangements are more than is necessary. We have not had latterly to make any complaints about station buildings.

4509. As to the yards? We have had a good deal to do metalling them. In some cases they have been metalled with river gravel, 15 inches have been put on, and we have had to take it off again to allow the teams to get along. In some cases the side cuttings have been taken out to make up the roadway, and filled up with loose stuff, and the gravel put on the top. As soon as a shower of rain comes the teams get bogged in all directions. I have seen a good deal of that.

4510. *Mr. Coyle.*] Then the station and road approaches and yards were not properly ballasted and metalled? Yes; even on the Illawarra Line there has been a good deal of pitching and metalling done to the yards. Roads are put in in many places where they are not required, and where they are required we have to metal them. Some wharves have been made, but the people will not use them while they can back their waggons up against the trucks, and load comfortably. These wharves are metalled, but the sidings are not.

4511. *Mr. Mills.*] By a wharf I suppose you mean platform? Yes.

4512. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact have you been forced to expend money in almost every case upon the lines when they have been handed over? Yes; I do not think one shilling has been charged to construction

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construction that was not necessary to the safe working of the line. Many of the things that have been charged to the traffic as maintenance should have been charged to the construction vote.

4513. Have you had occasion to remove sidings, stations, or other buildings on account of their having been placed in improper positions? I know some that might be removed.

4514. Why? Because they have not been used since the lines have been opened.

4515. For what cause? There is no traffic whatever where they have been put up. Station-masters' houses and sidings and everything fairly complete have been put up which have never been occupied. Sometimes you may see an odd passenger at one of these places, but all that has ever been required there is not more than could have been done by the guard of the train in passing. We have removed sidings from one place to another, and we have removed stock-yards from one place to another.

4516. Why? Because they were erected where they were not wanted.

4517. Have you any experience of stock-yards being placed so that it is impossible to load stock from them? Some of them are very difficult; we have had an instance of that I think too.

4518. Have you had an instance where stock-yards were so badly put up that they swayed about when the cattle passed through them? Yes; several of them have also been in a frightful state after every shower of rain. There has been nothing to prevent the cattle almost burying themselves in mud.

4519. Perhaps you will supply us with particulars of these matters? Yes.

4520. Returning to the expenditure of the existing lines from the construction vote, had the two branches of the department conferred together when these lines were being constructed would the expenditure in many cases have been rendered unnecessary; and obviated, if not altogether to a large degree, by the Construction Branch doing what was necessary in the beginning? I have no doubt that in very many cases it might be. It may be that they would have been better constructed if there had been consultation.

4521. Do you think that one expense would have done and saved the necessity for alterations and additions afterwards, the alterations especially? In very many cases I think it would have been better and the work would have been done at one expense.

4522. Would your answer apply to the additional roads and sidings? Yes; to the sidings more particularly.

4523. To alterations of yards? More particularly to the alteration of sidings, and also alterations of yards.

4524. Are these expensive items? They are very expensive. The Construction Department does not take the slightest notice—at least I do not see that they have in many cases—to the considerations involved in the working of these yards by interlocking the points and crossings, and signals. They do not seem to take that into consideration at all. We are gradually bringing the whole of the lines under the interlocking system, and it is pretty nearly time some notice was taken of it, so that the roads could be so laid down that they could be interlocked without adding anything to the expense. If the roads were laid down by experienced men a great deal of money would be saved.

4525. Would you approve of a conference between the authorities of the Construction Branch and the Existing Lines Branch on these matters before finally settling the laying down of the yard? Yes; I should approve of that as a system.

4526. Do you know anything about the changes made in the Wallerawang yard? We knocked out nine facing-points there, and changed a great many things.

4527. Why was that done? Because the facing-points were unnecessary and dangerous.

4528. Were not the yards constructed in the first instance with a due regard for the safety of the traffic? We do not consider that they were. We found that there were nine facing-points which were not necessary. They would have all had to be interlocked. The expense of interlocking would have been greatly increased if we had not removed them.

4529. Then, owing to the curves on the road, the engine-driver could not see the station as he approached? Yes, and with all these facing-points on the main line any shunting that would be going on would be particularly dangerous. As the yard was arranged the shunting had to cross the main line, but now all the shunting is done away from the main line.

4530. The alterations on that yard amounted to £1,400 and upwards—do you think that if the yard had been laid out in the first instance with a due regard to the safety of the traffic that expense might have been saved? Yes, and more too, because some of the roads there were very badly planned.

4531. *Mr. Coyle.*] Were they necessary at all? I can scarcely answer that without looking at the plan carefully. Some of them I believe were unnecessary, but we did not want to alter the yard more than was necessary to make it safe.

4532. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you consider that the alterations at that particular station were absolutely necessary for the proper working of the traffic? I do decidedly.

4533. And should the yards have been planned as you have arranged them from the beginning? Yes.

4534. Have you had any other cases of a similar character where you have had to make alterations of a like nature? We have.

4535. On the northern line, going to Hornsby, have you been making alterations? Yes.

4536. Do you know the nature of them? There is next to nothing done in the way of station accommodation, except the roads leading down. There were no gates by which the people could get to the station.

4537. Have these been made by the Existing Lines Branch? Yes.

4538. Have any cattle-yards been put along that line? I do not think there are any on it.

4539. Are you not making some now? No; I do not think so.

4540. Would you enquire, so as to ascertain? Yes.

4541. What we mean is some places from which to load horses? They generally load them from the platforms.

4542. Will you give us a statement of the expenditure you have had to incur on the northern line, from Strathfield to Hornsby? Yes.

4543. Do you remember the matter of the junction of the line from Molong to Orange? Yes.

4544. Why had you to duplicate the line into the Orange station? It was thought better by the Traffic Branch and everybody concerned that the junction should be at Orange.

4545. Why were the alterations made—were they for the due safety of the traffic? Yes, and for the convenience of working more particularly.

4546. *Mr. Coyle.*] Why did not Mr. Whitton form the junction? He asked us to supervise it, his contractor did the work.
4547. *Mr. Waller.*] If that was a necessary thing ought not the contract of the line from Molong to Orange have been up to where you have brought the line now? Yes, but it is not advisable to have contractors running alongside a line which has been open for traffic.
4548. Suppose the line had been all under one head, would the contractor have carried it out to where it is now? I daresay he would.
4549. Would it have been cheaper to do it right out? In this case it amounted to the same thing, because the contractor for the section did it at schedule prices.
4550. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was there any work to be undone? There was an overbridge that had to be lengthened.
4551. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not in most cases be better to have that done under one contract? I do not think it would make much difference as far as that case goes.
4552. *Mr. Coyle.*] If the Existing Lines Department had been consulted before letting the contract would they have suggested that the line should start from the station? Decidedly.
4553. *Mr. Waller.*] Why should there be two contracts for the same work? Because the Construction Department proposed to place the junction a mile off.
4554. *Mr. Coyle.*] What would be the length of the over-bridge? The cost was not very heavy.
4555. *Mr. Waller.*] Roughly speaking, what would it cost? One pier had to be taken out. It may have cost £700 perhaps.

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Mr. George Landers was further examined:—

4556. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you see any objection to having a post pillar for the public offices in the lane between this office and the Public Works Department, or if necessary two or three pillars, to be cleared regularly by special carriers daily? I see no objection to it, provided they are cleared by 6 o'clock.
4557. Do you see any objection to a box being placed in the trams going to the railway station for the conveyance of plans and large letters for the district engineers and others, to be taken out by the tramway or railway porters at Redfern and placed in the train, as is done by your own messengers? I think there would be very great objection to it.
4558. Why? I do not think it would work. If we had a check upon the conductor of the tram it might do, though we would have no check upon the men who would receive them at Redfern.
4559. Would it not be possible to telephone to the station-master at Redfern when you sent off the boxes by the train for Bathurst or Goulburn, asking him to appoint someone to take delivery? There would be no difficulty in telephoning. The letters would be passing through the hands of three different branches, and we should have no check upon them from the time they left here.
4560. Ought not these three branches all to be under the discipline of the head of the Railway Department, that is to say, under the Commissioner? Yes.
4561. If the Commissioner gave those instructions, what difficulty would there be in having them carried out? None.
4562. Do you not think a little strictness in discipline would be an advantage sometimes? No doubt.
4563. Would that system result, in many cases, in lessening the number of messengers now required? Yes.
4564. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are the letters you send away? The usual correspondence.

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FRIDAY, 14 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Thomas Rhodes Firth was examined:—

4565. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your occupation? District engineer.
4566. On what line are you engaged at present? On No. 2 contract, Illawarra Line.
4567. How long have you been in the service of the Government? With the exception of a year and nine months I have been in their service since 1863.
4568. At what work were you engaged during the year and nine months? Part of that time I was engaged by the contractors for the Wagga and Albury Line.
4569. You are then in a position, I presume, to advise us as to the general condition of the lines which have come under your supervision during the last few years? Yes; I should think so.
4570. We ask you first as regards your personal knowledge concerning the state of the lines constructed under the Engineer-in-Chief, what is your opinion as to their efficiency, both as regards their working condition and safety? Well, I do not think that at the present time they could be improved upon. As far as I am aware, everything that has had to be done has been done in connection with the working of the lines.
3571. Roughly speaking, how many lines have you been engaged upon as construction engineer? First I was engaged upon the Blacktown to Penrith Line; then on the line from Lochinvar to Singleton; then I was in charge of the works from Penrith to Blackheath, and on the line from Goulburn to Wagga. The line from Wallerawang to Mudjee was also under my supervision, and before that was completed I was put on to the Illawarra Line.
4572. Do you say that all these lines were handed over in proper working condition? I believe everything was done by the contractors with the exception of putting up the signals. That is all that was required to be done when the lines were opened.
4573. Are you aware that numerous alterations and additions were made to those lines to make them in proper working condition, and to meet the requirements of the Traffic Department, and do you think that all the expenditure which has taken place was necessary? No; I do not.
4574. Would you say that you are satisfied that it was unnecessary? Yes; quite unnecessary at the time the lines were handed over.
4575. What have you to say as regards the station buildings, bridges, &c.? To the best of my knowledge they were in a satisfactory condition.

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- Mr. T. R. Firth. 4576. Were the railway stations in convenient positions? Yes; they had been chosen at those points which were thought to be most convenient to the public.
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4578. Why? Because the timber shrinks and requires bolting up.
4579. If you knew that a large staff of inspectors was kept permanently employed looking after these particular works would you think it unnecessary expenditure? Yes.
4580. *Mr. Coyle.*] We want some information from you as to the length of time timber bridges ought to last? They ought to last about twenty years with ordinary inspection. Of course that ought to be the minimum I think.
4581. *Mr. Waller.*] That is provided proper timber is used? Yes; and that they have been kept painted and tarred and bolted up. A great deal would depend upon that being done. I think twenty years ought to be the minimum.
4582. Have you any experience as to the best kind of timber you can use for bridges? I do not think you can get anything to beat ironbark.
4583. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you approve of double planking on bridges? In some cases; it is not in any way necessary.
4584. Is there any question of strength involved? No; I do not think so.
4585. Do you think it a bad practice to put one row of planks on another? Yes, if it is not required for strength.
4586. Why? Because the moisture is almost bound to get in between the two rows of wood and rot the timber.
4587. Do you see any object in double planking? No, only to give stiffness.
4588. Do the bridges you have constructed require stiffening by means of double planking? Not at all.
4589. Have you any experience of bridges erected by your department requiring stiffening in that way? No.
4590. Is that the proper way to stiffen a bridge? No, I do not think I should adopt that method. I might stiffen an old bridge by putting on double planking, but I would not adopt that plan in the case of a new bridge.
4591. Is it not considered bad engineering to put one layer of planks on another? I think so.
4592. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you had experience of the cattle-yards put up on any of the lines? Yes.
4593. In your opinion have those yards been as satisfactory as they might be, and met all requirements? I know this, that when we have put up cattle-yards we have tried to get from people of experience their ideas, and then put up the yards as well as we could. When I was at Wagga I had an opportunity of inspecting the cattle-yards at Wodonga, which were thought a great deal of, and I recommended that we should adopt the plan which had been carried out there, and that met with the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.
4594. Would you be surprised to learn that yards have, in at least one instance, been put up so as to make it impossible to truck cattle from them, the yards being too high, and above the level of the trucks? I should be surprised to hear of such a thing; I should say it was a gross mistake of the engineer.
4595. Would you be surprised to learn that yards have been placed in such a position as to make it impossible to use them for the purposes for which they were intended, and that they had to be shifted to other places? Yes, I should be very much surprised.
4596. Would you be surprised to learn that yards were so carelessly put up as to be utterly useless on account of their being no hold in the ground for the posts? Still more so.
4597. Would you be surprised then to learn that yards have had to be taken up from the places in which they were originally erected, because those places were found to be unsuitable? To answer that question you really want to know who does these things. Some people might do things I should not be surprised at, but I can only say that such things ought not to be.
4598. Would you not be surprised at these things being done under the present management of the existing lines? No.
4599. *Mr. Coyle.*] The Commission have had throughout their investigation a large amount of evidence as to the great friction and antagonism existing between the Construction Branch and the Existing Lines Branch, and they would be glad to get from you your opinion upon this matter. It is proposed to make certain recommendations with a view to remedying this state of affairs, and it is with that object that I ask the question? I have said, in answer to previous questions, that I should not be surprised at certain things being done. I wish to qualify my previous answer. Knowing as I do the professional heads of the Existing Lines Branch, I am no longer surprised at such mistakes being made through that branch of the department.
4600. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know of your own personal knowledge that a feeling of antagonism does exist? I do.
4601. Do you consider that that feeling of antagonism has been, and is likely to be, detrimental to the public service? I do.
4602. In your opinion, has it caused large and unnecessary expenditure of money? Yes.
4603. From your knowledge of the branches, do you think that they ought both to be under one professional head? Most certainly I do.
4604. Why? Well, at the present time, directly we have finished a work, a staff of men are sent over the line to examine it, and as a rule they begin finding fault with work that I know to be good, and they begin pulling work to pieces that I know ought not to be pulled to pieces. In fact, it has been reported to me that these men have boasted how they are going to pull to pieces such and such work.
4605. Do you consider it necessary to have such a large staff of resident engineers, assistant engineers, inspectors, sub-inspectors, draftsmen, clerks, and surveyors under the district engineers? No, I do not.
4606. Do you consider that a staff of inspectors, with a properly manned staff of gangers, would be sufficient for all the work that has to be done? Yes, I do.

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4607. Have you had much experience of maintenance? I have had a few years experience in France.
4608. How many? About three years.
4609. Do you consider that by doing away with the district engineers, assistant engineers, resident engineers, and a portion of the inspectors, sub-inspectors, surveyors, and draftsmen, that a large and unnecessary expenditure would be saved, and that it would be in no way detrimental to the proper maintenance of the line? Most certainly, I do.
4610. Do you consider that having such large staffs creates an amount of unnecessary clerical work? Yes, most certainly it does. I believe that there should be one district engineer for each district, and a staff of inspectors under him.
4611. Do you think the railways would be better managed under one professional head, who would be responsible for making all the lines and keeping them in proper working order, having under him two officers of high standing, say an assistant engineer-in-chief of construction and an assistant engineer-in-chief of existing lines; would that be a better system? Most certainly, much better than the present one.
4612. And save a great deal of useless expense? Yes. To a great extent the clerical work could be done in the office of the construction engineer—the head office.
4613. Do you see any necessity for the clerical staffs in each district? No.
4614. Do you know anything about the workshops? No.
4615. *Mr Coyle.*] What is your opinion as to the necessity for such an officer as inspector of brick-work for existing lines? I do not think he is at all necessary.
4616. What can he find to do in the course of a month? I really do not know.
4617. What would he be likely to find to do? He might discover an occasional crack in a culvert.
4618. Would he be expected to putty it up himself? No; he would do the finding, and it would be his duty to report the matter to head-quarters.
4619. Then, you think the duties of that officer are not onerous? No.
4620. There is an inspector of iron bridges also? I do not think that that should be a permanent office.
4621. From your experience of iron bridges in this Colony and elsewhere, have you found it necessary to have an inspector constantly inspecting them? I should think it not at all necessary; I believe it is necessary to test the bridges periodically.
4622. Do you consider such an officer as inspector of station buildings necessary? Not at all.
4623. Taking these three officers, do you consider that they are needed at all? I do not.
4624. What do you consider to be the duties of a competent inspector of permanent way? His duties would be to see that the lines and everything on his section of the railway were kept in good and safe order; to report whenever repairs were needed, and to superintend anything that wanted looking after. He ought to be a man who would thoroughly understand when anything wanted repairing or renewing, excepting of course rolling stock; he would have nothing to do with that.
4625. Would you consider that an inspector of permanent way if he saw anything wrong with the brick-work of a culvert or with an iron bridge should report upon the matter? Yes; and he ought to be able to do as well as a man appointed especially for the purpose.
4626. Now, taking the average run of inspectors of permanent way, are those men qualified to examine a timber bridge, for instance? Yes.
4627. And would they understand when a culvert was choked up or a fence broken down? Most certainly.
4628. Would you go so far as to say that any competent inspector of permanent way could do these things? Yes; if he could not he is not fit for his position; and at the same time he does not require to be an engineer to do that.
4629. With regard to the station-yards that have been designed; from your experience could you say that they were well designed, having regard to the accommodation required? I think so.
4630. If you considered that any modification or improvement could have been made would you have suggested it to the Engineer-in-Chief? Decidedly.
4631. And would he have given effect to your recommendation? Yes.
4632. Is the Engineer-in-Chief always ready to consider any suggestions made by his responsible officers as to improvements that might be made in the design of works? Yes; any suggestion that I have ever made has always been adopted.
4633. Is it not a recognized thing in the profession that an engineer would very carefully consider any suggestions made by a responsible officer on the ground? Most decidedly so.
4634. Have you ever found the present Engineer-in-Chief depart from that practice? No.
4635. What are your duties as district engineer? To set out work, measure the work, supervise it, and see that everything is carried out according to the plans and specifications.
4636. Do you make out the certificates? Yes.
4637. It is specified I understand in Government contracts that the Government engineer will set out certain works for the contractor? Yes.
4638. What proportion of the district engineer's time would be taken up in setting out works? That would depend entirely on the nature of the works.
4639. On a line with, say, seven or eight culverts to the mile, and heavy earth-works and so forth? It takes up a considerable portion of the time at the commencement of the works; it takes up seven-eighths of the engineer's time.
4640. Have you not found that it places the engineer as it were at the beck and call of the contractor? It might; but the engineer ought not to allow himself to be put in that position. I generally set out work before it is required; I do not wait to be asked by the contractor.
4641. Take such works as the width of slopes, fence widths, and matters of that kind; do you think it is necessary to take up the time of the Government engineer on such matters as these? I do. The contractor when he takes the contract estimates everything he has got to do, and he will charge for it unless the work is set out for him. Besides, I think it is more satisfactory for the engineer to set out the work because he gets a better knowledge of it.
4642. But suppose the engineer neglects to set out the work, and the contractor claims damages against the Government in consequence of his neglect, do you not think that if that were the case it would be desirable to expunge that clause from the contract. I do not refer of course to very large works, but to the ordinary run of works; would it not be desirable to relieve the Government of that responsibility? No; I still think that it is the cheapest and most desirable method for the engineer to set out the work.

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4643. *Mr. Waller.*] If the contractor sustain a claim for negligence on the part of the engineer, would that make you alter your opinion? No.
4644. *Mr. Coyle.*] Taking an ordinary contract of 10 miles in length, with thirty or forty culverts, how long would it take the engineer to drive a peg into the centre of the line showing the position of a culvert? If it is level country it is a question of two minutes; if it is ordinary country he could get over three or four miles a day.
4645. And do you maintain that the system at present in vogue of the Government engineer setting out contractors' work is a proper one? Yes, I should not care to have it changed.
4646. Have you had much experience of setting out railways? In ordinary surveys, no. I had charge of the survey from Yass to Wagga for about eighteen months.
4647. Is it over very rough country? Yes, very rough.
4648. Were you the actual surveyor? I was in charge of the surveys; I laid out the line on the ground.
4649. But did you cross-section that line at intervals of a chain apart? Yes.
4650. And did you send the cross-sections down to the office, or did you yourself decide which would be the best line? A trial survey was run, and I put down what I thought was the most suitable gradient. Then the permanent staking went on after that, and as nearly as possible the same gradients were adopted as those suggested by me.
4651. Did you select the line yourself before the permanent survey was proceeded with? Yes, on the ground.
4652. Did you send down cross-sections of three or four chains in length to the office and allow them to be manipulated by an officer there, who placed the line upon the plan in what he considered a proper position? No; the permanent cross-sections were not taken until the line was staked.
4653. What is your opinion of a system by which a line is approved of by an officer who is never within 100 miles of the ground, the position of the line being determined by him? Well, I think the officer ought to be conversant with the ground.
4654. Do you consider the officer in charge of the survey ought to be competent to set out the work? Yes.
4655. And that this work of sending down cross-sections is waste of time? I think the officer ought to see the ground before he lays out the line. A permanent officer might be able to alter and improve the line if the information was sent down to him, but I think in any case he ought to be on the ground.
4656. What is the length of the section you have charge of at present? Only about 10 miles.
4657. What assistance have you on that line? I have an assistant engineer.
4658. What are his duties? To stake out works, assist me in measuring, and make out tracings or drawings, and assist me generally.
4659. Have you any cadets with you? No.
4660. Are you aware that there are a number of cadets in the Government Service? Yes.
4661. Do you approve of the system of young men going into the Service in this way? I approve of a limited number.
4662. Do you think they receive proper training in it? Not as good training as if they were properly articulated. No one takes any great care or interest in them.
4663. What has your experience of them been—have they turned out competent professional men? Most decidedly not. I think the system of taking in such large numbers is most reprehensible, although I believe it would be advisable to have a limited number of cadets.
4664. Have you ever found any difficulty in getting draftsmen, assistant engineers, and so forth outside of the Public Service? I have had no experience.
4665. How many inspectors have you on your section? Four.
4666. Are they in charge of the different culverts? Yes, fences and bridges.
4667. Have you full employment for this assistant engineer? Yes, I have.
4668. Do you think you could overtake the work yourself without him? No, I could not, because the country is so rough.
4669. Then do we understand from your experience in this country that the railways have been well built, well designed, and handed over properly finished and complete in every way to the Existing Lines Department? I think, so as far as my experience goes, and as far as the money voted for such lines would allow, I believe that has been the case. I would not say that the lines could not be improved upon.
4670. Do you know anything of the Wallerawang yard? Yes.
4671. Did you lay it down? Yes.
4672. How many sets of facing points were on the main line? I do not recollect, quite.
4673. Were there sharp curves going in? Yes, some 20 chain curves going from Mudgee.
4674. What distance would the engine-driver be away from the yard before he could have a view of it? Ten, 12, or 15 chains I should think, he would see the first point at 10 or 12 chains. Then the engine-shed would block his view probably, and after that he would be able to see right through the station-yard.
4675. Do you recollect the number of facing points that were on the main line? No, I really do not.
4676. Do you know what alterations were made in that line after it was constructed? I do not.
4677. Have you had anything to do with the designing of station-yards? No.
4678. Has your work been entirely on construction? Yes.
4679. From the Sydney side was the view interrupted in going into the Wallerawang yard? The approach was by a deep cutting, and there is an over-way bridge.
4680. At what distance would the engine-driver be able to see the points? On the Sydney side I think he could see them for a long distance. I think the points are outside the bridge.
4681. It has been stated that nine sets of facing points have been taken out of that station-yard by the Existing Lines Department? Of course I am not in a position to deny that.
4682. Would you consider that if it was possible to reduce the number of facing points in a station-yard by nine, that that yard had been originally well laid out? No, most decidedly not.
4683. Have you had any experience of the interlocking system? No.
4684. Do you consider it would be advisable, seeing that the interlocking system is recognized and made compulsory

compulsory by the Board of Trade, that the engineers should consult with the interlocking officer in arranging station-yards, so that the system could be applied with as little expense as possible? I think that would be advisable.

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4685. *Mr. Waller.*] From your knowledge of the Wallerawang station-yard do you think that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the travelling public that great alterations should be made there? I think that could scarcely be possible.

4686. With regard to the Inspecting Engineer of Lines under Construction, do you consider that there is any necessity for such an officer, bearing in mind the fact that the district engineer is presumed to be qualified to supervise the line? Yes, I consider such an officer is necessary. The Engineer-in-Chief cannot possibly go and inspect those lines himself. The engineers in the different districts have ideas of their own as to the manner in which the work should be carried out, and it is desirable that the Inspecting Engineer should have the opinion of all, and then form his own opinion afterwards. His report upon the work would probably be very different from a report written by the person in charge; besides, he is in a position to settle and report upon any difference that might occur between the contractor and engineer. He could receive complaints from the contractor which he did not care to put in writing. He is an impartial judge, and can see whether the engineer is doing his duty.

4687. Holding these views, then, is your opinion that the gentleman occupying the position of Inspecting Engineer should be a professional engineer of high standing, whom the district engineers would look up to as an authority? Most decidedly.

4688. He ought not to be junior to the district engineers? Certainly not.

4689. Do you consider that if the Inspecting Engineer is not qualified to command the respect of the district engineers, that fact would be likely to create friction, and do more harm than good? Yes, there is that feeling. I think the Engineer for Existing Lines is an officer who is not necessary.

4690. Why? I think one officer over each line directly under the Engineer-in-Chief would meet all requirements.

4691. From your experience of the lines made in New South Wales, have you noticed that by a very careful inspection of the contour of the country a better line could have been selected when the trial survey was being done? In some instances, but there is not a line anywhere that could not be improved upon.

4692. Is not that a patent fact? Yes.

4693. From your knowledge do you know of an instance where the railway was actually surveyed and approved of, and that was not the line constructed, but a subsequent line was selected by another surveyor who saw the impropriety of making the railway according to the first survey? I am not aware of that having been done after the contract was let.

4694. Do you think it possible that under existing circumstances such things might and do occur? Yes.

4695. And can you tell us why they occur? I suppose through a want of practical knowledge on the part of the engineer in charge of surveys.

4696. Who is he? Mr. Palmer. I think he does not understand the work thoroughly.

4697. *Mr. Coyle.*] Has he been engaged on construction at all? Never in this Colony that I am aware of.

4698. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that an officer in charge of a large office like that would have the time to devote to outside work? It is of more importance than sitting down and writing reports.

4699. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you consider that it is the duty of some high officer in the department, such as the Engineer-in-Chief or Superintending Engineer, to examine these lines before they are let by contract? Yes, if they go through difficult country. The officer in charge of the surveys ought to be kept doing that himself.

4700. In matters where hundreds of thousands of pounds are involved is it not the duty of the highest officer in the department to make sure that all means have been exhausted in endeavouring to get the best line? Yes, but you cannot expect the Engineer-in-Chief to go exploring country.

4701. Do you consider that an officer of undoubted knowledge and experience should critically examine each line in the event of the Engineer-in-Chief not being able to do it before the contract is let? Yes, by all means, and I think the engineer in charge of surveys ought to be an officer experienced in construction.

4702. Then you consider that an officer who has only been engaged on surveys all his life is not an engineer? Most decidedly not.

4703. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think that if the surveyors had personal communication with the Engineer-in-Chief, a great deal of time might be saved? Yes, but I do not think the Engineer-in-Chief could spare the time.

4704. But in the event of their not being able to have personal interviews with the Engineer-in-Chief, should they confer with the engineer in charge of surveys? Yes.

4705. Do you think a system whereby surveyors in charge of such important works have not seen the Engineer-in-Chief for ten years is a good one? If such is the case, the system is certainly not a good one; but I think the officer in charge of surveys ought to be sufficiently capable without having to consult the Engineer-in-Chief.

4706. From your knowledge of surveys do you consider that the amalgamation of the two branches would be of great value? It would be a very great saving to the country, and would mean simplification of work and the reduction of the staff.

4707. Do you not think that the work might be decreased by having the whole of the staff under one roof? Yes, and there is no reason why they should not be.

4708. Do you consider the Service in a satisfactory state? No.

4709. Do you know that there is considerable friction between the Engineer-in-Chief and the Commissioner? Yes, that is a public matter.

4710. Is it a mistake to allow that to continue any longer? Yes.

4711. Ought whoever is the real head of the Railways to be so recognised by every officer of the Department, high and low? Yes, most decidedly.

4712. Are you a permanent officer? No. I am on the temporary staff, and have received notice that my services will not be further required.

4713. Have you contributed to the Civil Service Fund? No.

4714.

Mr. T. R. Firth. 4714. Do you approve of the system of having permanent officers, or prefer a system whereby all would be on the same footing in regard to compensation on retirement. Say, for instance, that each officer contributed 4 per cent. of his salary into the fund, and when he died his widow to receive that contribution, or when he retired he himself to receive it? I think that would be a very fair system.

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4715. I mean the introduction of a similar system to that in vogue amongst many of the insurance companies, whereby a man, having insured his life, may after a certain time obtain the surrender value of his policy if he does not care to carry out the agreement? I think that a preferable system would be that each officer, on entering the Government Service, should be compelled to insure his life in some society, the Government paying the premiums, and the amount of insured corresponding to the amount of salary received. I believe that every officer should be compelled, as soon as he enters the Service, to make some provision for himself, but that the Government should provide for the officers who are about to retire, or will retire in a few years.

4716. Do you think it would be beneficial to the Civil Service generally that gentlemen attaining a certain age should retire? No, I do not think they should. I think they should retire as soon as their services are not commensurate with the duties they have to perform.

4717. Do you not think it would be of advantage to the Civil Service that officers, upon reaching the age of 60 or 65, should be bound to accept their retiring allowances or share of the compensation fund? I do not think that should be done without very careful inquiry, and should be done by the Executive Council. I would not leave it in the power of any one or two men to do that.

Charles A. Goodchap, Esq., examined:—

C. A. Goodchap, Esq. 4718. *Mr. Waller.*] We want to ask you, Mr. Goodchap, a few questions regarding the differences of opinion that exist between the Construction Branch and the Existing Lines Branch. As you are no doubt aware, there are a good many charges appearing in the accounts relative to certain works performed in the Existing Lines Branch of the Service after the lines are handed over; and we would like to have information from you as to whether the expenditure appearing in the schedule to which I refer is necessary or otherwise? I think quite necessary. I have only to say that a great number of items were those which the Engineer himself admitted were absolutely necessary, but he preferred leaving them to the Existing Lines Branch to carry out; such, for instance, as signals, weighbridges, and cranes. Sometimes the stations were handed over without any provision being made for the carrying on of the business, simply shells as regards the conduct of the business.

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4719. I may say that we have an acknowledgment from the officers of the Engineer-in-Chief that occasionally the stations were not completed owing to the necessity of handing over the lines on account of the exigency of the traffic, but that the works were subsequently completed by them, and not by you? I am not sure upon the point, but I think there are a great number of fittings and other things that were found to be necessary. Of course buildings that were not completed at the time they were handed over would be completed by them; but I think if my memory serves me there were many cases in which no provision was made for the conduct of business.

4720. We have evidence from the Existing Lines Department that the railways in no instance have been handed over fitted for the traffic, either as regards the necessary convenience or the safety of the public? Well, I have always understood that signals have to be put up, and other conveniences necessary for the proper conduct of the traffic, and I always understood also that Mr. Whitton had no objection to these appliances being obtained and charged to the Construction Vote.

4721. They only acknowledge the signals, but we have from the Existing Lines Branch evidence stating that in many cases the yards and sidings were not of a character which the traffic required? That could not have been within recent times, because within the last two years it has been the practice of the Engineer-in-Chief to submit the plans of the yards and station buildings, which are referred to the Traffic Manager to say whether they are sufficient to meet the requirements.

4722. We inquired upon that point, and asked whether it would not have been possible to save a great deal of money and time by holding conferences between the officers of the two branches of the department? Within the last two years those conferences have taken place.

4723. You know the interlocking engineer? Yes.

4724. Well, we asked him, and he says that so far as he is concerned the question of interlocking in the yards never comes before him? That would be a question for the Traffic Manager to decide. The interlocking engineer is an officer of recent appointment, and he carries out works which are decided upon by the Traffic Manager as being necessary. He would not have power to say whether such and such work should be done, but he would carry out the work if the Traffic Manager suggested it.

4725. *Mr. Coyle.*] Cannot the interlocking officer suggest alterations in the positions of the points and crossings? Yes, and he has been very useful in that respect. Because of his usefulness, I recently approved of his occupying the position of almost an independent officer in regard to the interlocking and the laying out of yards, with a view to doing away as far as possible with facing points. I wish to give him every encouragement.

4726. *Mr. Waller.*] We have noticed that there is a certain feeling of antagonism between the Construction and the Existing Lines Branches? I am not aware that the antagonism is mutual. I rather believe that while one is quiescent the other is hostile and aggressive. I have certainly discouraged in every possible way any feeling of antagonism or hostility on the part of the officers under me. I have prohibited anything of the kind, so that the harmony which might prevail should not be disturbed by them.

4727. We would ask you whether you are not of opinion that there is a want of that harmony which should exist, and that consequently a great deal of the expenditure which now takes place is caused by that want of harmony, and that it is also subversive of discipline in the Service? I have no doubt that there is something in that; but I also hold that this antagonism is not without its good effect, that a knowledge on the part of both departments that their respective works are being jealously watched and criticised will keep both class of officers up to the mark, knowing that anything which they may do will be severely criticised.

4728. We noticed that in some degree there was a non-recognition of the position of the Commissioner? The Engineer-in-Chief is the only officer in this department who has shown a disposition to ignore the Commissioner

Commissioner for Railways. I cannot say that in any other branch of the department, or even amongst Mr. Whitton's own officers, has there been any disposition to ignore my position, and there has been a perfect feeling of harmony existing between the Commissioner and all officers of the department, with the exception of this one high officer.

4729. We noticed, in going through the investigation, that the railway accounts up to a certain point passed through the examiner's hands, but we find the construction account did not do so. Why is that? That is not with my concurrence.

4730. Have you raised any objections? I protested from the first against this independent position that Mr. Whitton set up, which has not been justified by the Act of Parliament, nor has it been recognised, as far as I know, by any Minister, but is a position which he has assumed and maintained in spite of directions to the contrary given by different Ministers of the Crown.

4731. Are you legally responsible for all accounts? For all accounts. Construction votes are no more under the Engineer-in-Chief than any other votes are under any other engineer. They are, properly speaking, under the Commissioner for Railways, who himself cannot operate upon them without, of course, Ministerial authority.

4732. We noticed also that owing to this apparent determination to disregard the Commissioner, there seems to be a second book-keeping department in the Construction Branch, which we thought uncalled for and unnecessary? I was not aware of the existence of such a branch. It must be altogether unnecessary. There can be no pretence for its necessity, because the Engineer-in-Chief, for the purpose of facilitating his work, and in order that he might have a proper knowledge of what is being done in regard to the votes for the construction of lines, has been placed in direct communication with the accountant, and he can call upon him for any information, and can inspect the books and have as much access to them as the Commissioner himself.

4733. That being the case, can you explain to us how it is that when we inquired as to certain expenditure, which appeared in the book-keeping department of the Construction Branch, they were unable to give us any information, and said they could not obtain it? I can only say that the Construction Branch would at any time obtain the fullest information on the subject, but I believe, from information given to me by the assistant accountant, that they have obtained that information.

4734. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it be possible for books kept by the Construction Branch to be complete? Yes, they might be complete, because they have the power of getting abstracts from the accountant's book.

4735. But without assistance from the accountant? Certainly not.

4736. Would it be possible for them to be of any value except as a daily record? I can see no object in keeping such books.

4737. *Mr. Waller.*] Would they be accepted as evidence in a court of law? No; only the accountant's books, which are the standard books of the department.

4738. Is it your opinion that all book-keeping appertaining to the Construction Branch should be carried on in the book-keeping department of the railways? Undoubtedly.

4739. Do you approve of having a multiplication of different offices? I do not; it is altogether unnecessary and undoubtedly expensive.

4740. Do you know anything about this department at all? I was not aware that such a department was in existence.

4741. As regards the manner in which the offices are now scattered about the city at Redfern, here, and across the road, do you think it is the cause of having to keep a larger staff and more expense than if you had the whole of the staff under one roof? Well, I think not. I do not think the staff could be lessened if it were under one roof.

4742. Supposing there was an engineer-in-chief of the railways of New South Wales, who had not only to build the lines but to keep them in perfect order, having under him competent officers for construction and maintenance, would that be advantageous? It would be a most unusual thing for the construction engineer to be also the maintenance engineer. I do not know of any railway in the world in which such an arrangement is followed.

4743. The Engineer-in-Chief to have under him the engineers for construction and maintenance? I think the offices ought to be distinct. I think the construction and the maintenance engineer should be altogether separate.

4744. Do you not think there would be any simplification in the working generally or in the number of hands employed? No; their works are so distinct that I do not see in what way the construction engineer could be employed for maintenance.

4745. *Mr. Mills.*] Could you not have one chief competent to supervise construction and maintenance? It would all depend upon the amount of construction going on.

4746. Suppose there were high-class officers of construction and maintenance under the Engineer-in-Chief, he being the professional head of all the engineers? I can see some very grave objections to the engineer for maintenance being under the engineer for construction.

4747. *Mr. Waller.*] But he would be under the Engineer-in-Chief? If you introduced the term "Consulting Engineer," I think it would be advisable to have a consulting engineer, who might be applied to in the event of any large question arising, who might be consulted in reference to any Government work.

4748. *Mr. Mills.*] Suppose we had a consulting engineer, an engineer for maintenance, and a construction engineer, do you not think that would be a much better system? Yes, perhaps so.

4749. *Mr. Waller.*] All working in harmony? It seems to me that the provision made by the Act of Parliament carries out that view. The Commissioner is by Act of Parliament the head of the department, and the Engineer-in-Chief is as much under the Commissioner as the Engineer for Existing Lines is.

4750. We presume that what you mean is that our system is actually carried out now, with the exception that the harmony does not exist? I still think it undesirable that all communication between the engineers should come to the Commissioner through the Engineer-in-Chief. I think the engineer for maintenance should be in direct communication with the Commissioner, as also the engineer for construction. I can see that the engineer for construction might in carrying out his works do so in a manner which would not be the most effective for giving facilities for the conduct of the traffic, and having made a mistake he would be slow to correct it, and it would be impossible for the Commissioner to know what the defects were.

4751. *Mr. Mills.*] Would you dispense with the title of engineer-in-chief? I never understood what the title

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title meant. There may be an engineer for construction and an engineer for maintenance, but I am not aware that the Railway Act contemplates an engineer-in-chief.

4752. Could you bring those two officers in direct communication with the Commissioner and have, if necessary, a consulting engineer to refer to? A high-class engineer, who need not necessarily belong to the railways, but who might be consulted by the Government on all engineering matters.

4753. *Mr. Waller.*] That is, you would bring the railways under one head, and that head would be the Commissioner? Undoubtedly, I am not aware that at the present time any other arrangement is legally made.

4754. There seems to be a certain delicacy exhibited by the officers of the Existing Lines Department in going on the construction lines before they are handed over to you? I should describe it as a feeling of fear rather than of delicacy.

4755. A matter arose in regard to signals, and a statement was made that owing to the short time given by the Construction Branch to the Existing Lines Branch the necessary signals were often not completed in time for the opening of the line. We asked the question why they did not erect them before, and they said that they would not do it until the line was handed over. We asked the head of the Construction Branch why there should be such a feeling, but he repudiated it? Well, I see no objection to their doing so, in fact I distinctly approve of their doing so; but it should be quite unnecessary for the Existing Lines Branch to go upon a line in course of construction; because I contend that a railway should be handed over by the construction engineer in perfect condition and fit for working.

4756. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you heard anything about an old class of signals being in use instead of the modern kind? Yes, I have written a minute on the subject, and obtained the Minister's approval to all the signals being on the modern principle.

4757. Is that the class which the Existing Lines Branch use, but not the kind put up by the Construction Branch? No, they put up the old style.

4758. Do these require to be altered? As the traffic grows it is necessary that the signals should be split. I do not think that in any case we should ruthlessly take down a signal or anything else until necessity arose for it.

4759. *Mr. Waller.*] Then you consider evidence to the effect that you do pull down signals and other things is not a fact? It is a malicious fabrication if anybody said so.

4760. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you know anything about the same system being adopted with a class of ball points? I directed that in certain stations ball points should be taken up on the main line.

4761. Were they put in by the Construction Branch? I believe they have given over that.

4762. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you aware of yards being so badly constructed that in one case at least stock could not be loaded from them into the trucks, and in other cases placed in such awkward positions that they had to be removed and placed in other positions? I know that stock-yards have been placed in most inconvenient positions. They have been placed in the midst of the shunting. I have given instructions that in every case they should be removed from all shunting operations, so that the cattle can be loaded in quietness. I think it possible that these defects may be exaggerated, and I should like the Commission to accept *cum grano salis* any statement made in that regard. I am not aware that there has been a great deal to complain of in that respect.

4763. We have evidence to the effect that it is a constant complaint, and also that stations are erected where they are utterly useless? No doubt on the Mudgee Line stations were put up which were not required.

4764. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does that line run through a sparsely settled country? Yes. These mistakes were made over two years ago, and I am satisfied that they will not be repeated. For the future I shall have an opportunity of knowing what yards are to be erected, what station buildings to go up, and where they are to be situate. I am placed in a position now to say whether they are of too extensive or too limited a character, and whether they are properly designed for the purpose.

4765. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find any difficulty in getting papers from the Construction Branch brought before you for perusal? No, I cannot say that I do. There has been some difficulty, but that is incidental to all departments.

4766. Is it a fact that papers having to come before you cause a great deal of delay? Yes. I can say that there has been a certain amount of circumlocution in sending papers. Instead of coming as they should do to the Commissioner for Railways, they are sent to the Under Secretary for Public Works, and although I have never recognised the Under Secretary for Public Works as an intermediary between myself and the Engineer-in-Chief, yet I never get any papers except through the Under Secretary. In fact this is a system by which the Engineer-in-Chief has attempted to ignore the Commissioner for Railways. It has certainly caused some delay in acting upon cases, but I have refrained from taking any notice of the irregularity.

4767. Do you think the delay might be caused as much by your department as by the other? I know there is no delay in my department, because I do not send papers through the Under Secretary, but direct to the Engineer-in-Chief. When they are returned, however, even the most urgent papers are sent to me through the Under Secretary.

4768. The evidence given to us shows that the papers coming up here causes an immense amount of delay? I do not know who made that representation, but I have only to say that every paper should go through the Commissioner's office.

4769. *Mr. Mills.*] Must it receive his sanction? Any expense must receive his sanction before being paid. All contracts must be accepted by him.

4770. *Mr. Waller.*] Shortly, I ask you if it is your opinion that if the Engineer-in-Chief acknowledged your position as Commissioner there would be a saving to the country in the carrying out of works under his control? I think that in the past the fact of his not doing so has been the means of some expense being incurred which might have been saved. I have had no complaint to make recently, because, by the direction of the Minister, no station buildings or yards are constructed without the plans being first submitted to me, and I am enabled to make inquiries and get the opinions of the officers who are intimately acquainted with the traffic.

4771. When a vote is given for the construction of a railway, is it supposed to include the cost of the purchase of land? The Minister decides that question. The Engineer-in-Chief submits the item for the construction of the line, and he expressly states that it does not include land, but the Minister, and several

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several Ministers in their turn, have decided to place that amount of money on the estimates, in the expectation that Mr. Whitton's estimate will not be exceeded, even if the land be paid for out of the vote, and in very many instances this is the case. In some instances there has been a surplus.

4772. Is your operating upon that vote an infringement of the rights of the Engineer-in-Chief? The vote is in no way under the Engineer-in-Chief.

4773. Do you consider that the vote belongs to the Commissioner for Railways? The vote belongs to the Government, and the Commissioner is the only officer who can operate upon it, and Mr. Whitton's vouchers would not be accepted by the Treasury unless they were countersigned by the Commissioner.

4774. It is stated that the vote belongs to the Engineer-in-Chief? I have heard a contention of that kind set up, but such an idea is perfectly visionary. I would like to say that there is no operation on the vote without Ministerial sanction. I do not consider that these sums are voted by Parliament to be expended at the discretion of any public officer, but that every item should be approved by the Minister. I do not mean to say that every very small item should be approved, but the Minister should approve of all large works being carried out, and no work should be undertaken without Ministerial sanction.

4775. You know the system of having district, resident, and assistant engineers, now in existence, for the existing lines, do you think it necessary to have that staff? I think that a reduction of that staff is necessary. I think that in some instances the districts are officered to too great an extent, and I have under consideration now a proposal for diminishing the field staff.

4776. And in the same way do you think it possible to decrease the staff that belongs to these officers, such as surveyors, draftsmen, and numerous clerks? I think this also possible, but I cannot speak definitely on the subject until I have made further inquiries.

4777. You think the diminishing of one would naturally cause the diminishing of the other? That is my expectation.

4778. There is also a large staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors? I have already recommended to the Minister that a reduction of 30 per cent. be made in the inspectors' and sub-inspectors' staffs, the permanent-way inspectors.

4779. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the cause of some district engineers having under them larger staffs than the head officer of the Existing Line Branch? It depends very much upon the extent of the work. The engineer on the southern line has 705 miles under his charge. It depends very largely on the amount of work to be carried out.

4780. Could not a great deal of that work be carried out in the head office, such as the drafting? It was considered that it could be done more economically and more expeditiously by the employment of these district engineers. The experiment has not been of long duration.

4781. *Mr. Coyle.*] How long has the system been in existence? Three or four years; previously to that the work was more centralised.

4782. Who looked after the permanent-way. The district engineers had that under their charge.

4783. But previous to their appointment, whom were the inspectors immediately under? The engineers in Sydney, but as soon as the lines became more extended it was thought that they required more supervision.

4784. Was the object to localise the administration? Yes, to decentralise it.

4785. *Mr. Mills.*] Why is it necessary to have such large staffs of cadets and clerks? I think that the cadets are in greater number than they should be, and more than were ever contemplated. The object in having cadets was to train up a staff for the future of our railways, and to have men who would acquire engineering knowledge on our railways, and who having grown up with the railways, and having had an intimate acquaintance with them, would when they arrived at a certain age be enabled to take charge of the lines, and would be better able to do so than now men.

4786. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think that men bred in the Colony would be more suitable than men from the great centres at home? Yes, I think so, under the method I proposed. I do not know whether you have seen the regulations for the existing lines, and for the training of cadets, and the necessary examination of the various officers. I think it desirable for the proper understanding of that question that you should have before you the regulations.

4787. It occurred to us that in a progressive business such as this, which diverges into so many separate branches, that we should take advantage of the knowledge acquired in the older countries? I think that should be done in the case of the highest officers, but not necessarily in the case of the rank and file of our engineers.

4788. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you approve of the system of cadets? I think it desirable, but I think it ought to be curtailed.

4789. Do you think the district engineers are able to give the necessary attention and instruction to them? I am quite certain that they are able to give that attention.

4790. Have they got the time? Yes, I think they have.

4791. Do you find that you are able to manage these young fellows; have the engineers got sufficient control over them? Yes. I think the number should be limited to two or three in each division.

4792. *Mr. Mills.*] Are they articleed? No.

4793. And when they have completed their time have they any standing at all? I should like you to have the regulations for the promotion of the engineering staff before you.

4794. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it be a good thing if there were a limited number of cadets, and they were to receive their articles, and be properly trained? I think that if the regulations were properly carried out that they would be attended to.

4795. Do you think it a good thing paying them from the beginning? Well I think in an institution like the railways, which are public property, it is undesirable that employment in them should be limited to the wealthy classes, who could afford to get their sons into positions which are not paid. The practice has been to give a lad sufficient to maintain him at his parents' residence, and to give him no salary until his services are of sufficient value. I do not call £2 a month a salary; we give a preference to those persons who take the degree of B.E. at the University.

4796. But would not that confine employment to the class you speak of? Well in these days of bursaries, even the families least provided for can get their sons to the University.

4797. The evidence we have received up to the present has not been in favour of the cadet system. There seems to be a disinclination on the part of the engineers to have cadets. The evidence shows that they would

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would not have been taken into these departments by the engineers if they had been consulted. They say, "if we wanted men we would not take these cadets after they had finished their cadetship"? Well that implies one of two things, want of capacity on the part of the cadet, or want of performance of the engineer's duties.

4798. They said that there were bright exceptions to the rule, but that as a rule they did not seem to care about work, and there was no way to insist upon it? The regulations make provision for the immediate dismissal of any cadet who does not show aptitude for work.

4799. We are not referring particularly to the Engineer's Department, but we refer to all cadets. We cannot get any evidence as to how they get into the department. We are told that they turn up at the office and say that they have been sent? I think that must be an extravagant statement. I do not think that any cadet comes into the office without being duly accredited, or without sufficient authority for his appointment.

4800. Now with regard to the system of paying wages along the line, do you see any objection to paying monthly instead of fortnightly? From a departmental point of view it would be a simplification and an advantage, but in response to an effort made in that direction the men complained so bitterly of the hardship they were subjected to that we had to go back to fortnightly payments.

4801. What was the hardship? Most of them had been accustomed to live from hand to mouth, and they could not live without money.

4802. Do you know that the system in Victoria is to pay monthly? I believe that they do pay monthly, and that was one of the arguments used in support of our proposal.

4803. Putting the men's feelings out of the question do you think that the advantage that would be derived by the department would be very great? I have no doubt that it would effect a large saving to the department.

4804. Do you think that a month's notice of the change would give the men ample time to make arrangements? It would give them time to organise opposition to the system. I should not hesitate if I had supreme power to make the change.

4805. If you were working the concern as the manager of a private railway company would you then take that step? I would

4806. You know the system of payment besides being fortnightly is to have pay-clerks, who cost the country £2,000 a year, can you see any objection to the gangers or inspectors or some other responsible persons paying the men, the money being sent up in the train in bags, and put down as the train goes along? I think there would be a great deal of insecurity in that; the ganger might assert that he did not pick the money up; he might assert that the money sent was not there.

4807. Do you know that they pay that way in Victoria? I am told that they do not take receipts at all; that two men go along the line, one paying and the other witnessing.

4808. Is there not a very large amount of money paid by private firms without receipts, at least three times as much without receipts as with them. Is it not unusual to get receipts for wages? I know it is, but I am not certain about the requirements of the Audit Office; if they were not what they are I should not think of taking a receipt.

4809. There must be a lot of unnecessary clerical labour? Yes, I think so; I think it is quite sufficient that two officers should pay.

4810. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many men has every ganger under him? Three or four; I tried the system of two men to every ganger and I found it is not as effective as three men to the ganger. I propose now that these gangs take 6 miles instead of 4 miles.

4811. Would that be a reduction of about 20 per cent. in gangers and fitters? Yes.

4812. *Mr. Waller.*] Do we understand that you do not see any grave objection to the monthly system, and also to paying without receipts, provided it is not illegal? I see no objection; in fact I see every advantage to the payment being made monthly, and I should be glad to see that carried out if it could be done with satisfaction to the men. I see no necessity to take acquittances from the men, and but for the official necessity of producing acquittances for each item I should greatly prefer a system by which payment by witnesses could be introduced.

4813. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is that acquittance system established by Act of Parliament, or by order in Council? I am not certain that it would be necessary to get an Act passed to do away with it. I do not know whether the Audit Act states in detail the obligations of the Auditor-General, and says that he shall require an acquittance.

4814. *Mr. Mills.*] Would not the receipt of the payor be sufficient to meet all requirements of the Audit Act? I think payment ought to be witnessed.

4815. *Mr. Coyle.*] The inspector has about seven or eight gangers under him? He will have about ten under the new arrangement.

4816. So that he would have about 40 or 50 miles to look after. Yes.

4817. Then do you consider that an inspector can undertake the duty of paying? Yes; I should prefer that, and he could pay in the presence of the ganger.

4818. As a matter of fact station-masters do make some payments? Yes.

4819. Would you be in favour of as far as possible making the payments by cheque. Some of the officers of the department say that they have to go across to the accountant's office and stand there waiting and wasting a considerable portion of their time before they are paid their money? I think it is most desirable that they should be paid by cheque.

4820. Are you aware that thousands of pounds are kept in the office at one time? Yes, but not over night.

4821. The system we thought of is that the vouchers should be made up in the office, counter-signed by the head of the department, and the cheques paid away by him? I dare say there may be room for some improvement, but it would require to be thought out.

4822. *Mr. Mills.*] Would you be in favour of paying by cheque in preference to cash? Yes.

4823. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you aware that the amount of guarantee given in the department by officers who have the handling of thousands of pounds is only £400? Yes.

4824. Do you think it a good system, and fair even to them? Well, you could never make the guarantee equal to the amount at the disposal of the person.

4825. We allude particularly now to paying-officers being sent about with a lot of money paying wages,
and

and we think that there is unnecessary temptation placed in their way? Of course if the men were not paid you would hear of it the next morning. You might as well say that a bank exchange clerk has great temptation in his way.

4826. We are supposing even that these men might be attacked and robbed, and there are men who would be equal to murder if they could get the money? Yes, but there have been no mistakes so far as I know, no loss of money.

4827. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of works are executed at the locomotive branch workshops? Very light work indeed. As we get further afield of course it is necessary that the repairs should be rather larger in their character, but certainly we never go to the extent of large repairs in the branch shops, because I hold it is better to run vehicles down to Sydney.

4828. Have you got sufficient workshop accommodation about Sydney? We shall have, but up to the present time it has been very unsatisfactory.

4829. Do you anticipate that when the Eveleigh workshops are complete the work will be reduced in the branch shops? The simple repairs must be made at the outside workshops. I would not call them workshops, they are simply running sheds with some machinery for the purpose of effecting light repairs.

4830. Who is in charge of them? A foreman.

4831. Is he a workman? No.

4832. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you consider it necessary to have a supervising foreman? Yes, for the outlying places. The locomotive foreman is not only superintendent of repairs but conducts the running of the engines.

4833. In the branches are there some foremen carpenters instead of leading hands? Yes.

4834. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of work do these carpenters do? All classes of work; they carry out a large quantity of work. They make all the stock required in the shape of small houses, platforms, and so forth.

4835. Renewing platforms and planking them? Yes.

4836. What would be the difficulty in letting the great majority of these works by contract, would it be practicable? The objection seems to be that while the traffic is being carried on there is some danger in responsible contractors carrying on work on the line.

4837. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you endeavouring to have the contract work instead of day labour? If it is possible.

4838. Suppose you had half-a-dozen stations to paint, could that be done by contract? Yes, no doubt. We have tried contract work on several occasions, but generally speaking, comparing it with work done by the department, we have found it more costly.

4839. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think it right to charge the cost of preparing large returns for Parliament to this department? It is a working expense.

4840. Is it not a parliamentary expense? All this work is a serious item, but I think it is a cost inseparable from a state railway system.

4841. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it lessen the evil if all the returns called for had the cost of preparing and printing printed at the bottom as it is done in Victoria? Of course I could not say.

4842. Are there many returns asked for the information contained in which could be supplied if it was asked for in the office? No doubt.

4843. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you consider the cost of preparing these returns a legitimate cost of working the department? Yes, I do as a legitimate cost of working a state railway department.

Mr. William Vero Read was examined:—

4844. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you the traffic manager of the southern and western lines? Yes.

4845. How long have you been in that position? Nearly seven years.

4846. How long have you been engaged upon the railways? Since their commencement.

4847. Have you had any experience in other countries? In England for about a year or so.

4848. In the Traffic Manager's Department? No; in the Superintendent's Department.

4849. Have you had some experience during these seven years as to the condition in which the lines were handed over by the Construction Branch? Yes.

4850. We would like to know if, in your opinion as Traffic Manager, these lines have been handed over in a satisfactory condition, both as regards convenience of working, and the safety of the public? I know that the Engineering Branch for Existing Lines have kept a number of men employed on the lines after the lines were opened, notably on the Mudgee line. In many cases we have had to ask for extra accommodation for the Traffic Branch, although that has not been so much the case lately.

4851. For station-yard room? Yes.

4852. What do you mean by lately? Perhaps within the last eighteen months or two years.

4853. Was that owing to any particular cause? No, I think more accommodation has been given recently.

4854. Have you as Traffic Manager, and those directly under you been consulted more freely during the last two years, as to what the requirements of the Traffic Department are? Yes, plans of the yards and buildings have been sent through the Commissioner to the Traffic Manager to report upon.

4855. And previously was that not the case? No.

4856. Was the result that previously many alterations and additions had to be asked for? Yes.

4857. In what condition generally do you find the station arrangements, are there the proper number of sidings, cranes, and so forth? We have had to ask for cranes, which are never put up by the Construction Branch. In many cases we have had to ask for additional roads.

4858. What about station approaches and cattle yards, have they been handed over to you in good condition? Usually, yes; but many of these places were handed over before they were completed.

4859. When the contract was finished was the line handed over complete in the way of station arrangements, and in the way of sidings? I really do not remember any case where we have had to alter the approaches.

4860. But I refer to altering the accommodation already provided, do you know of cases in which alterations of sidings have had to be made? Where the siding accommodation was inconvenient it has had to be altered.

C. A.
Goodchap,
Esq.

14 Jan., 1887.

M. W. V.
Read.

14 Jan., 1886.

- Mr. W. V. Read. }
14 Jan. 1887. }
4861. Have you found the station accommodation provided by the Construction Department sufficient for the requirements of the traffic? Yes: I do not remember at the present moment instances where we have been pushed for station accommodation.
4862. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you found stations put up in places where, if you had been consulted, you would not have put them up, or put up where they were not required? Yes, stations have been put up where they were not required.
4863. If you had been consulted, would you have put them up in different places, or not at all? Yes.
4864. *Mr. Waller.*] Would you think that the statement, that it was an exception to the rule, that the Construction Branch handed over railways in working condition, an overdrawn statement? I may say that few of the lines of late years have been constructed and left complete. They have been opened long before the contractors have given them up.
4865. *Mr. Coyle.*] But when the contractors had finished, in what condition were the lines left as regards the accommodation? The accommodation of late has not necessitated any alteration.
4866. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you found stock-yards well designed? The designs were fair; but the construction not good in many cases.
4867. Have alterations been necessitated by ill-construction? Yes, I think so.
4868. *Mr. Waller.*] Has there been a disregard of the requirements of the Traffic Department by the Construction Department? I think not, especially of late.
4869. Are you aware that there is a certain amount of friction existing between the Construction and the Existing Lines Department? I have heard so.
4870. From your experience do you think that had there been a more friendly disposition between the two branches money would have been saved to the State—that alterations and additions, and so forth, would not have been necessary? I think it would have been a great advantage if there had been harmonious working between the two branches.
4871. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think it would be well if there were more temporary stations put up until the requirements of the traffic were better understood? In some cases it might be an advantage; but the buildings now being put up are not, I think, of too permanent or extensive a character.
4872. *Mr. Waller.*] May we understand from you, that if it has been customary to make serious alterations, additions, and actually to pull down structures erected by the Construction Branch, that these alterations and additions, if made, were not made by the Traffic Department, but must have been made by the Existing Lines Branch? I should like to know the places you refer to.
4873. We have it in evidence that a very large number of alterations, which we cannot specify, have continually to be made? Without knowing what the alterations were I could not say.
4874. Have you been in the habit of asking that serious alterations should be made in the lines when handed over? Not of late.
4875. Have you been in the habit of reporting that the sidings in some cases were not properly constructed? Not of late. Two or three years ago we had to ask for extra siding accommodation on the new extensions.
4876. Notably where? Wellington, Dubbo, and Nyngan.
4877. Had you been in communication with the Engineer-in-Chief would these alterations have been required? We should most likely have seen that we required extra accommodation.
4878. *Mr. Coyle.*] Were not material alterations made at the Wallerawang station? Yes; I had to have some facing points taken out at Wallerawang, on the Mudgee line.
4879. Are safety points now put in as a general thing? Yes.
4880. Does the Construction Branch put them in? No, I think not.
4881. Not in any case? No.
4882. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you confer officially with the engineer for interlocking in regard to any new station-yards laid out by the Construction Branch before the line is handed over? In several instances I have conferred with him.
4883. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you done so officially? I have merely asked his opinion.
4884. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think the office of interlocking engineer is necessary? Someone well-experienced must have charge of the interlocking.
4885. That being the case would it not be advantageous that that engineer should be consulted officially in the laying out of yards, so as to get all requirements? I think so. The present interlocking engineer has a very good idea of the laying out of yards.
4886. As a matter of fact, if there were any gross cases of inconvenience of station-yards, &c., would they have come under your notice? Yes.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. Y. MILLS.

Mr. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE

Mr. James Barnett examined:—

- Mr. J. Barnett. }
17 Jan., 1886. }
4887. *Mr. Waller.*] Is your position in the service that of Colonial Architect for New South Wales? Yes.
4888. What duties have you to perform in regard to your business of architect? That is a big question. I have 1,300 or 1,400 buildings under my charge altogether. There are court-houses, gaols, Government House, printing office, land offices, light-houses, lock-ups, lunatic asylums, military buildings, police buildings, post and telegraph offices, public buildings generally (excepting schools and railway buildings), reformatories, walls, railings, and fences round buildings and parks; and, in fact, all public buildings with the exceptions I have mentioned.
4889. We would be glad if you could supply us with a schedule of the buildings in course of erection, and

Mr. J.
Barnett.

17 Jan., 1887.

and the value of them; also a list of the plans you have prepared for work that is not yet in course of erection? I think that information has been already supplied to the Minister. The amount of contracts out is £1,130,800, out of which has been spent £528,596, leaving a balance still due of £611,294.

4890. Then as regards the list of works for which plans are now being prepared, can you let us have that? Yes. A list of the work which is done in the office is made out from week to week, and it shows the progress of the work. (*List handed in.*)

4891. *Mr. Mills.*] We notice here that the Balranald public buildings are being fenced; who is in charge of that work, and how long has he been at it? That is done by a boy named Mactaggart, who receives £50 a year.

4892. Has he done the whole of it? Yes; the drawings as well as the tracings.

4893. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the number of your staff in the head office? The names of all the officers and their positions are furnished on this plan. (*Plan produced.*)

4894. *Mr. Mills.*] Who is directly under you? Mr. Coles. He is away on leave of absence at present. He is the Chief Clerk of Works.

4895. By whom is his place taken? By Mr. Robertson, who does all the clerical work, and I manage to do the other work myself.

4896. And who comes under the immediate control of Mr. Coles? Mr. Perdue.

4897. What is he? He is a clerk.

4898. Is he a record clerk? No; he is an assistant to Mr. Coles, and keeps his papers.

4899. Who is the next officer to Mr. Coles? Mr. Spencer.

4900. What is he? Clerk of Works.

4901. For works in Sydney? Yes.

4902. Does he go up the country? No; he has no country work at present. Under him he has got Mr. Dougherty.

4903. What is he? A draftsman. He has also got Mr. Rigg, Mr. Nevin, and Mr. Baxter under him, who are all draftsmen.

4904. Does Mr. Spencer do any drafting? Yes.

4905. Does he prepare drafting work for buildings which he would superintend as Clerk of Works? Yes. The term, Clerk of Works, is not a correct one. The Clerk of Works here is literally an assistant architect.

4906. *Mr. Coyle.*] What are his particular duties as assistant architect? To prepare plans for the different buildings.

4907. Has he anything to do with the construction outside? Yes; he has to attend to the construction.

4908. And the gentlemen who come under him, are they architectural draftsmen? Yes.

4909. Is he head of the room? Yes.

4910. Are all the others subordinate to him? Yes.

4911. What particular class of buildings does Mr. Spencer deal with? There is no one clerk of works who undertakes any particular work. Any one of them might be at work in the country or in the city. At present he is attending to the Post Office and the Registrar General's Office.

4912. In what state is the Registrar General's Office—nearly completed? Yes. The amount of the contract was £10,000, and there has been £10,900 paid on account.

4913. What other works has he to look after? Paddington Post and Telegraph Office, band house, Botanic Gardens, and the Waverley lock-up, and the Waverley Post and Telegraph Office.

4914. Is the Waverley Post Office an extensive building? £1,500 is the contract price.

4915. What other buildings has Mr. Spencer charge of? He has no other building at present under his charge.

4916. Has he any control over draftsmen in any other room but his own? No.

4917. Who has he under him as Assistant Clerk of Works on buildings? Mr. Kay; he is foreman of works at the Post Office, and at the Registrar General's Office.

4918. Who would Mr. Kay have under him? No one.

4919. Is he immediately over the contractor? Yes.

4920. Then the Waverley Post Office, who looks after that? Mr. Telfer is the foreman of works.

4921. Has he any other duties to perform? Oh yes, he is foreman of works at the new Medical School at the University.

4922. Any other buildings? Yes, a new court-house at Campbelltown.

4923. Has the Clerk of Works at the Post Office any other work to look after? Yes, the Custom House, and the Fire Brigade Office.

4924. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is there anyone at the Post Office under Mr. Kay? No.

4925. So that he has to look after three or four buildings? Yes.

4926. Has he the whole of the supervision of the contractor? Yes.

4927. You mentioned light-houses, how many have you put up along the coast? Ten or twelve.

4928. Have they been all on shore? Yes, all on shore.

4929. Have you erected any on submerged rocks, or on any places subject to the action of the sea? No.

4930. Have you anything to do with the survey of land in the country? No.

4931. Has Mr. Spencer any general charge over the office? No, I am the only one in charge.

4932. In your absence who would act for you? Mr. Coles.

4933. *Mr. Waller.*] I notice, then, that you have in this office Mr. Coles, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Colley, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Cook, Mr. Purkis, and Mr. Peattie, who are all clerks of works; in other words assistant architects? Yes.

4934. Are there foremen under them? Yes. In other departments clerks of works are supposed to belong to an inferior grade, and I have endeavoured to have the name altered, in fact the alteration has been on the Estimates once or twice before, but we have always got back to the old term. In the Railway Department clerks of works are foremen of works.

4935. *Mr. Coyle.*] Through whom do applications come to you for buildings? Through the Minister for Works.

4936. Suppose a court-house or a police-station is wanted at Bourke or Albury, how do you hear of it? From the Minister for Works, and the application would come to him through the Justice Department.

4937. Then would the residents make application to the Justice Department, and you hear of it through the Minister for Works? Yes.

4938. What would you do then? If an estimate was asked for I would furnish it.

- Mr. J. Barnett. 4939. Would you send an officer to examine the place? I would not do so until there was something more definite.
- 17 Jan., 1887. 4940. Supposing a police-station was asked for, would you send in an estimate, and if you were instructed to go on would you prepare plans? Yes.
4941. Before that would you inspect the ground? Yes; or perhaps a local officer would furnish a plan and report.
4942. How many district officers have you in connection with this establishment? I can give you a list by referring to the map. There is Mr. Farrell, assisted by Mr. Roylands, as foreman of works in the southern district. Mr. Roylands is at present stationed at Cooma. Mr. Thorn is assisted by Mr. Macgregor, who is at Deniliquin.
4943. What is Mr. Thorn's district? South-western. Mr. Murray is a foreman of works, and his headquarters are at Young. Mr. Roberts is a clerk of works, and is stationed at Bathurst.
4944. What assistance has he? Mr. Pringle is his assistant.
4945. Are all these gentlemen foremen of works, and is Mr. Roberts a clerk of works? Yes. Then at Dubbo there is Mr. Nelson, and at Bourke, Mr. Linn.
4946. *Mr. Waller.*] What is Mr. Roberts' district? The western.
4947. Then there is Mr. Lewis? Yes, he is at Newcastle, and is assisted by Mr. Moulán. Mr. Henry is in the New England district. Mr. Goddard was his assistant, but he has come to Sydney, as there is no further work for him. Mr. Fitzpatrick visits the northern coast district, and further north Mr. Laing is at Grafton. Mr. Lewis is clerk of works.
4948. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have these gentlemen offices in the various districts? Some of them. Mr. Lewis has not; Mr. Roberts has a temporary office. Most of them do their work in their own houses.
4949. Does the Government provide office accommodation for any of them? Mr. Laing has an office at Grafton.
4950. What rent does he pay? 10s. a week.
4951. What salaries are paid to these officers? Mr. Roberts has £415; Mr. Linn, who is the oldest officer, receives £600; and the other salaries range from £200 up to £600.
4952. What salaries would be paid to the assistants of those clerks of works? They vary from £200 to £250.
4953. What are the duties of these clerks of works in their respective districts? To inspect the various works, and to report to me weekly.
4954. On buildings during construction? Yes, upon the work going on in their district.
4955. Suppose such a building as police quarters was going up, would it have to be inspected, and have these gentlemen any person immediately under them? No.
4956. Do they find themselves in a position to be able to inspect the buildings frequently? That would depend a great deal upon the locality, and the means of getting to it.
4957. In a number of cases it would be very difficult to exercise close supervision? Well, of course, they cannot remain long in one place.
4958. *Mr. Waller.*] Have they anyone under them to represent them while they are away? No.
4959. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you think it is a desirable thing to have these district officers at all? Yes, we could not do without them.
4960. Is it possible for them to exercise close supervision over the work? Well, sufficiently close I should think.
4961. Could they not be supervised as well from Sydney? No, it is necessary that someone should be in the locality.
4962. What number of buildings are really going on in Mr. Thorn's district? There are buildings at Hay, Quirindi, Mulwalla, Jerilderie, Hillston, and Wagga Wagga.
4963. What is the nature of the buildings? At Hay there are gates and railings to be put round the post and telegraph offices; at Quirindi there is a new court-house.
4964. What is the estimated cost of it? £1,990. At Hay the contract price of the work is £368; at Mulwalla the court-house is to cost £1,978; and the Jerilderie police buildings, £260.
4965. Do these clerks of works in the country prepare drawings for themselves? They are first sent up the general drawings, and any details they prepare afterwards.
4966. Have they any clerical assistance at all? No, they perform all their own clerical work.
4967. Are there more than two at any one place? No. Taking Bathurst, for instance; Mr. Roberts and Mr. Pringle are there, and they do the whole of the work.
4968. Do you prepare a yearly return of the cost of these buildings? Yes.
4969. What has been the general cost per cent. on the construction of public buildings? Here is a paper which will give you all the information you require. (*Paper handed in.*)
4970. *Mr. Waller.*] How long would it take to prepare the plan of a building costing £2,000? What kind of building?
4971. One like that at Cawarra? About three weeks.
4972. Have you built a great number of court-houses? Yes.
4973. Is there any great difference necessary in the construction of court-houses? It depends altogether upon what is required. There are different courts, such as supreme and district courts, and police courts.
4974. I am talking of country courts? Well, they vary very much.
4975. Could not a court which is suitable for a supreme court be made to contain the rooms necessary for the holding of police-courts in the district? Yes.
4976. Are not the rooms occupied by supreme and district courts only used for a limited time? Could not they be made use of in the interim? Yes, but the supreme court people object to that. The district and supreme courts are held in the same room; but different accommodation has to be provided for the police courts.
4977. Are the rooms used for the supreme court also used for the district court? Yes.
4978. Would it be necessary to have two separate buildings for supreme and district courts, and police courts? They might be under one roof.
4979. What I want to know is this: if, where several districts require supreme and district courts, and police courts, with all the necessary rooms for the different offices, would it not be possible to have a uniform building, the plans of which might be kept in the office, and always used? Yes, provided the land is the same shape in every case. At Wollongong the court-houses are on the side of a hill, and half of the building is underground. The jury use the down-stair portion. 4980.

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4980. Have you standard designs and drawings of the various classes of buildings required? No, we tried that system, and found it a great failure. No two members of Parliament would have the same buildings; they all want different patterns.

4981. Apart from the wishes of the members for the districts, do you see any objection to using a uniform design for buildings of a similar size? The only objection I see is the architectural one. We tried the system in the case of telegraph offices, lock-ups, and buildings of that sort, but it does not answer very well.

4982. As regards police barracks, land offices, and telegraph offices, is there any objection to using the same designs? What might suit one site would not suit another. As I say, we tried a uniform plan with telegraph offices, but in some cases the buildings have had to be pulled down, or so altered that you would not know them.

4983. Have you got designs suitable for telegraph offices? No two of them are alike.

4984. But if you have one design that would do for one telegraph office, why would it not suit another? The general arrangements are the same, but the architecture is different. My experience is that the parties who want the buildings will not have them all of the same kind.

4985. Would it be a matter of convenience to your department and a saving to the country if separate designs were prepared? Very little indeed. The system has been tried, and did not succeed.

4986. What was the reason? Because we tried to get too much for the money.

4987. Can you see any objection to the system except the architectural objection? No.

4988. As a matter of fact, would it not be a great saving if you prepared a design, and after some experience you obtained a good one, and then had it lithographed? It would save a little drawing, but the saving would be a mere nothing.

4989. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you remember what the Deniliquin court-house cost? It is not finished yet.

4990. What regulates the cost of buildings, the requirements of those who occupy them, or the wants of the member for the district? The requirements. If the building is a lock-up, the Inspector-General of Police says what he requires; if it is a post-office, the Post Office people say what they want.

4991. What is the reason of such an extensive court-house being put up at a place like Deniliquin? The Justice Department is responsible for that; besides which the judges have to be consulted. I believe that court-house cost £12,104.

4992. Will that cover the lot? No, there have been great alterations made.

4993. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it necessary to carry out the instructions of the judges? They come to me through the Minister.

4994. Would it not be as well that the designs should be first submitted to the judges? They always are.

4995. Then why did they not express an opinion upon the Deniliquin plans? Well they change their views, and the site in that case was changed.

4996. In what way would lithographed plans not come in? The sites vary. A court-house is wanted of a particular kind, and a site selected which is not big enough to contain the building.

4997. But with reference to the general class of buildings in small places? As a rule they are nearly all on the same plan. We can reproduce them by the sun process. Where we can use the plans of existing buildings we do so, but as a rule we get the worst possible sites.

4998. Would your greatest difficulty be in the settled districts? Yes.

4999. In the outlying districts does any question of sites arise? There is always a great fight about the site.

5000. Do you prepare special specifications for each building? Yes. Of course, the materials in each building vary.

5001. Have you one type of specification? Yes, but it is not safe to take a general specification.

5002. *Mr. Mills.*] I notice that your department has a number of petty duties thrust upon it, such as cleaning windows and carpets, sweeping chimneys, emptying privies, providing coffins for paupers, providing ballot boxes, providing and repairing furniture and window blinds for 1,500 buildings, attending to elevators, providing material for repairs, &c.; do you think you should be relieved of these small duties? Yes, I certainly do. It is not architectural work. We have also to repair drains and water pipes, light the lamps in the different parks, and lay on gas. Last year we had the repairs and alterations of 500 buildings to look after, and that cost a sum of £40,000.

5003. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you to light the lamps? The gas company light them, but they are all under my care, the lamps in the parks and at the Circular Quay. We have numbers of small matters to attend to which have not been mentioned. Everything connected with Callan Park Asylum and Government House. Repairs are constantly going on there. If they want saucepans tinned they send to me. I provide cooking stoves for the soldiers, and every little thing that they require I am responsible for. I have to keep their buildings in repair. I am constantly receiving applications from barracks for small repairs, and complaints of all sorts.

5004. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you approve of the work being decentralised, and having one head for general supervision? Yes.

5005. *Mr. Waller.*] As regards the necessaries for the office in the way of paper, are they provided by the Government? Yes, by the Store Department.

5006. And how often are the requisitions sent in? Every six months.

5007. Does that make it necessary to get in a large stock? Yes.

5008. Do you think that is an objection? That is the Treasury arrangement. Unless we ask a long time in advance we do not get supplies. If we could get the supplies as we wanted them it would be more convenient.

5009. *Mr. Mills.*] What is the system which causes the delay? The requisition has to be sent to the Treasury, and they send it to the Stores Department. The Stores Department has contracts with certain people, and sometimes they have not got the particular articles required.

5010. Is it your opinion so far that these very large requisitions cause unnecessary waste and expenditure? No doubt it would be an advantage to get the supplies when we wanted them.

5011. *Mr. Coyle.*] Are your requirements chiefly in the way of drawing paper? Yes, and writing paper. We have to supply all the offices in the country with writing materials, and my officers write to me once a week at least.

5012. Do we understand that these officers in the country, the clerks of works, and foremen have staffs under them? No, they have not.

- Mr. J. Barnett.
17 Jan., 1887.
5013. As regards these offices of your own, are they suited to your requirements? They are very convenient. They were all built originally for pig styes, but they certainly are convenient. This is part of the original barracks, and the land has been set apart for different objects at different times. On the last occasion it was set apart for a free library.
5014. What area of land is there? Two acres three roods nine perches.
5015. Have you full control over the department? Yes, capital; I am in the very centre.
5016. Have you the whole of your officers here? Yes, the whole.
5017. *Mr. Waller.*] One of the returns you hand in gives an estimate of the cost of preparing plans of buildings? That would include the total cost to the department.
5018. What would be the cost of preparing plans for a £2000 building? Two-and-a-half per cent., and two-and-a-half per cent. for supervision.
5019. Do you consider that your costs are under the usual charges? Yes, I do.
5020. What difference, if any, have you found with this extra hour that you work? My experience is that there is less work done. I know that my men would work for me day and night, if the necessity arose; but I think it is a cruelty, and an injustice to old officers, who perhaps live a long distance from their work, and who have to leave home at 7 in the morning, and not stop work until 5 in the evening. Even before the new regulations they never did get the full dinner hour. My rule was that they were to get their lunches as best they could, and waste no time about it. Some of the officers who have been here twenty or thirty years feel these new regulations very much, especially those who live out of town.
5021. Do you keep a time book in your office? A time book is kept in each of the different branches. The clerical branch sign in one book, and there is a book in Mr. Cole's room, one in Mr. Cook's, and one in Mr. Rumsey's.
5022. *Mr. Coyle.*] In what way are most of the buildings paid for out of revenue or out of loan? Some out of revenue, some out of loan, and some out of surplus revenue.
5023. And when there is no surplus revenue? Then out of the revenue proper.
5024. Are the principal buildings paid out of loan? The Post Office is partially paid out of loan, partially out of consolidated revenue, and partially out of surplus revenue.
5025. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there much time taken up in the preparation of Parliamentary returns? Yes.
5026. Are they of such a nature that the information could in many cases be obtained by applying at the office for it? Some of it might be.
5027. Do you think that it would be an advantage that each return should have the name of the member asking for it, and the cost of the return printed on it? Yes; no doubt it would be an advantage. We have to keep a staff to meet these demands. You cannot put a stranger on to that particular class of work.
5028. Do you approve of the cadet system? Yes, to a limited extent; but it is rather overdone, I think.
5029. What number have you here? There are eight of them. They are draftsmen now, but they were originally cadets. There have been no end of applications for appointments as cadets. At one time they used to come in for two years without being paid, but now they get £50 a year.
5030. Is it a good system to pay them before they can do anything? I do not believe in it.
5031. *Mr. Coyle.*] How do they come to you? They come by recommendation of the Minister.
5032. Does he nominate them? Yes, in all cases.
5033. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you give them a diploma or anything of that sort at the end of the term? No.
5034. What professional standing would they have? Well, two or three of them started as architects on their own account and succeeded very well. They get nothing to show that they have been here.
5035. Do they get the close attention and supervision that would be required to make them efficient architects? The chief draftsman is also instructor of cadets.
5036. If you were working a private concern of your own, are these the class of men you would give employment to? No.
5037. Would you prefer people from outside? Yes.
5038. Do you think it is a system calculated to be of little benefit to the state, or to the individual? Exactly, I do not think it is. It is nobody's business to look after these cadets. In some of the departments, the heads used to get a bonus for receiving cadets.
5039. Is it not objectionable that the heads of the departments should get bonuses? Well, if a young man wants to get into a private office, he must pay a bonus.
5040. It appears to me that the fact of the Government taking these cadets for nothing, and paying them from the start is going against the rules of the profession? I have always fought against it myself, but they have been forced upon me.
5041. The general impression as far as we can find out is against the system of cadets; it is said that there is no control over them? Yes, that is so.
5042. You cannot get them to take the necessary interest in their work to make them good men? Yes, that is what I complain of; they come and go like machines.
5043. It may be that they have no aptitude for the work? That is often the case. In fact quite recently one man came to me and said that he had found he had made a mistake, and he would have to give up as he was not fit for the work.

Mr. Louis Robertson examined:—

- Mr. L. Robertson.
17 Jan., 1887.
5044. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you a draftsman, Mr. Robertson? Yes.
5045. What position as a draftsman do you hold? I rank next to the chief draftsman.
5046. Who is that? Mr. Cook.
5047. Are you on the permanent staff? Yes, I was appointed by the Governor-in-Council.
5048. Is your salary £415 a-year? Yes.
5049. How long have you been in the service? 22 years.
5050. What class of work are you particularly engaged in? My work has been general work, sometimes preparing specifications, plans, estimates, and such things.
5051. Of what sort of buildings? Well, I prepared the plans for the works in connection with the Rookwood reformatory.
5052. *Mr. Coyle.*] What was the amount of the final certificate for that? The work is not yet finished, the contract is now going on. It was for four cottages, which were to cost £11,422. Then there was the superintendent's residence, £2,198; dining hall and kitchen, £2,130.
5053. *Mr. Waller.*] What sort of building are they? One-storied brick buildings. 5054.

Mr. L.
Robertson.

17 Jan., 1887.

5054. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other buildings besides these have you had to do with lately? I prepared a number of plans in connection with the proposed additions to the Treasury.

5055. Are there any similar buildings to those at Rookwood in the colony? I do not know of any.

5056. In what state is the reformatory? It is nearly finished. There are several large rooms in it; two dormitories 24 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft.; sitting room, 18 ft. × 29 ft. 9 in., and other rooms, 10 ft. × 13 ft. 3 in.; 8 ft. × 13 ft. 3 in.; 17 ft. × 13 ft. 3 in.; a passage 4 ft. wide, and one building 15 ft. 6 in. × 14 ft.

5057. What would be the cost of the building? £11,274 15s. 4d. is the contract price.

5058. Are there not some extras? I think there will be about £1,500 worth.

5059. What are the extras? They are partly occasioned by the change of the site. Originally it was intended to have two separate buildings erected in different parts of the ground, but the arrangement was afterwards upset, and we had to prepare fresh plans. We have had to go in for extra foundations, and in some parts we have had a large fall in the ground.

5060. What would be the cost of preparing these sets of plans? The architect's way of estimating the cost would be about 2½ per cent.

5061. But what was the actual cost to the office of preparing them? I cannot exactly tell.

5062. Are all the four cottages the same? Yes.

5063. How many rooms are there in the Superintendent's house? Nine.

5064. What is the cost of it? £2,198.

5065. Will that be furnished by the Government? That I know nothing about.

5066. Who is the superintendent of the building? No one has been appointed.

5067. Who is in charge of the house? It is not yet out of the contractor's hands. There is one room in that house set apart for a general store for the establishment.

5068. Would it not have been cheaper to have had these buildings two stories high? Probably it would. A great deal depends upon the idea which the Minister may have had about the purpose to which he intended to apply the buildings.

5069. What Minister did these buildings come under? Sir Alexander Stuart. The plans were prepared and submitted for his approval.

5070. What other buildings besides this one have you had in hand? There are some small buildings; additions to the reformatory at Rookwood.

5071. What is the estimated cost of those additions? About £4,000.

5072. What other buildings have you had to put up; what do they generally consist of? Court-houses police buildings, post and telegraph offices, and gaols.

5073. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the highest class building for which you have prepared plans? For some contemplated additions to the Treasury, which would cost about £70,000; but they are not going to be carried out just now.

5074. Are plans commenced before it is decided whether the work is to be carried out? Yes. When we receive instructions to prepare plans, we are obliged to do so.

5075. Are you given any idea as to what amount is likely to be expended? We get instructions that a certain amount of accommodation is wanted, and of course we have to provide what is asked for.

5076. *Mr. Coyle.*] What was the nature of the instructions received for the additions to the Treasury? I have not got the papers. The plans were submitted to the Treasury, and were never returned to this office.

5077. Are there many instances in which plans are prepared for work that is never carried out? We do not very often have to prepare plans for such expensive building as that.

5078. *Mr. Waller.*] But for moderate sums, £10,000 and upwards? No, I do not think so.

5079. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have there been any plans prepared during the last ten years that have not been carried out? Yes, plenty of them.

5080. Can you give us a list of the principal ones? That comes under Mr. Cole's department. Here is a paper containing a list of plans that have been prepared. (*Paper produced.*)

5081. When were the drawings for the Wagga gaol prepared? They were made during the year 1885.

5082. What was it intended to cost? £19,160.

5083. Has anything been done to that yet? No.

5084. When were the plans for the additions to the Treasury buildings prepared? They were finished about the 12th June, 1885.

5085. What was the estimated cost? About £74,000. The alterations consisted of the extension of the buildings along Macquarie-street, and an additional story on the old building.

5086. Are there many other plans in the same state as this? Not of large buildings of any importance.

5087. *Mr. Waller.*] What would be the cost of the completion of the Lands Office? I have nothing to do with that. Mr. Spencer could tell you. I could tell you if I had the plans with me.

5088. Have you a rough idea of it? The preparation of the plans has not been in my hands.

5089. *Mr. Coyle.*] Who has been in charge of that building? Mr. Kemp first, and Mr. Vicars afterwards.

5090. What are Mr. Cole's duties? He has general supervision over nearly all the country works, and under his special direction the draftsmen prepare the plans, and he is the responsible officer.

5091. For buildings of every description? Not for all buildings. He has special charge of lunatic asylums.

5092. Has Mr. Coles to prepare plans for all country buildings? Not for all. He is the head officer, and is responsible for the proper preparation of plans for the draftsmen.

5093. Has he got any particular district to look after? Most of the interior is under his care.

5094. And all the coastal districts are under some other officers? Yes.

5095. Have the draftsmen under them? No, Mr. Cook and his staff are under Mr. Coles.

5096. Is Mr. Coles inspecting architect? Yes, he comes next to the chief.

5097. Does he prepare any plans himself? No, he is not a draftsman. Of course he is able to draft, and he does prepare sketches.

5098. It appears to me that he is a sort of travelling inspector of buildings? No, he is not exactly that.

5099. *Mr. Mills.*] Does he pass the work and give the final certificates? Yes, and if any final inspection is to be made in connection with an important building Mr. Coles would inspect it.

5100. Does he travel about all over the district? He does periodically, but he is not what you might call a travelling inspector.

5101. *Mr. Coyle.*] Then what is he? Well, he is first Clerk of Works.

5102.

Mr. L.
Robertson.
17 Jan., 1887.

5102. *Mr. Waller.*] Is he the Approver General of the plans; in what way would plans of the buildings in the interior come under him? He instructs the draftsmen to prepare them. These plans are submitted to Mr. Coles for approval, and he submits them for the final approval of the Colonial Architect.
5103. When he has done that what does he do? Every matter connected with the construction is referred to him for decision.
5104. Is that to decide disputes? Yes, disputes about any matters that may crop up. It was proposed at one time that Mr. Coles should be called Assistant Architect, and I think that that is his proper designation.
5105. Then Mr. Coles has no staff under him except one clerk? He has only one clerk immediately attached to him, and he takes charge of all his correspondence.
5106. What correspondence has he got? Most of the correspondence is conducted through the Chief; but of course any minor matters Mr. Coles is at liberty to act upon.
5107. Do the letters go from Mr. Coles or from the Chief? From Mr. Coles.
5108. Can you show us a letter book? He keeps no letter book. Most of the correspondence goes through the usual channel.
5109. Then what about that which does not go through the usual channel? Those letters are more in the shape of private notes.
5110. Are your duties those of draftsman? That is particularly my duty.
5111. Are you over a room? I have no one under my charge.
5112. Is Mr. Rumsey under you? No; he is what may be called the engineer of the establishment.
5113. Then have you a room to yourself, and prepare plans, and do the plans that you prepare come under the supervision of Mr. Coles? Yes, they do.
5114. Who prepares plans that do not come under the supervision of Mr. Coles? Mr. Spencer, Mr. Rumsey, and Mr. Colley.
5115. Are you kept constantly employed preparing plans and other matters? Sometimes I prepare specifications and make out estimates.
5116. Are there many of the plans that you have been preparing during the last five years that have not been adopted? Not many. I cannot speak from memory. I find I am able to answer your question now with reference to the cost of the Lands Office: its cost was £168,000.
5117. *Mr. Coyle.*] According to the list you have shown us, you are £178,000 worth of plans ahead of requirements? Yes.
5118. *Mr. Mills.*] Is it the system for certain of the clerks of works to be told off to study one particular class of buildings, so that they shall get proficient in that style? At present no particular person has any particular work set out for him.
5119. Do you not think it would be better that one man should study the designs for one particular class of buildings? Of course if a person confines himself to one particular thing he is more likely to become proficient. In the case of lunatic asylums, Mr. Coles always prepares plans for them.
5120. *Mr. Coyle.*] What special training has Mr. Coles had for preparing such buildings as gaols and lunatic asylums? Well, he has had over thirty years' experience in the office here; and if he had no previous training, I should think that was ample to qualify him.
5121. But of late years has not gaol and lunatic asylum building grown into a science? Yes, I am aware of that; but Mr. Coles has had the advantage of consulting with Dr. Manning, and those who have made a special study of asylums.
5122. Has Mr. Coles been to Europe since he has been in the office? No, not that I am aware of.
5123. Could you get us the drawings of the Bathurst gaol? Yes, I will get them for you.
5124. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you keep your plans rolled in the office? Yes, we do.
5125. Would it not be better if you were to keep them flat, as the Colonial Architect keeps his? Yes, perhaps it would be better.
5126. If you kept them flat in a fire-proof safe would they not last longer, and show less wear and tear? I think perhaps they would.
5127. *Mr. Mills.*] Is the Bathurst gaol the principal gaol for the whole of the western district? Yes.
5128. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it finished yet? No, there is about £20,000 to spend yet.
5129. Have you drawn plans for many of the minor court-houses? No, I cannot say I have.
5130. Have you drawn plans of the gaols or police quarters? I have drawn police quarters; but I have been connected with the lunatic asylums more than anything else.
5131. Which one? I had to prepare the details of the Callan Park Asylum.
5132. What do you mean by the details. Who prepared the plan? Mr. Edwards did; but in a large work like that there are constantly required many small drawings in the shape of details to instruct the contractor.
5133. What others have you prepared? The Treasury job took some time.
5134. How long would that take? I dare say it took something like three months.
5135. How long would it take to prepare the plans of the Bathurst gaol? Supposing everything was plain sailing, I do not think they could be prepared much under three months.
5136. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you think they could be done in three months? That I am doubtful about.

Mr. Archibald John Purdue examined :—

Mr. A. J.
Purdue.
17 Jan., 1887.

5137. *Mr. Waller.*] Are you a clerk on the temporary staff? Yes.
5138. What are your duties? I have all kinds of work to do. I am Mr. Coles' secretary, and look after all his papers. I have charge of the contract plans and all the plans that are kept here for the public to use. I also have charge of the extra accounts, and various other work.
5139. What do you mean by extra accounts? Well, every paper that goes through Mr. Coles' hands I have to look after.
5140. Have you to make up the certificates for progress payment of all the buildings going through his hands? Yes, for all the country buildings with the exception of those in Mr. Linn's district. They come direct to Mr. Coles, and he deals with them.
5141. Then do all the progress and final certificates go through Mr. Coles for all country works? Yes.
5142. And most of the town work? And some of the town work.

5143.

5143. And before they go through Mr. Coles' hands, do they go through your hands? Yes.
5144. What do you do with them? I compare them with our foreman of works' accounts, and if I find any irregularity in the shape of sums charged I draw Mr. Coles' attention to it.
5145. Having done that, what does Mr. Coles do? He has to deal with the matters, and rectify any errors; he certifies to the accounts.
5146. *Mr. Coyle.*] Where does Mr. Coles get the certificates? From Mr. Barnet, through me.
5147. Taking the certificate for the Bathurst Gaol, who made that up? I did. When the reports come down, I gather the previous papers together, and put them all before Mr. Coles, who examines and initials them.
5148. Then does the officer at Bathurst send down the certificates to this office? Yes; and all the vouchers pass through me.
5149. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know anything about the quantities in this particular case? No.
5150. But you know how to check quantities? Yes; I had four years' experience with contractors.
5151. I see a paper here, No. 86-391; now, I want to know what that paper refers to? I can tell you by going into the other room.
5152. Can you tell me where that paper has come from? I can give all the information referring to it by turning up the register book kept by Mr. Stack.
5153. But do you keep in your own room a book of records? Yes; I keep a record of all papers that come to Mr. Coles, and I can always tell where they come from.
5154. As a matter of fact, this paper has come into your hands, and what do you do with it? I find all the other papers dealing with the subject, and lay them before Mr. Coles to deal with.
5155. Would it not be better if your book gave the number of the letters as they are received by you, so that you would have no difficulty whatever in turning up the number, and finding all the information required? Perhaps it might be.
5156. I see a number "0451," what is that? That is the number of the paper you have in your hand.
5157. Well, I will ask you to turn up that paper in your book? I cannot find it by the number. If Mr. Coles asked me for the papers concerning that matter, I could turn them up.
5158. Do you not think it would be an advantage to enter in your book the original numbers of the papers as they come from other offices, together with the Colonial Architect's number, and a short *résumé* of what the paper contains? No; Mr. Coles writes his report, and it is sent into Mr. Stack's room.
5159. What do they do with it? They read it, and it contains the substance of what is required, and they write the letter upon that.
5160. Would any other clerk coming into your place to-morrow be able to take up your business without any difficulty? Yes; he could take up the clerical part of it. I have been here fifteen months, and it took me three months before I knew the run of the place.
5161. Do not you think it would be a simplification to adopt the suggestion I have made? The way you propose is the correct way, I admit.
5162. Do not you think a strange clerk coming into the office would get into the business much more quickly if you adopted that system? Yes; very likely he would.

Mr. Edmund S. V. Spencer examined:—

5163. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in this office? I was gazetted an assistant architect, but that arrangement seems to have fallen through. I am a clerk of works, though properly speaking assistant architect.
5164. What are your duties? I prepare plans. I have had the Post Office work, and I have had a number of suburban post-offices and lock-ups to attend to. Then I have had the Registrar-General's Office.
5165. The additions to the Registrar-General's Office cost how much? £4,900.
5166. *Mr. Mills.*] Is that a fire-proof building? Yes.
5167. *Mr. Waller.*] Had you the whole preparation and designing of the Post Office? It was already designed when I came into the office, that is, the original portion of it. At one time it was contemplated taking in more ground than the building at present occupies.
5168. Then what had you to do with it? I had to prepare specifications and working plans, also the details. It would be impossible for one man to do more than a limited portion of it. The whole of the outside portion had to be laid out, and new details given for it. The tower had also to be re-designed, for the reason that the dimensions had been altered; in fact everything required re-modelling; the interior is entirely different.
5169. So that it was like preparing new plans? Yes, the old plans were set aside.
5170. How much of the Post Office then did you prepare the plans of? I had the finishing trades under my hands; that is, the carpenters' works, the plasterers' works, and the fittings within the building. These were alterations which took time. We had to put up an additional story, and there were many alterations and additions which I cannot well specify.
5171. What would be the value of all the works you have had under your hands? Something like £200,000.
5172. How long have you been employed upon the Post Office work? Off and on, for something like twelve years.
5173. Has it pretty well taken up all your time? No, I have had other work to do. I am engaged now upon the Garden Palace gates.
5174. *Mr. Coyle.*] What is that entrance supposed to cost? About £900.
5175. When is it proposed to go on with the work? Well, it has not been gone on with on account of funds being rather low. Then I have had a band house in my hands also under preparation, and the Waverley Post and Telegraph Office.
5176. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you prepared many plans, and the work has stopped there, the buildings not having been gone on with? There are some at present under consideration, but I think there is a list of the works now in progress.
5177. How long will the buildings on that list take to complete? If we had nothing more in hand we would probably finish in three or four months, but we expect to be rushed with a lot of work very soon.
5178. Are there not a lot of plans prepared which are laid aside and never heard of again? Well, yes.

Mr. A. J. Purdue.

17 Jan., 1887.

Mr. E. S. V. Spencer.

17 Jan., 1887.

We

- Mr. E. S. V. Spencer. We prepared a plan of a library and art gallery, which was to be on the site of these buildings. The plans were prepared for the basement only, but the building was taken objection to on account of the cost. The total cost of the building would have been nearly a million pounds.
- 17 Jan., 1887. 5179. *Mr. Coyle.*] What was it to have included ultimately? A technological museum, a library, and an art gallery; the rooms in connection with all these, and general rooms for public meetings.
5180. How long is it since the department commenced to prepare those plans? About three years ago. The object was to start the building, so that it might be used for Centennial purposes.
5181. What time did the preparation of the designs take? Probably about two months. Only the basement portion of the building was prepared.
5182. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it a good system to have plans of buildings prepared before anything has been determined, either as to the site of such buildings or the amount of money which will be available for their erection? I think it is necessary to prepare a sketch plan.
5183. On what minute did you commence the preparation of the plans for this Garden Palace? It was at the instance of the late Sir Alexander Stuart. I think Mr. Barnet can produce the minute. Mr. Reid, who was then Minister for Education, I believe, instructed Mr. Barnet verbally, and that was how the design originated. Mr. Barnet prepared the design.
5184. *Mr. Coyle.*] Does not Mr. Barnet act under instructions from the Public Works Minister? Yes; but on this occasion the Minister for Works instructed him to place himself in communication with the Minister for Education.
5185. We understand that drawings were made of some contemplated additions to the Treasury? Those were not mine.
5186. What works have you prepared in the suburbs? Waverley and Paddington lock-up, and a lock-up at the foot of Wolloomooloo-street, in addition to plans of a great number of minor works, which are always being required, and for which plans and estimates have to be submitted. When an estimate is arrived at it is submitted to the Minister, and, if approved of, the work is carried out. These small jobs take up a great quantity of time, otherwise it might be possible for the general work to be done with greater celerity.
5187. Are there not a tremendous number of alterations and additions made to the different buildings? No, not that I know of. Occasionally there are alterations, but nothing to speak of.
5188. How long have you been in the Service. I entered it in February, 1867.
5189. Do you keep a time-book in this office? Yes.
5190. For this room only? Yes.
5191. How many have you in this room? Mr. Rigg, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Nevin, Mr. Baxter, and myself. Then I have the assistance of two foremen of works outside.
5192. Do the four draftsmen carry out your designs? Yes.
5193. Who initials the time-book? I look it over myself every day.
5194. You do not initial it? No, I have not done so.
5195. Would it not be better to initial it to show that you have looked over it? I have no doubt it would. Of course I am not always present to see that it is signed.
5196. In what way can you arrive at the cost of preparing plans of any one building? I suppose the usual method, 2½ per cent. upon the amount.

TUESDAY, 18 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Edmund S. V. Spencer, further examined:—

- Mr. E. S. V. Spencer. 5197. *Mr. Waller.*] I understand you wish to make a correction of your evidence of yesterday? Yes; I estimated the cost of the proposed Art Gallery and Library at £1,000,000, but I understand from Mr. Barnet that it was to have been £400,000; then again, with regard to the works in connection with the Post Office, I wish to say that Mr. James Kay rendered very valuable assistance as foreman of works, and also at the new public offices which were under my charge. I do not think I enumerated half of the buildings which have come under my care. For instance, there were the Glebe Island Abattoirs, with the erection of extensive sheds, walls, and iron gates. Then the present iron gates at the Botanic Gardens are mine. The Newtown Court-house was under my charge.
- 18 Jan., 1887. 5198. Did you prepare the design for that? Mr. Barnet gave the suggestions for the design, and I carried it out. I had the assistance of Mr. Farrel as foreman of works. Then the Barrenjoey light-house, a work costing £12,000, was under my charge, and also the Seal Rocks light-house.
5199. *Mr. Coyle.*] Did you provide all fixtures and lanterns? We manufactured the lanterns. The lights are specified to be of a certain class, and the contractor has to provide them.
5200. What description of reflectors has the Barrenjoey light-house? It is a fixed light, and the Seal Rocks light is a revolving light.
5201. What was the cost of the reflecting apparatus? I think £2,000.
5202. Who supplied it? I forget the name of the firm, but those who supply the principal light-houses in Great Britain.
5203. Had the contractor to supply the apparatus? Yes; that is in the contract, and he takes all responsibility for its safety on the way out.
5204. Is there any person acting for the Government in London to look after these things? Yes; I believe the Agent-General performs that work, and if he requires professional assistance he is empowered to employ it.
5205. Did the Agent-General get these lanterns for the contractor? Well, the specification provides that the work shall be approved of by officers appointed by the Government.
5206. Has the apparatus for this light-house and for others been approved of by the Agent-General in London? Yes in each case. I have also undertaken the preparation of plans for a residence for the Director

- Director of the Botanic Gardens with the out-buildings, and also the Propagator's residence and plant-house. Then again the Newcastle Custom-house was carried out under my charge.
5207. Who did the Newcastle Post Office? I think that was Mr. Lewis. The design was prepared by Mr. Cook. I also designed the arcade of the Supreme Court with the cornice and parapet, also the porch at Government House with the tracery over the door. After that the Government House arcade, and the School of Industry was another building carried out under my charge.
5208. *Mr. Waller.*] Is the work you mention work performed between the years 1868 and 1886? Yes.
5209. When you describe the works as being under your charge, do we understand that you made out the designs for them in this office? Yes; the working plans.
5210. Was the outside supervision in your hands? Yes; but of course I had under me a foreman of works.
5211. Was he the man really on the spot? Yes; he should be there always.
5212. *Mr. Coyle.*] If it is considered necessary to have a foreman of works, do you consider it necessary to have him constantly on the works? I do.
5213. If it is a sufficiently large building to make it necessary to have a foreman of works, ought he to be always present? Undoubtedly, otherwise the work is not satisfactorily performed.
5214. Are you able to detect bad work after you have been absent from the work for a week? No; not as a rule.
5215. Slumming and scamping go on? Yes, they do.
5216. Can you tell us what work you are just now engaged upon? A sketch plan has been submitted to the Post Office showing a remodelling of the Postmaster-General's rooms and those connected with it.
5217. Are you drawing plans for it? Yes, I can show you the sketch plan.
5218. How much would be the cost of the alteration? Probably £1,500.
5219. Now who proposes these alterations? In this case the ideas were suggested by the Secretary of the Post Office, and then the matter is put together in a sketch. It is then submitted to Mr. Barnet for his approval.
5220. In all other buildings where designs have to be submitted, do we understand that you draw a sketch plan? Yes, of the general internal arrangements.
5221. Who prepared the plans of the Newtown Post Office? I made the sketch, and the young man who sat with me would take my ideas and put them into form. [*Sketch of Library and Art Gallery produced.*]
5222. *Mr. Waller.*] What was to be the cost did you say of this proposed building? £400,000.
5223. But was not the original plan estimated to cost a million? Well, Mr. Barnet said I was wrong in that. I think when I said a million I was rather over the mark.
5224. *Mr. Coyle.*] Was there any memorandum communicated to the Minister as to what the actual cost would be? There might be something of that kind; but I do not think the estimates were kept.
5225. *Mr. Waller.*] Then the revised plan was to be for £400,000? Yes.
5226. Was it carried out? No.
5227. Has any of it ever been carried out? No, it was thought that the amount was too great.
5228. Was any other plan drawn up by an outside architect? Not that I am aware of.
5229. Has there been any other design? There has been an art gallery designed. [*Plans of the Newtown Court-house produced.*]
5230. *Mr. Waller.*] Who designed that building? Mr. Barnet, and it was drawn according to his direction. Mr. Barnet revised the drawings.
5231. Did Mr. Barnet's revision reduce or increase the cost of the buildings? If anything it would reduce the cost. The first plan provided for large police quarters.
5232. What was the cost of that building? £10,900. The tender did not include the completion of the building; but afterwards it was considered advisable to complete it, and that brought the cost up to £12,500. There were additional fittings that would make it go up to nearly £13,000.
5233. Was that within the amount of money proposed to be expended upon the building? I think the amount of money voted in 1882 was £10,000. The police at present consider that the quarters provided for them at Newtown are not as convenient as they might be, because they are in the basement.
5234. How many policemen would live there? Three or four.
5235. What buildings do they occupy? They do not occupy this one.
5236. Why? Mr. Fosbery did not consider the accommodation was sufficient. The police like very large quarters, and the question is whether it is advisable to have the wives and families of policemen living at these buildings. That is a difference of opinion between Mr. Barnet and Mr. Fosbery.
5237. Do you know what building is at present occupied by the police; is it a Government building? Yes.
5238. At what distance from the court-house is it? It is on the other side of the road.
5239. Then what are the basement rooms used for? They are not occupied at all.
5240. What sort of quarters were they that were provided for the police? They were very good indeed. The rooms were lofty and well lighted.
5241. *Mr. Mills.*] What height were the rooms? About 12 feet 8 inches.
5242. *Mr. Waller.*] Are they partly beneath the ground? Yes; but the rooms are quite well lighted, and very cool. Mr. Fosbery, I believe, got some doctors to report that they were damp, and unfit for occupation; but that certainly is not the case.
5243. *Mr. Coyle.*] What number of prisoners would be in the building generally? I question whether they have had any there at all.
5244. *Mr. Waller.*] What is done with the building? Nothing is done with the basement floor. One room is used as a record room.
5245. What is done with the rest of the building? It is used as a court-house.
5246. How long would prisoners be kept there in any case? Not more than twenty-four hours.
5247. What accommodation have you made for prisoners? For about seventy.
5248. What is the accommodation for prisoners in the place now being used? There is only accommodation for nine at the outside. They may possibly use the new buildings now in cases of emergency.
5249. *Mr. Mills.*] How long has the building been finished? About nine months.
5250. *Mr. Waller.*] Does it not strike you as somewhat peculiar that a building costing £13,000 is found, when completed, to be so inadequate that the police, through their Inspector-General, decline to take it over? This building was not erected solely for the Inspector-General of Police.

- Mr. E. S. V. Spencer. 5251. But as regards the portion erected for the police? Well, it certainly is not strange when you consider the purposes for which the building was erected. If they had been erected for the accommodation of policemen and their families it would be a different thing.
- 18 Jan., 1887. 5252. *Mr. Mills.*] Who approved of the plan? The Inspector-General of Police is consulted; then, again, the magistrates who use the court must be consulted.
5253. *Mr. Waller.*] As a matter of fact, do you think that if a private individual were having such a building erected, he would not see that it suited his requirements before it was erected? If there are two or three persons with different views, you have to strike a mean between them.
5254. And has the Colonial Architect to receive the instructions of the stipendiary magistrates and the Inspector of Police? Yes.
5255. And who else have you got to please? No one else. There is another element, and that is the cost. We are obliged to limit the accommodation to the cost.
5256. *Mr. Mills.*] Did the Inspector-General of Police approve of these plans before the contract was made? Yes.
5257. And now he will not have the buildings? No.
5258. *Mr. Waller.*] Buildings having to be erected to please so many different people, the result being that they do not suit any, shows that there must be something wrong surely? It is not possible that you can satisfy the full demands of each party, they must make a compromise.
5259. Did the Inspector-General of Police agree to sacrifice his portion of the building? No; he has since made his objection. I cannot say that there was any agreement. The question is, is there to be a limit to the number of families dwelling in these houses? If there is to be a limit, then the accommodation for families had better be eliminated altogether.
5260. *Mr. Mills.*] Are there any baths connected with the building? No.
5261. For prisoners or anybody else? No; there are no bath-rooms; but one of the cells could be used for that purpose very easily.
5262. What are the cesspit arrangements about the building? We do not use them; we have tried earth closets. The waste water system is very complete.
5263. Do you find that one of the causes for the expensive sort of buildings that have to be put up is that members of Parliament wish to have certain designs carried out? I have not had much to do with country work; but there is no doubt that influence is exercised.
5264. Would it materially interfere with the drawing of a plan within circumscribed limits? It would change it to some extent.
5265. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there any other plans which are prepared in the Colonial Architect's Office, which are not carried out because of the cost of the buildings? Well, in every architect's office that is so. I am not aware of many cases of that sort. The only one I know of is the Public Library.
5266. When you prepare a sketch do you prepare it with a fixed notion as to the cost of the building? Yes, generally.
5267. Are you told what sum of money is to be expended? Not in all cases. In such a case as the Public Library the plan was commenced with an idea of giving accommodation for an exhibition building, and there was no actual estimate made. The first I did was to ascertain what accommodation was required.
5268. But as a rule are you told what amount of money has to be expended? Yes, we are. There is a singular instance of the difference between the estimated and the actual cost in the case of the Town Hall. The estimate was for £50,000, but I think the actual cost will be somewhere about £300,000.
5269. What work are you engaged on at the present time? There is a roof at present being tendered for for the north-west wing of the Post Office that will cost £1,500. We are also altering the first floor of the Postmaster-General's Department. We propose to make at the entrance a vestibule which will form a pleasing architectural feature of the building, and we also have to construct a grand staircase. Then another work that I have in hand is the plans of the gates of the Garden Palace, and no doubt we shall have a great quantity of work rushed in upon us in a short time.
5270. Will the work you have in hand take you about three months? To complete the Post Office and roof will take from six to nine months.
5271. What would be the cost of that? About £3,000.
5272. How long have you been upon that work? Probably a fortnight.
5273. Surely it will not take from six to nine months to do work entailing an expenditure of £3,000? It would take us that time to finish the work.
5274. Do you look after the outside work too? Yes, of course I do.
5275. And what would your officers be doing? They are preparing details. They have not a minute's spare time. We have also a requisition for an iron shutter for the Registrar-General's Office, and at the Post Office they want windows to keep out the dust.
5276. Is it necessary to draw plans for simple work like that? It is unless we do the work in a jerry way.
5277. I am not a professional man, but is there no way in which to avoid having so many different things to do after buildings are completed? In the case of the Registrar-General's Office the position of clerks was changed, and that necessitated a good many alterations.
5278. In point of fact the architect's design is utterly lost sight of after a certain time, is that true? To some extent the original idea is sometimes departed from, especially when the head of the department has a building before him, and is able to see that he can make an improvement.
5279. It is not everyone who can comprehend what a building is likely to be from the plan, would it not be cheaper and simpler to build a model at once and let them see that? Well, the Astronomer, Mr. Russell, had a model of a clock made.
5280. *Mr. Coyle.*] Supposing the Postmaster-General wants an alteration made, how does he set about it? They send in a requisition. That goes to the Minister for approval, and it comes back here with authority to prepare plans. There is a vote for repairs and additions to public buildings, which can be operated upon when necessary.
5281. I notice you have a minute-book here, which I presume is kept for the purpose of showing the work performed in the office? It is kept to show what work the officers are engaged in.
5282. Here is an entry, "Friday, 14th, Mr. Spencer inspecting at General Post Office, and Registrar-General's Office." Were you engaged upon any other work upon that date? Yes, I had to do some writing work in the office.

5283. What were the staff engaged in on that day? Mr. Rigg was engaged upon the iron-steps with prismatic lights to light and ventilate the basement of the General Post Office. Mr. Baxter was finishing the plan for fittings of stores, General Post Office, and drawing a chimney through the roof plan. Mr. Doherty was engaged upon details for iron-work in connection with the Garden Palace gates.
5284. How is it that is not shown in the book? Well, it ought to be entered daily, but when they have completed the work they generally enter it.
5285. Is that a good system? Supposing the diary had to be brought into court as evidence of the daily work performed, would that be sufficient evidence? Well, of course, seeing that they are engaged upon the same work without interruption it would be literally correct. If you are engaged for a week on particular work, and you put that down at the end of the week, that is the same as putting it down daily.
5286. I do not see that it is. Supposing while you were away someone put down that he had been engaged from the 19th to the 25th on certain work; and supposing that you knew for a certainty that he was not in the office on the 23rd? There is no question that it is better to enter work daily.
5287. For a book to represent facts ought it not really to be a strictly kept document? No doubt it would be better.
5288. Now, taking another item, "Saturday; Mr. Spencer engaged in inspecting post and telegraph office, Waverley, also at Hodgson's turner's shop. Mr. Rigg was engaged at the General Post Office details." What was the other work going on? Mr. Baxter was tracing the roof lights of the General Post Office, and also drawing in the chimneys.
5289. What were the other gentlemen doing? Mr. Nevin was drawing a fire-proof safe.
5290. What was he doing on the 14th? He was on the details for the tower of the Post Office and store-room at the top of the building. It has become necessary in consequence of shifting the store-room to the top to provide urinals and lavatories.
5291. Was that not provided for in the original plan? It was not supposed that that portion of the building would be used for the purposes of store-room.
5292. I do not see Mr. Nevin down here on Thursday, 13th. I see Mr. Spencer was inspecting the Registrar General's Office, reporting upon tenders for lock-up, and reporting on account of Mr. John Fry for a notice board. Now, what were the others doing? Mr. Rigg was engaged upon the details of the Post Office extension.
5293. Then there are three gentlemen not down at all. A great number of entries are missing from the book. I think this book ought to be kept more regularly, if it is kept at all? I admit it, but sometimes the gentlemen would be engaged upon a work up to within a few minutes to 5 o'clock before they were aware of the time, and they would then rush away, forgetting all about making the entries.
5294. Now, what is the arrangement in this branch about the payment of salaries? They are all monthly salaries.
5295. What is the system? At the beginning of each month—the first or second of the month, the different officers are paid by cheque.
5296. Who draws the cheques? Mr. Barnet.
5297. Who signs them? Mr. Barnet, and Mr. M'Shane counter-signs them.
5298. Who prepares the pay-sheets? They are prepared under Mr. M'Shane's superintendence.

Mr. E. S. V.
Spencer.
18 Jan., 1887.

Mr. W. E. Ellard, examined:—

5299. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you produce the monthly pay-sheet? Yes.
5300. What is the amount paid in this room per month? Here is the pay-sheet, it shows each item. (*Pay-sheet produced.*)
5301. Who compiles this? I do.
5302. Are all the staff down here? Yes, all the permanent officers.
5303. By whom is this pay-sheet prepared? By Mr. Neale, the Accountant.
5304. Does he prepare it from his knowledge of the gentlemen in the office? From the previous sheet.
5305. Would he be advised of any gentlemen having left? Yes.
5306. Then how is the money paid? By cheque.
5307. Who certifies that the pay-sheet is correct? Mr. Barnet.
5308. Are these cheques drawn on the Treasury? Yes, the Treasury draws a lump sum, and Mr. Barnet draws the cheques.

Mr. W. E.
Ellard.
18 Jan., 1887.

Mr. Edmund S. V. Spencer, examination continued:—

5309. *Mr. Waller.*] With reference to the minute-book, is it kept for the purpose of showing how long any particular man has been on the job? Yes.
5310. Is any charge made against a particular vote for the different work done? No, it is not charged against the vote.
5311. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it a direct charge on the revenue? Yes.
5312. *Mr. Waller.*] If one gentleman were this month on one piece of work you would not charge it to the vote? No, we would not. If we required extra outside assistance we should charge the salary of the gentleman employed against the vote.
5313. *Mr. Coyle.*] What furniture do you provide in this office? We provide all furniture when it is required and when requisitions are sent in.
5314. Supposing you wish to furnish the Post Office, how is it done? A requisition is sent in to Mr. Barnet by the Secretary for the Post Office. If the item is a small one it is approved of at once, but if it is above £5 we make an estimate and submit it to the Minister.
5315. Is there an annual contract for the furniture? Messrs. Hudson Brothers have the contract, and they provide furniture according to schedule rates. (*Schedule produced.*)
5316. What are the presses and book-cases that are supplied? They are the usual pieces of office furniture.
5317. And who prepares them? Mr. Wills.
5318. Then are the principal designs for the furniture prepared in this office? We prepared all designs for the Post Office fittings, but the ordinary furniture comes under the schedule.

Mr. E. S. V.
Spencer.
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- Mr. E. S. V. Spencer. 5319. Do you prepare any designs for cedar couches? No, there is a description of them. All these items are prepared by Mr. Wills himself, or under his supervision.
- 18 Jan., 1887. 5320. In what particular office do they require cedar wardrobes? Well, they may be required at Government House, or by the Admiral.
5321. A schedule is prepared in this department? Yes.
5322. And tenders are called for the supply of these particular articles? Yes.
5323. What description of table is a cedar pedestal table? A table with only one pedestal in the centre, and a base supporting it upon runners. They would be used by the superior officers. I believe the Under Secretary, Mr. Critchett Walker, has one.
5324. Well, suppose they want a large quantity of furniture for the Post Office, who makes the application? Mr. Lambton, the Secretary, or some of his subordinates. They would send in a description of what they required, and that would be sent to Mr. Barnet. The estimate would be prepared, and it would be returned for the approval of the Postmaster General.
5325. Do they come to you, and then what do you do? We make an estimate, and if necessary a design. A great deal of the furniture consists of partitions and presses.
5326. After you have prepared the drawing what does Mr. Lambton do? He approves of it, and then it comes back to Mr. Barnet, who sends it up to the Minister to whose department it belongs. I think in the majority of cases the requisition comes through the Minister for Works. It would be approved of by the Minister for Works, and then come back through this office. Then we would call for tenders. If we wanted an article which is mentioned in the schedule we should obtain it directly from Hudson Brothers & Co., but if it was a large work we should obtain three or four tenders.
5327. Mr. Waller.] How do you apply for the tenders? We write to three or four persons and ask them to submit tenders.
5328. Do you advertise? If the article costs over £50 we would probably advertise.
5329. Mr. Coyle.] From what persons do you invite tenders? From persons who have previously given us satisfaction.
5330. Then it is entirely optional with the office? Yes.
5331. Are you bound to invite tenders in the public papers if the cost is over a certain amount? It is only for small works that we would ask for tenders from different firms.
5332. Is there any order upon that point? I do not think so.
5333. Mr. Waller.] Is it then Mr. Barnet's province if he likes to accept tenders without advertising? No.
5334. Mr. Coyle.] Why not? The Minister would send the tenders back again, which he has done occasionally, and tell us to call for public tenders.
5335. Mr. Waller.] Are all tenders, small or great submitted to the Minister before being accepted? Yes, they are in every case.
5336. To what Minister? To the Minister for Works.
5337. So that no tenders are accepted by Mr. Barnet without the Minister's sanction? No, nothing over £5. We are also engaged upon an alteration to the telegraph despatch room in George-street, lately occupied by the Money Order Office. The work consists of making an opening through a wall, removing and re-erecting counters and platforms, and increasing the light and ventilation in George-street. Another matter is the alteration of the receiving room. There is a vote to the extent of £200 for that. I produce a list of the tenders, which will show you how much per cent. is deducted by each firm. In the case of Hudson Brothers 25½ per cent. is deducted for furniture supply; Marshall and Company, plumbers, 56; Briscoe, 37½; Gorman, 38 per cent.
5338. Then is any office requiring furniture compelled to go to your department? Yes. The requisitions are sent to Mr. Wells, who is in charge of furniture.
5339. Supposing Mr. Whitton wants a revolving chair for his room, does he send here for it? Yes.
5340. Mr. Waller.] And who receives the accounts for this furniture? The accounts are sent in here, and the deductions are made before they are paid.
5341. But when the requisition is made of the furniture showing the amount that would be required, do you deduct the amount of the discount in the first place? I deduct it myself, and I think that is the rule.
5342. Does an account come in from the contractor for the full amount, and do you deduct the discount? Yes.
5343. How often are changes made in the schedule price? Every four or five years.
5344. Do you find that during the last four or five years prices have remained at about the same rate? No, they have gone down lately.
5345. Is furniture as dear now as it was four or five years ago? No.
5346. How much has it fallen? Something like 15 per cent.
5347. Do you not think that it has fallen 25 per cent? Perhaps it has.
5348. Consequently the schedule list made out four or five years ago with 25 per cent. allowed off would now not be anything like a fair allowance for discount? But then the contractors did not allow so much at that time.
5349. When was the 25 per cent. first allowed off? That is the largest percentage I have seen taken off for furniture.
5350. What was the usual percentage allowed before that? Last year 20 per cent. was allowed.
5351. Now, do you think it is a proper system to have a charge made for supplying articles of furniture with a large discount allowed, or would it be better for tenders to be given for the net amount in each case? I think it is better as it is.
5352. Why? Because in the other case they would have to tender for each individual item. They would put their price to each item, but they do not do so now.
5353. Was Hudson Brothers tender for furniture the lowest? Yes.
5354. How many tenders did you receive for furniture? I cannot say.

Mr. Edwin Colley examined:—

- Mr. E. Colley. 5355. Mr. Waller.] What is your position in the service? I am fourth clerk of works.
- 18 Jan., 1887. 5356. What do your duties consist of? Designing and carrying out public buildings, and general attention to a number of buildings, carrying on fortification works all over the colony—at Port Jackson, Botany, and Newcastle.] 5357.

Mr. E. Colley.

5357. Are there any works in progress? Yes, at Bare Island, and in Sydney Harbour.
5358. Are they fortifications? Yes. Mr. Purkis, I think, has charge of some of them.
5359. *Mr. Coyle*] What particular works are going on just now? There are some alterations going on at the suggestion of Major Penrose, at South Head.
5360. Is he a military officer? Yes.
5361. What does Major Penrose do in connection with the fortifications? He makes certain recommendations.
5362. Does he make out the working drawings of batteries? No.
5363. Who prepares them? We have had none since he came.
5364. What is the nature of the alterations being made now? At the South Head there is an opening at the rear of one of the large guns, which will give the men 7 feet of cover instead of 4.
5365. What will that particular alteration cost? About six or seven hundred pounds. There is another work of cutting an extra passage to connect with the magazine.
5366. What is the length of the passage? About 15 feet.
5367. What are the dimensions of it? About 4 feet wide and 6 feet high.
5368. What will the cost of that be? About 5s. a yard.
5369. Is that being done by day labour? No, contract work.
5370. Was the contract price 5s.? Yes, I can refer to the schedule. (*Schedule produced.*)
5371. Is this a tunnel? No.
5372. Have they carried out any tunnelling work? No. We did some tunnelling at George's Head, but we paid extra for it.
5373. So that what you have to do is in connection with the small alterations of the fortifications? They are not small.
5374. What other works have you in hand? We have to extend the walls and ditches at South Head, and finish off other work, so that there may be no concealment from the fort.
5375. How many men are employed at that work? Thirty-one.
5376. Are these men on wages? Yes.
5377. Then the work is not being done by contract? Yes, it is.
5378. You pay the contractor? Yes.
5379. What was the contract amount for that work? There is no lump sum.
5380. How much will it run into? About £5,800.
5381. What other works are there in hand? At Bare Island we are just now altering the machinery of a large gun, which would not go together. The platform upon which it works would not fit together. We have had several cases of that sort.
5382. Does any one look after the purchase of those things? I believe the Agent-General does.
5383. Have you had other cases of the same sort? Yes, at South Head.
5384. How long ago? Five or six years.
5385. Under whose notice was it brought? The artillery engineer.
5386. Will the people who supply the gun and platform be paid the full amount for it? I have not the slightest idea.
5387. Is it not the War Office authorities who select this ordnance at home? I do not know.
5388. *Mr. Waller.*] What works are you particularly engaged upon now? Fortifications, but there is not much doing in that way at present.
5389. Are you preparing any actual drawings? No, we do not require drawings for that work.
5390. Then how is it done? The alterations are pointed out to an officer on the ground. The alteration at South Head is similar to one that we have already effected.
5391. Have you someone in charge, and do you occasionally visit these places? Yes.
5392. How often? About once a fortnight.
5393. Who is the man in charge? He is a clerk of works.
5394. Of what class? The seventh or eighth.
5395. How many classes have you? I think there is a chief clerk of works and eight others.
5396. Are these clerks of works put over all buildings that are going on? They are not stationed on them in every case.
5397. At the Post Office how many foremen of works would there be? I do not know.
5398. What other works are occupying your attention? The medical school at the University.
5399. Have you a clerk of works stationed there? No, we have got a young foreman of works stationed there.
5400. Is he always there? Not always.
5401. Do you think it a good system where you are carrying out works of an extensive character not to have a permanent clerk of works on the ground? In a building of that class there should be a man nearly always there, but if he went away for a few hours it would not hurt, because it is a stone building. Stone is not wrought and put up while the foreman is away.
5402. Would you have him away for a day? Yes.
5403. Frequently for a day? Oh no.
5404. What is this building to cost? £48,000.
5405. How often is this young man away? Half a day every week.
5406. What is his experience? He has been in the office three years, and he has had a good deal of experience at Callan Park Asylum.
5407. Was he a cadet in the office? I do not think he was.
5408. What is his name? Thomas Barnet.
5409. Is he any relation to Mr. Barnet? Yes, he is his son.
5410. What age is he? 22 or 23.
5411. *Mr. Coyle.*] What other works has he to look after? He goes to Spectacle Island, where additional magazine buildings are being put up.
5412. Is that an extensive work? It will cost between £7000 and £8000.
5413. Are there any other buildings there? Yes there is a store and a shed for ordnance.
5414. Is there any person superintending the work? Not on the spot.
5415. Has Mr. Barnet the oversight of this building? Not the whole of it. Mr. Telfer is really practically

- Mr. E. Colley. in charge. He is a foreman of works of great experience, and we rely upon him as to what materials are used.
- 18 Jan., 1887. 5416. How often does he visit the University? Three times a week.
5417. How long would he stop there? If he has a report to make, or any measurements or certificates to make up, he stops there until it is finished.
5418. How much per cent. is paid upon the building? 80 per cent.
5419. Then is Mr. Barnet in immediate charge? Yes; if he sees anything wrong, he reports it to Mr. Telfer, who lets me know at once.
5420. *Mr. Waller.*] What class of work is being done at Spectacle Island? Brick and cement work.
5421. Can that class of work be put away? It can, faster than stone.
5422. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is Mr. Thomas Barnet the sole judge of the mixing of the cement? No; we take samples occasionally, and, if any work is put up which is not satisfactory, it is taken down.
5423. Is it not the usual practice to see the contractor mixing the cement? Yes, on a job where there is a foreman or clerk of works stationed.
5424. Are not these works of sufficient importance to have a foreman of works there? No.
5425. Supposing the works were being constructed for yourself, would you consider them of sufficient importance to have a person there to look after them? I do not think that I would.
5426. What are the proportions of cement and sand? One of cement to two of sand.
5427. Do you think it a prudent thing to let a contractor make his own proportions? We take a sample.
5428. Supposing there was one of cement and four of sand, do you think you could detect it? I do not think so.
5429. Would you be able to tell the difference between one in two and one in five? I think I should; but I could not always swear to one in two being there.
5430. Is the cement good? Yes; we test it ourselves occasionally.
5431. You hardly think it necessary to have a clerk of works permanently stationed on a work costing £7,000? If you want to know what is done, you must have a man always there, and no doubt you would get a better job.
5432. What about the £48,000 job? Well, this young man is almost always there.
5433. Do you consider that a young man of 19 has a sufficient experience to undertake the oversight of a work costing £48,000? He has not the oversight. He is always there, and if anything goes wrong, he points it out. Mr. Telfer looks after the material, and I go myself about three times a week.
5434. Do you not think that, in a work costing £48,000, there should be a foreman of works continually on the spot? Yes; I think so.
5435. *Mr. Waller.*] If Mr. Thomas Barnet has to report upon what he considers bad work, ought he not to know the difference between bad and good work? He reports upon what he considers ought to be called attention to.
5436. Ought he not to be a judge? Yes.
5437. If he drew attention to work which he considered bad, and which was really good work, would he not prove himself incompetent? Yes.
5438. And, if he did so, it would weaken his position? Possibly it would.
5439. Would a man of your experience have any doubt as to what was good and what was bad work? I should have no doubt.
5440. Do you not think that a man in that position ought to have no possible doubt? Yes, there is something in being able to stick to what you say.
5441. Do you think that a lad of 19 could possibly have the experience to say, this is wrong, and that is right? He is not quite in that position; Mr. Telfer is really the judge.
5442. Has Mr. Barnet that experience? No.
5443. Do you not think a man superintending such a job ought to have that experience? If he was left to himself.
5444. Ought there not to be a man left there? I think it is usual.
5445. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you ever seen a building costing £50,000, over which there was not a person in charge? Young Mr. Barnet's particular work consists in taking out details to the contractor.
5446. In fact, he has a good deal of clerical work to do? Yes, a good bit.
5447. Does he go home every night? He leaves the work every night.
5448. What time does the work commence in the morning? 7 o'clock.
5449. What time is he on the ground. 9 o'clock.
5450. What time do the workmen finish? A quarter past 5, and he leaves after it is finished.
5451. Is it so arranged that he goes to Spectacle Island while Mr. Telfer is at the University? No, I do not think so.
5452. Therefore, he might leave on a day when Mr. Telfer was not at the University? He always arranges with Mr. Telfer to go away.
5453. Have you had any complaints from Mr. Barnet? No, nor from Mr. Telfer.
5454. *Mr. Coyle.*] Who is the contractor? Mr. Alston. He is a well-known contractor.
5455. Is he always on the ground? No.
5456. *Mr. Waller.*] Who drew the plans of this building? They were drawn by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Edwards. Mr. Telfer was on the building when the foundations were being put in.
5457. Have you been in the Service a good while? I shall have served my twentieth year next April.
5458. What other work have you in hand? I have some work at Garden Island for the Imperial Navy.
5459. What sort of work? It is called a shed, 130 x 80 ft.
5460. Is the work that you have to do supervision? Yes, we expect to have a great deal more work to do here shortly.
5461. What buildings do they propose going on with there? We have accepted tenders for barracks.
5462. Are these buildings being put up at the instance of the Colonial Government? Yes, the Colonial Government.
5463. In calling for tenders, are the plans exhibited? Sometimes, when they are finished.
5464. Do the contractors get copies of them? We sometimes have two or three sets of tracings made which they can borrow and take home.
5465. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you make copies by the sun process? Yes.
5466. *Mr. Coyle.*] For a building, how do you prepare the drawings? In the usual way.
5467. Do you make tracings of them? Yes.

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5468. Do you call for tenders in the Sydney papers? Yes.
5469. All those tracings of contract drawings exhibited in this building? Yes, and contractors come here and examine them, and get a copy if they are available.
5470. Do you charge anything for the tracings? No.
5471. Would it not be desirable in the case of buildings costing £50,000 that contractors who wish to take tracings home with them should pay a certain amount for the privilege? That is done in private offices.
5472. Is it done in the case of public works? I am not aware of its being done.
5473. How many copies do you make? Two or three.
5474. In some cases more? Yes.
5475. Do you make the original drawings the contract drawings? Not in all cases.
5476. Would it not be desirable that contractors should pay for these tracings? Well, the question does not affect me much.
5477. What is the nature of the magazine at Spectacle Island? Brick and cement.
5478. What are the proportions of the mortar used at the University buildings? One of cement, and two of sifted sand.
5479. Has Mr. Barnet been over these buildings since their commencement? And Mr. Telfer.
5480. What proportion of Mr. Telfer's time is given to them? I cannot tell you.
5481. What other works has Mr. Telfer under his charge? I do not know.
5482. *Mr. Waller.*] Who would know how many buildings he has under his control? Mr. Barnet.
5483. Would the Chief Clerk know? I do not think so.
5484. Do you keep the plans locked up in a fire-proof room? Yes.
5485. Is that the rule? Yes. There may be exceptions.
5486. *Mr. Coyle.*] In what way are they kept? They are rolled up.
5487. Would it not be better to have them flat? I should like to have them so, but these offices are not very well appointed.
5488. Have you had much experience as to the deterioration of plans? I cannot say that I have.
5489. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there any other works under your care just now? There are the works at Garden Island.
5490. Is that building fire-proof? There is nothing to burn except the floor.
5491. What sort of timber do you use? Hard wood.
5492. What would the building cost? The contract price is between £14,000 and £15,000.
5493. Have you any other work under your care? Yes, I have a job on the same island just starting, also for the Imperial naval authorities. It is a seaman's barracks.
5494. Does the Imperial Government provide this? No, the Colonial Government. There is an arrangement by which the Imperial Government hand over all their land and buildings to the Colonial authorities on the understanding that all the necessary buildings required by them will be provided for them.
5495. What is the cost of that building? £8,000 is the contract price. It is a cheap building. The estimate was £11,000.
5496. Then there is a physical laboratory for the University, what would that cost? Between £5,000 and £6,000. The tenders come in next Tuesday.
5497. *Mr. Coyle.*] Out of what vote will that be paid for? Out of the endowment.
5498. Then the Government have nothing to do with it? Yes, it has to be paid for by Government.
5499. What other buildings have you to look after? A court-house, police station, and a post and telegraph office at North Shore.
5500. Is this building in process of erection? It is three-quarters finished.
5501. Who is in charge of that? Mr. Murray.
5502. What is the amount of the contract? £11,500.
5503. What will the extras be? They may be considerable. There was no plan prepared before tenders were called. We were suddenly told to call for tenders at the end of the year, and that had to be done upon the sketch. It was very unfair to me, because you cannot make out a specification without a plan.
5504. When did you call for tenders? In December.
5505. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the accommodation provided in this post and telegraph and court-house building compared with the Newtown building? I do not know much about that. I think there is more cell accommodation at the Newtown building.
5506. *Mr. Coyle.*] Have you the supreme direction of this building under the Colonial Architect? Yes.
5507. No other person has joint control with you? No.
5508. Who have you under you? Mr. Murray; Mr. Bushby, at Garden Island, he is a temporary foreman; Mr. Purkis, at the Sydney Harbour fortifications; Mr. Goddard, at Newcastle.
5509. What do you mean by temporary foreman? Not on the staff.
5510. Are the others permanent? Yes; Mr. Purkis and Mr. Bushby are temporary. Mr. Barnet is a draftsman; Mr. Telfer is an occasional assistant; Mr. Peattie is clerk of works on the staff, and Mr. Smith is a temporary draftsman. Mr. Saunders is a gentleman who was put on when there was a Russian war scare, and he has been here ever since.
5511. Is he here now? No, he is away on leave.
5512. Before the scare you did not want him? I did not ask for any assistance.
5513. Now the scare is over, you find a difficulty in getting rid of him? I have made good use of his services.
5514. Have you full work for all your staff? I think so; there is another officer from whom I get occasional assistance, Mr. Edwards, who is employed on the light-houses.
5515. *Mr. Waller.*] What other works have you got under your care? I have the charge of a number of buildings for repairs and alterations, and so on.
5516. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you find that all these buildings want constant repairs? Yes, I have got 340 letters asking for attention to one particular class of buildings.
5517. What class of buildings? The soldiers' buildings.
5518. Who communicates with you? The commanding officer.
5519. Who is he? Colonel Roberts.
5520. Does he make himself acquainted with the real facts of the case? I cannot tell.
5521. Can you show us any communications from Colonel Roberts? Yes, [*Letters produced*] Here is a letter asking for repairs to the roof of Victoria Barracks.

5522.

- Mr. E. Colley.
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5522. Have you dealt with this work? No, it is in hand.
5523. Do you think it would be advisable that all the minor works, such as cleaning chimneys and attending to privies, lighting lamps, &c., should be removed from the office of the Colonial Architect? I do not think so?
5524. Why, what have you to do with cleaning privies, why should you have to do it; do you think it advisable that it should be so? I would rather not have the work.
5525. Would it be advisable to have that work removed from you? I cannot say, unless I know the alternative.
5526. Do you see any reason why it should be so? No, except it is a matter involving labour. These works do not come under the heads of Harbours and Rivers, or Roads and Bridges, and they all fall under our department.
5527. You seem to have a lot of correspondence of a trifling nature coming from the Barracks. I am referring to letters 86-1994 of the 12th October, No. 87-518 of the 12th January, and No. 0143 and No. 0196. Will you be good enough to get us copies of those letters? Yes, I will.
5528. Have you a clerk under you? No, I have no clerk excepting the clerk of works, Mr. Peattie.
5529. Is he on the permanent staff? Yes.
5530. You have told us of all the works you have under your care? Yes, but I have always got a large number of other buildings under my charge. For instance, the Victoria Barracks, Paddington; the Artillery Barracks at Dawes' Point, court-houses, fortifications at Middle Head, George's Head, Bradley's Head, the Observatory, the Museum, Fort Phillip Signal Station, Captain Hixson's house, Fort Macquarie, Inspector's quarters, Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, Naval Dépôt, Ordnance Stores, Goat Island Magazine, and numbers of other buildings.
5531. Do you keep a time-book here? Yes, there is one in the next room.
5532. And you sign it? Yes.

Mr. Archibald John Perdue recalled, and examined:—

- Mr. A. J. Perdue.
18 Jan., 1887.
5533. *Mr. Waller.*] Is this time-book kept by you? It is Mr. Coles' time-book, and I, as his clerk, look after it.
5534. Do you give it into his hands every day? Yes.
5535. When do you hand it to him? At about a quarter past 9.
5536. And when do you get it back from him? In the afternoon.
5537. Does he sign it before 5 o'clock? Yes; about five to 5. That book is signed by ten persons altogether.

Mr. Edwin Colley, examination continued:—

- Mr. E. Colley.
18 Jan., 1887.
5538. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you sign the time-book which Mr. Perdue has care of? Yes. I wish to make a remark about signing that time-book. I do not think it is reasonable that I should be expected to sign the book at the office, if, say, I am at the University in the afternoon, and finish the day there. Then, again, I live at Newtown, and it is convenient to me to go to the University before I go into the office; but I do not get into the office until after office hours, and then I should be obliged to put myself down as if I was late.
5539. To meet the requirements of the case, suppose that on Tuesday you were at the University at 9, and did not get here until 12, and then when you came to the office you could sign the book. On Wednesday, perhaps, you might have to leave after the morning work, and go to the University, and then you could sign as being at the University? That is what I have done.

Mr. Louis Robertson further examined:—

- Mr. L. Robertson.
18 Jan., 1887.
5540. I want to ask you about the time-book. Is it under your control during the absence of Mr. Coles? Yes.
5541. What system do you adopt which would show a stranger coming into the office that the time book had been signed and kept correctly? There is nothing to indicate that it has been signed. I see that it is signed.
5542. Do you not think that you ought to initial the book to show that you have examined it? Perhaps it would be as well.
5543. Now, supposing a man was absent from the office, and three weeks afterwards it was discovered, and he said you gave him leave to be absent, and you said that you had not given him leave—what would you do then? I should be able to contradict his statement.
5544. But not if the book was not initialled by you? I should still be able to say that I had not given him leave.
5545. If your initials were there, you would be responsible for what appeared in the book? Yes.
5546. And is that not what it ought to be? Yes; but it is impossible for me to show that all the statements made in the book are correct, because the duties of a great many of the officers keep them continually away from the office.
5547. There ought to be something to show that whoever is responsible for the book knows what is going on? Yes, perhaps it should be initialled; but I do not think the book is of much use in that respect—it is not much check upon the different officers.
5548. But you ought to know something about the movements of the men who are under you? Yes; but I still consider that the book is an absurdity as far as we are concerned, because we do not know whether the statements of, say, Mr. Colley, or any other officer, are correct.
5549. But the book would be valuable in this respect: that if you were asked how a particular officer filled up his time, you could turn to and find it? Yes; there may be something in that. The most I can do is to sign the book, and show I have seen it; but there is no check upon the different officers.

Mr.

Mr. James Peattie was examined :—

- 5550. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in the service? Ninth clerk of works.
- 5551. What are your particular duties? I assist Mr. Colley in his work.
- 5552. What class of works do you have to deal with outside? Supervising and measuring up.
- 5553. Either with him or without him? Yes.
- 5554. What do you inside the office? I keep all the books, records, and letters.
- 5555. Do you find that your time is fully employed? Oh yes.
- 5556. Do you find that you have more office work than outside work? The greater portion of my time is spent in the office.
- 5557. Are there any allowances made when you are outside? No, none whatever.
- 5558. Do you keep a record of all the papers that come into your office? Yes.
- 5559. And do you find that there are many disputes as to papers? No, I do not know of any. My books will show you how each particular paper has been dealt with.
- 5560. Do any accounts come into this office? Yes, here are some accounts from the barracks which I am just going over and checking. (*Accounts produced.*)
- 5561. I notice that there is an account here for painting; do the soldiers do any painting themselves? Very little.
- 5562. Would there be any objection to them doing it themselves? Well, yes; most of them would be amateurs. They might do rough painting, but not the good class of work. They would daub it.
- 5563. Do you check these accounts? Yes.
- 5564. And who pays the accounts? This office. The vouchers are prepared in the usual way.
- 5565. I see an account from Dawes Battery; what is that for? That is for the General's quarters.
- 5566. *Mr. Coyle.*] Under whose supervision are the General's quarters? Mr. Colley.

Mr. J. Peattie.
18 Jan., 1887.

Mr. Edwin Colley, recalled and further examined :—

- 5567. *Mr. Waller.*] When you are outside have you any allowance made for travelling? I always charge my tram fares.
- 5568. But suppose you were out all night? We are allowed £1 a day if we are out all night.
- 5569. If you left on Tuesday, and did not get back until Wednesday, would you be paid a £1? If we are away a night from home we are paid a £1—£1 a day, or actual travelling expenses if we prefer it.

Mr. E. Colley.
18 Jan., 1887.

Mr. James Peattie, examination continued :—

- 5570. *Mr. Coyle.*] Were Hudson Brothers the lowest tenderers for this year? Yes.
- 5571. Have they given a discount of 15½ per cent? Yes.
- 5572. Under whose instructions are they? Under the instructions of the officer appointed for the purpose. Under Mr. Colley.
- 5573. When anything is required at the barracks how do you know what is wanted? I see the General first and make an estimate.
- 5574. Where are the General's quarters? Dawes' Point.
- 5575. Do you instruct Hudson Brothers to do the work you require? Yes, they are under my directions.
- 5576. Is there anyone over them during the time they are doing their work? I am supposed to visit the work; a timekeeper is there also.
- 5577. Have you any check upon the time? Yes.
- 5578. Do you send a timekeeper down to keep the time for the men? Yes, he goes down every day.
- 5579. When repairs are going on at the signal station, is a timekeeper sent down there? Yes.
- 5580. Would this timekeeper know what has been done when he was not there? Yes, he would see what the men were doing whilst he was there, and if he found when he came back that they are still on the same piece of work, and thought it should have been done more quickly, the matter would be reported.
- 5581. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find many cases where you have to report? No.
- 5582. *Mr. Coyle.*] There is an item for repairs at Goat Island, is there a time-keeper for that work? Yes.
- 5583. The contract is for £1 4s. Would you send a time-keeper for repairs costing that amount? Yes, one is sent down.
- 5584. Then the general work you have got here is to assist Mr. Colley both inside and outside the office? Yes.

Mr. J. Peattie.
18 Jan., 1887.

Mr. Telfer Smith examined :—

- 5585. *Mr. Waller.*] What work are you engaged upon? I am a draftsman.
- 5586. What is the work you are doing now? I am engaged engaged upon the court-house and police-station at Paddington.
- 5587. What is the value of that building? £5,000 or £6,000.
- 5588. *Mr. Coyle.*] What part of Paddington is that building to be in? On the Point Piper Road.
- 5589. What accommodation will there be in that building? There are a large number of rooms in it, as you can see.
- 5590. How many cells are there to be? Four cells and two yards; two of the cells for males, and two for females.
- 5591. Are there any police quarters there? No; there is a charge room.
- 5592. Will any one live in the building? No.
- 5593. Is there a bath-room provided in the building? No; no one will live there.
- 5594. Will prisoners be there for more than a night? A night and a day perhaps.
- 5595. Suppose a man was there on Saturday, he would have to stay until Monday? Yes, in that case he would.
- 5596. And somebody would have to be in charge? Yes. There is room for a bed if necessary; but we are not asked to provide for that.

Mr. T. Smith.
18 Jan., 1887.

FRIDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

J. E. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Edward Rumsey, examined:—

- Mr. E. Rumsey.
21 Jan., 1887.
5597. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in the service? I am a clerk of works.
5598. I really what are you? Assistant architect. I am the fourth assistant.
5599. What are your duties? To design buildings in the first instance.
5600. Any particular class of buildings? No. My principal work is in Sydney, but I have some country work as well. The Custom House is one of my buildings. The Balmain court house, Darlinghurst court house, the fire-brigade station, and the court house at Goulburn.
5601. Are there any particular gentlemen set to any particular work for which they have special training or knowledge? They are all brought up as architects.
5602. Is one man told off for any particular kind of work? No, I think not.
5603. Is there no architect in your position who would be given court-houses, and another gaols, and another hospitals? No; I think they are pretty well mixed up. Mr. Cole has a good many court-houses, and I had three or four. Mr. Colley also had a court-house over at North Shore; but his business is chiefly to attend to the annual contracts.
5604. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do you mean by annual contracts? There are certain classes of work done by day labour. Contractors tender for this, and give in schedule prices.
5605. What class of work? Repairs to government buildings.
5606. Can you let us see any of these contracts? I have nothing to do with them. Mr. Cole and Mr. Simpson attend to those.
5607. *Mr. Waller.*] What particular work have you on hand now? I have the additions to the Custom House, the Balmain court-house, the new building of the Free Public Library, which is finished, but in which some fittings are going on. The Darlinghurst court-house has been finished lately, and I am now doing repairs to the old building.
5608. Had you the Custom House altogether? I did not commence it; it was commenced by Mr. Vickers. He died, and I was put in his position.
5609. What is the cost of the Custom House? The contract price was £45,400.
5610. Does that include the fittings? There have been additional works authorised amounting to £7,000.
5611. *Mr. Coyle.*] What was the £45,000 for? The side wings were taken down and rebuilt altogether. The top story of the old building was to be taken down also, and built in uniformity with the two wings. That included the £45,000 contract. The £7,000 is for things that have been asked for and authorised since.
5612. For extras? Yes.
5613. *Mr. Waller.*] Does this sum of £52,000 include the fittings? Yes, that would include the fittings that we have done. Some fittings Mr. Powell had done himself, so that he might get into the shipping master's portion of the building.
5614. *Mr. Coyle.*] What would be the cost of those fittings? About £200.
5615. *Mr. Waller.*] Will £52,000 cover all the cost of the building? No.
5616. How much more will be needed? There is another contract for taking down the old building and rebuilding it entirely.
5617. Do we understand that there was a new story going on the old building? There was; but it has been decided on account of the old building being in such a bad state to take it down entirely to the foundations.
5618. Then you have not put on a new story to the old building? No.
5619. What has become of the money that was voted for the new story; has it been absorbed in the general alterations that have taken place? No; the money still remains.
5620. Could you not have known from the beginning that it would be necessary to pull down the old building? We could not tell what the walls were made of.
5621. When was it built? About forty years ago.
5622. What are the foundations of the building? Stone; we shall not take it down below the bottom base course.
5623. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is that not all made ground? Yes, it must be, because the sea used to cover it.
5624. What class of mortar is in the building? Lime mortar.
5625. Have they gone down to the rock with the foundations? Yes.
5626. Have you put down shafts round the foundations in parts other than where you came in contact with them to see whether they are on the rock? You can see that from the inside, because the foundations are excavated inside the old building.
5627. *Mr. Waller.*] Was there any way of ascertaining previous to going to such a large outlay for additions whether the old building was worth adding to? Mr. Barnett recommended that the whole thing should be swept away.
5628. Was there any means of ascertaining if the walls were sound? We could not tell until we came to pull them down.
5629. Could you not find out before the contract was let? The building was being occupied at the time.
5630. Could you not ascertain beyond a doubt whether it was fit to carry another story or not? Yes; we could have taken the plaster off the walls.
5631. Having ascertained that the building was not strong enough for another story, would you, as a practical business man, have advised the laying out of such a large sum of money upon it? No; nor did Mr. Barnett.
5632. Suppose you had removed the whole of it, it is likely you would have adopted the same style of building that you have done? No; it would have been raised considerably higher.
5633. So that the design of the present building was arranged with the intention of utilising as much of the old building as possible? Yes.
5634. In your opinion as a practical architect, if a contract had been let for a new Custom-house, would it

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- it have cost as much or more than patching up the old building? I think if the whole thing had been swept away, we could have put up a new building for the same amount.
5635. Is the Balmain Court-house nearly finished? It will be finished in a couple of months. It cost £14,600.
5636. Did that sum of money include the fittings? Yes, including the fittings, except the furniture.
5637. Roughly speaking, what will it cost? Between £200 and £300.
5638. How long will it take to erect that building altogether? The work has been going on for eighteen months.
5639. How long did it take to prepare the plans for it? Supposing one gentleman was preparing them, and he did nothing else, it could be done in two months.
5640. How many gentlemen were engaged on it? The working drawings were made by one man.
5641. Did you draw them? No.
5642. Do you look after the work when it is in course of erection? Yes; and if there are any sketches to be made I prepare them. The working drawings are made under my supervision.
5643. When you submit a sketch to the Government do you attach an estimate? Yes.
5644. And are you told to proceed and erect a building on that estimate? Yes.
5645. Was the estimate of the court-house exceeded? No.
5646. What extras will there be when it is finished? There may be £150 or £200, and they are mostly for things that have been asked for.
5647. What was the estimate for re-building the old Custom-house? £43,000.
5648. *Mr. Coyle.*] And what was the tender? £45,000.
5649. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the estimated cost of this new addition that is going on? About £6,700 was the estimate, and the tender was a little above that.
5650. Do you think that there will be any extras? I do not think so.
5651. Will there be any extras on any other portion of the building? Only what I have told you already.
5652. How long did it take to prepare the plans for the Custom-house? I dare say four months; they were made years ago.
5653. How long have they been going on with the new additions? There have been so many delays.
5654. *Mr. Coyle.*] Through what cause? We have been delayed for six months getting authority for the alterations to the old buildings.
5655. *Mr. Waller.*] Will you give us a list of buildings in course of erection, and which are under your supervision? The Custom-house.
5656. And may that continue for an indefinite time? It ought to be finished in nine or ten months.
5657. And next? Balmain Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office.
5658. To be completed when? In July; but it is nearly finished now. There is also the Broughton Creek Post and Telegraph Office, which is just completed.
5659. What was the value of the building? £1,908, including extras.
5660. What was the amount of the contract? £1,650. The extras included the addition of a water-tank and a room that were asked for.
5661. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is the total cost of the Custom-house, roughly speaking, about £62,000? Yes.
5662. What officers have you in connection with the works? Mr. Kay, foreman of works.
5663. Is there any other person in charge? No.
5664. Has Mr. Kay anything else to do? Yes, he is looking after the Post Office and Fire Brigade Station.
5665. Is the Fire Brigade Station a large building? Yes, costing £13,000.
5666. Has he anything else to do besides that? I do not think so. He had the Water Police Court; but it is completed now.
5667. Are you aware if he has been connected with anything further? Mr. Barnet may ask him to do a few little things.
5668. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is Mr. Kay the principal officer over the Post Office? He is looking after the works.
5669. Has he any assistants in supervising the works? No.
5670. What class of material is the Custom-house built of? Freestone, it is all through stonework.
5671. What sort of mortar is used? Portland cement and sand.
5672. Do you know what the proportions are? Two to one.
5673. Is that the general proportion of sand to cement all through your buildings? That is what we generally use.
5674. Is there any person continually over the Post Office? Mr. Spencer can answer that question.
5675. Who is in charge of the Balmain Post Office? Mr. Telfer.
5676. What other works has he to look after? He is looking after the University Medical School, and several other works which I cannot enumerate.
5677. Who is in charge of the Broughton Creek Post and Telegraph Office? Mr. Farr.
5678. Where is Broughton Creek? About 12 miles beyond Kiama.
5679. Is it in a district where an officer is in charge? Goulburn is the nearest station.
5680. Is there no other person in charge of it? No.
5681. How often would Mr. Farr visit it? Not very often. There is another gentleman, Mr. Roylands, who has been there occasionally; he is stationed at Cooma, and has been there three or four times.
5682. What means have you of ascertaining whether the contractor uses the proportion of two to one in his mortar? He is watched, as far as possible, when his mortar is being mixed.
5683. Supposing there is no one present for a month? There is always some one present within that time.
5684. But at Broughton Creek? In a case of that kind we are to a certain extent at the mercy of the contractor.
5685. What is the nature of the building at Broughton Creek? Brick and cement.
5686. *Mr. Waller.*] Now with regard to the Fire Brigade Station, when is it to be completed? In sixteen months. It is just commenced.
5687. How many plans were drawn of it? There were two sheets of contract plans.
5688. Before that was there any other plan drawn? Yes, a sketch plan.
5689. Who was that submitted to? To the Minister for Works.

- Mr. E. Rumsey.
21 Jan., 1887.
- 5689½. Who was he? I forgot now; but I think that it must have been Mr. Wright.
5690. What Ministry was in power at the time? The Stuart Government I think.
5691. Was there only a sketch plan submitted? Yes, a sketch plan, with an approximate estimate.
5692. There was not a regular working plan submitted? When the working drawings were made they were submitted again.
5693. To whom? To the Minister for Works.
5694. Do you remember if the plans were submitted to Sir Alexander Stuart? I think he had something to do with them.
5695. Was it a sketch plan that was submitted to him? I think it must have been the working drawings, because he wanted to make some alterations. [*Plans produced.*]
5696. Are these the working drawings that are now being used? There was an alteration made I think.
5697. What alteration? The tower was done away with, and he wanted to alter the thickness of the walls; but he could not do that.
5698. What was the original estimate of the building? A little more than £15,000.
5699. What was Mr. Barnet's estimate? £15,000 was my estimate.
5700. Would you be surprised to hear that an estimate was given to Sir Alexander Stuart for £7,000? Not for this building. I should be very much surprised to hear that.
5701. What was the result of calling for tenders? They ranged from £13,200 up to £15,000. One was accepted, and the man started the job; but he treated us in such an independent way that we got rid of him.
5702. What was the amount of his tender? £13,400 I think.
5703. Then what happened? We got rid of the man as well as we could, and then we got a tender for £12,990.
5704. How did you manage to get rid of the first contractor? The matter was submitted to the Crown Solicitor, and we were advised to call for fresh tenders.
5705. Had you to pay anything to the contractor to drop the contract? I have not heard of anything of that sort.
5706. Is the contract for £12,990 going on now? Yes.
5707. Was there only one set of drawings made? A set of working drawings that were afterwards altered. We did away with the tower and some little things which Sir Alexander Stuart objected to.
5708. By how much did that reduce the cost of the building? After the alterations it was estimated at £13,600.
5709. *Mr. Waller.*] What was the value of the tower? I dare say it would be worth £1,200.
5710. What was the advantage of it? Simply for a look out.
5711. What was it made of? Brick and cement.
5712. Was there any consultation between this office and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board? Yes, Mr. Beare was here continually when the plans were being made.
5713. Did the Board consider that the sum proposed to be expended on the building was excessive? I do not know.
5714. Did they give you any idea what amount of money was to be expended? Yes, £15,000.
5715. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many men have you accommodation for? There is accommodation for the superintendent, and above that there is similar provision for the foreman. There is room for twelve or fourteen firemen, who live in the building, and there is also kitchen, scullery, and laundry accommodation.

Mr. Edmund Spencer re-examined:—

- Mr. E. Spencer.
21 Jan., 1887.
5716. *Mr. Waller.*] What is the value of the work at the Post Office now under the supervision of Mr. Kay? The value of the work in progress would probably amount to £10,000.
5717. Has he had the superintendence of the Post Office from the start? Yes.
5718. And what would be the maximum amount of any one contract? About £200,000.
5719. Along with that, would he have had other buildings to look after? Yes, several other buildings.
5720. What work is Mr. Telfer doing for you now? The Waverley Post Office and an addition to the lock-up at Waverley. He has just finished superintending the Paddington Post office.
5721. Will you enumerate what Mr. Kay has had under his charge at one time? The Post Office, the Custom-house, Fire Brigade Station, Water Police Court, Police Offices in George-street, and lock-up in Clarence-street.
5722. Has he had charge of all of them at the same time? Yes, with the exception of the Fire Brigade Station, they have just started that.
5723. *Mr. Coyle.*] Now what has Mr. Telfer in his charge at the present time? The Waverley Post Office and additions to the lock-up and also the Medical School.
5724. *Mr. Waller.*] Is it not a fact that Mr. Kay has had under his control contracts amounting to in round numbers between two and three hundred thousand pounds? Well, I think you might say between £200,000 and £230,000, it would not be more than that. The foremen of works have to attend to detail more than anything else, they do not supervise in the same way that the assistant architects do. They see that the work is done, and take the number of hours engaged upon it.
5725. Then they are only time-keepers? They see that the work is properly done.
5726. How can they do that when they are elsewhere? Of course there is an interval when work may be scamped, but if the foremen know the workmen they can judge pretty well. If a man is not up to his work he is got rid of.
5727. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is not that a matter for the contractor to deal with? If we find workmen systematically scamping work we have the power to discharge them.
5728. Has there been anyone always on the ground at the Post Office? The foreman of works drops in unexpectedly.
5729. Is there anyone constantly on the ground? I must say no to that.
5730. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you any experience of private work as an architect? Yes.
5731. Putting the Government on one side, as a private man and an architect undertaking the construction of valuable work, would you not consider it absolutely necessary to have some one continually on the ground? Well, I have always stipulated for a clerk of works.

Mr.

Mr. Edward Rumsey re-examined:—

5732. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you had any experience in private practice as an architect? Yes.
 5733. If you had a valuable building to erect would you leave it without having on the ground some person in charge in whom you had perfect confidence? I would always get a clerk of works if I could. If there were two buildings close together, say within a quarter of a mile of each other, one man might superintend the two.

Mr.
E. Rumsey.
21 Jan., 1887

Mr. Edmund Spencer re-examined:—

5734. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find that the annual contractors are continually the same men. Do the same men get contracts year after year? Yes, in a great many cases they do. I have very little to do with the annual contracts.
 5735. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of work would you give to these contractors? Work costing from £10 to £20.
 5736. What would be the nature of it? Supposing you want to break a door through or build a chimney, we would employ these contractors upon little matters like that.
 5737. Would their schedule apply to breaking a door through? They would charge so much a day for masons and materials.
 5738. Would the time not have to be kept? We have a time-keeper.
 5739. Would he be able to tell what they had been doing unless he stopped on the job? He goes round three times a day.
 5740. I suppose there are a great number of these small repairs going on? The amount varies a great deal.
 5741. Out of what vote are these repairs paid? There is a vote for repairs to public buildings.
 5742. Is there a vote for furniture? Yes.
 5743. Can you tell out of what vote the salaries of this department are paid? Is it out of the consolidated revenue or out of loan? I suppose out of consolidated revenue.
 5744. Are there any officers in the department who are paid out of loan? I am not aware of any, when additional things are required for a building I think they are paid for out of the vote for the work.
 5745. Taking the Post Office, what would the contractor be paid out of? I think that comes out of loan.
 5746. And the Custom-house? I think that comes from loan also.

Mr.
E. Spencer.
21 Jan., 1887

Mr. Edward Rumsey re-examined:—

5747. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know what the ground for the Fire Brigade Station cost? No, I do not.
 5748. What other buildings have you under your care? The Goulburn Court-house.
 5749. When will it be completed? In June or July.
 5750. What is its value? £2,700.
 5751. Is it a new building? Yes, entirely new.
 5752. What was the estimated cost? That was one of Mr. Vickers' buildings. I dare say it would be something like the tender.
 5753. Are there any extras? Yes, there will be. The contract was for £24,000, and the extras will amount to £3,000.
 5754. Is there a court-house there already? An old one. It is very small, and has been used for a great number of years.
 5755. Is the new building being built on the old site? No, where the old gaol was.
 5756. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it a suitable site? Yes, very good.
 5757. *Mr. Waller.*] In making the plans for the Court-house do you consult anybody? Yes, the Sheriff is consulted a good deal.
 5758. What is the reason for so many extras being required? Well, they are asked for after the drawings are made; the Sheriff is very fond of asking for extras. At Darlinghurst Court-house after the buildings was commenced they proposed to have a tunnel under the building, and underneath the old court-house into the gaol. Then they wanted a dormitory built, and various other things which make the extras mount up.
 5759. If you knew of these things previously could you incorporate them in the plan without so much extra expense? Most likely they would not cost so much.
 5760. Do you continually find that you are asked for additions and alterations? They are always asked for. There is not a building that goes up but there is something asked for.
 5761. So that you feel when starting a plan that it is bound to be altered in some way or other? I have that sort of feeling. Of course we have some buildings which we know we are pretty safe in. The extras at Darlinghurst could not be foreseen.
 5762. Do you think that there is carelessness shown by the persons for whom the buildings are being erected in not stating their requirements? I think if a man wants a building he ought to know what he wants.
 5763. Is your experience that they do not know what they want? No, they do not.
 5764. *Mr. Coyle.*] What else have you under way now? The Free Public Library that is finished, but the fittings are going on.
 5765. What was the cost of that building? It cost altogether between £12,000 and £13,000.
 5766. What was the estimate? Something about the same amount.
 5767. What was the extras? £300 or £400; that was on account of work in the foundations that could not be foreseen.
 5768. What was the contract taken for? £11,900.
 5769. And it has run into what? £12,000 odd.
 5770. Where is this building? In Macquarie-street.
 5771. When this addition was contemplated did you also contemplate pulling down the old building? That has been contemplated for the last twenty years.
 5772. What would be the cost of the rest of the building? About £12,000.
 5773. That will bring the total up to £25,000? —
 5774. Have you any other buildings in charge? I have some alterations at the Post Office at Grafton costing about £600.

Mr.
E. Rumsey,
21 Jan., 1887.

- Mr. E. Rumsey. 5775. Who is in charge? Mr. Lang, he is resident up there.
 5776. What is the extent of the district? He has a good many miles to go over.
 5777. Mr. Coyle.] Are you acquainted with the works going on there? I go up occasionally.
 21 Jan., 1887. 5778. Is there a Goulburn District? Yes, Mr. Farr attends to it.
 5779. How many buildings are going on up there? I dare say there are from twenty to fifty.
 5780. How many officers are there over these buildings? There is Mr. Farr, and he has one assistant.
 5781. Does his district extend over hundreds of miles? Yes, he goes to Cooma and Young.
 5782. Is it the same in the other districts? Yes.
 5783. Can you name any district in which you can give an approximate estimate of the number of buildings going on? When I first came up into this room there was a good many buildings going on in the Wollongong and Kiama districts; at Wollongong there was a court-house, a gaol, and a post office; at Kiama there was a lock-up and a post office; at Gerringong there was a lock-up; at Jamberoo there was one also; there was a post office at Bega. Those eight were in that district, and that is only a small portion of Mr. Farr's district.
 5784. Were these new buildings? Yes, most of them.
 5785. Mr. Waller.] Would they cost from £10,000 downwards—And would the alterations go as low as £200? Yes.
 5786. Mr. Coyle.] What does your annual vote for buildings amount to? I do not know, it does not come under my department.
 5787. I suppose the same state of affairs that exists the Wollongong district exists in all the districts? I think that Wollongong and Kiama districts ought to have a foreman of their own.

Mr. Louis Robertson re-examined:—

- Mr. L. Robertson. 5788. Mr. Waller.] Can you tell us the amount of the annual vote for buildings? No, I cannot, they will be able to give you that information in the clerk's room.
 21 Jan., 1887. 5789. Can you tell us if salaries are paid out of revenue or loan? The salaries are voted on the estimates.
 5790. Are they paid out of the consolidated revenue? Yes; but I think that the sums are placed on the estimates in connection with our department for extra assistance. The clerical branch would be able to give you this information better than I can.
 5791. What district has Mr. Coles? He has no particular district, most of the country foremen of works are under him.
 5792. Does he come next to the Colonial Architect? Yes.
 5793. Are his duties supervision? Yes.
 5794. Has he any particular works under his charge? Yes, the lunatic asylums are generally under him.
 5795. What asylums are you putting up now? We are not putting up any, there is nothing of that kind going on; the Callan Park was under him.
 5796. Mr. Waller.] Who can tell us how many buildings are in course of erection in the Goulburn district? I can find that out for you.

Mr. Edward Rumsey re-examined:—

- Mr. E. Rumsey. 5797. What plans have you under way? The gaol at Bega costing £5,000, and the new Central Police Court in Sydney, which is to cost from £50,000 to £60,000.
 21 Jan., 1887. 5798. Where will that be? There is a dispute about the site, they have got a good site at the back of Liverpool-street, between Pitt and George Streets; but it is thought by others that it ought to be on the site of the old building, until that question is settled it will not go on. We did commence the drawings on the site in Liverpool-street, but they were stopped.
 5799. Mr. Coyle.] How far did you get on with them? We had done the general sketch, but the Minister of Justice has got that.
 5800. Mr. Waller.] Who will have charge of the building? I would.
 5801. Who would be the foreman? Mr. Barnett would decide that. Then there is the taking down of the old library in Macquarie-street and rebuilding it, that will cost £12,000.
 5802. Mr. Coyle.] Supposing that building had been swept away bodily, would you have erected the same style of building? I think so.
 5803. How long is it since the old building was put up? It must be thirty years.
 5804. Do you not think you could improve on the style of the old building? It will be a good pile when it is complete, the building suits the site which is a very curious one.
 5805. Where the site is not suitable would it not be better to get a site that is suitable? Yes, certainly. There is another new court-house at Darlinghurst to cost £9,000, that will correspond with the other wing, then there are repairs to the old building costing £580, and also alterations and additions to the court-house besides the repairs costing £150. It is proposed to lay out the grounds round the building. There are additions to be made to the Richmond Post and Telegraph Office at a cost of £500, and alterations to the Windsor court-house costing £450. From Grafton there is a requisition for a wall and fencing round the public buildings which would cost £510. There is a new lock-up at Wollongong costing £1,752; police quarters at Wollongong, £3,909; and pilot station at the same place, £510. There have been requisitions for all these, and sketch plans have been submitted.
 5806. Mr. Coyle.] In the event of applications being made for fencing, do you make a drawing of it? Yes, and call for tenders.
 5807. I suppose you have frequently to put up close picket fences? Yes.
 5808. Do you prepare drawings of that? No a description is sufficient.
 5809. Have you no lithographed drawings of that description of fences? No.
 5810. What is the general cost of a lock-up? About £1,800. I put up four of them, and they cost within a few pounds of the sum.
 5811. Were these all similar, and from the same drawings? You have to vary them on account of the site.
 5812. Mr. Waller.] As a rule would there be any difficulty in getting a convenient piece of ground in the country? Generally you can get plenty. 5812.

5812. *Mr. Coyle.*] Would there be any difficulty in applying one standard design for lock-ups to a great number of places? The difficulty would be in adapting the building to the site, and even if the sites were similar the different levels of the ground would throw us out considerably.

5813. There are a great number of duties performed by the department, such as sweeping chimneys, lighting lamps, and making coffins, have you anything to do with that? No.

5814. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you tell who prepared the plans for the Albury Court-house? It was under Mr. Cole.

5815. And the telegraph office and police station at the same place? I expect all the Albury work was under Mr. Cole.

5816. How many officers have you under you in this room? Mr. Brown, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Kemmis.

5817. What is Mr. Brown? A draftsman.

5818. What is Mr. Moore? He is a draftsman, and Mr. Kemmis is on the temporary staff.

5819. Have you any cadets? Not in this room. Mr. Moore was a cadet.

5820. Do you keep a time-book in this room? Yes. [*Book produced.*]

5821. Are you out sometimes inspecting work? Yes, three days out of the six.

5822. You do not seem to put down anything in the book to show that? I have done so in some places.

5823. Do you not think that this book ought to be initialled by you to show that you have looked at it? Yes, perhaps so.

5824. Don't you think that if this book is kept at all it ought to be kept properly? Yes, of course; but if I am not here at 9 o'clock myself, how can I know whether the entries are correct?

5825. I think it would be well that each gentleman should write his name in full, and that in your absence the next in charge in your room should have charge of the book? Yes, I think that would be as well.

5826. Is there a diary of work done kept in the office? No, I keep no books, with the exception of a book in which I enter all estimates of works performed, showing the items and value, and from which I prepare the advances and account papers. I can refer to this book at any time to show what progress amounts have been paid, together with the different items. This book also contains all reports I have to make in connection with the department in answer to papers that are sent up to me.

5827. That book, in other words, is a private diary? It is a diary of everything that is going on in connection with the work I am connected with.

5828. Does that book show the work each draftsman is employed on? No.

5829. Would it disclose how long any man had been on any particular job? No.

5830. Do you not think that it would be a good thing to keep a general diary showing the work done? I do not think you would get any more work done by that system. The only advantage would be in knowing how long each job would take to carry out, and also the cost of preparing plans.

5831. Do you not think that would be an advantage? It would be an advantage so far, but it would give more work, and I have quite enough to do as it is.

5832. Do you not think that the book would be an advantage if you had a dispute with a contractor about the work done on a certain day? If the contractor said you were not on the job, you could produce your diary and show that you were? Yes, but the book I have produced is as good as a diary.

5833. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you ever have claims brought against the department by contractors? No.

5834. Do you always manage to settle up with them? Yes.

5835. *Mr. Waller.*] There has been an additional hour put on to your work lately; do you find it an advantage? No, I do not see any advantage in it.

5836. Do you find that there is more work done? I do not think so. The men get tired after 4 o'clock, and do not work with the same zest; besides, 9 to 4 is quite long enough with this class of work, especially if you are doing fine drawings.

5837. In your opinion, is there much to be gained by having this additional hour's work? I am sure there is not.

5838. Do you think that if everybody worked honestly from 9 to 4 they have done enough? Yes, decidedly.

5839. What time would you give in the middle of the day? Half an hour.

5840. Do you think that is sufficient? It is not long enough to get dinner.

5841. Do you think, if you are to have this additional hour, you should have an hour for dinner? I think we should knock off at 4, and have the hour for dinner as well.

5842. Do you find this room suitable for the work? It is a pretty good room. We might find room for another draftsman. We cannot keep the windows open always, such an abominable smell comes in.

5843. Where does that come from? From the Immigration Barracks.

5844. Do you understand anything about accepting tenders for furniture? No, Mr. Wills attends to that.

5845. Do you make a great number of designs for furniture in this department? That is in Mr. Wills' department.

Mr. Louis Robertson re-examined:—

5846. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know anything about the Lands and Survey Office at Albury? Nothing further than would appear on the plan. [*Plan produced.*]

5847. What was the cost of the building? That I do not know. The accountant would be able to give you particulars as to the cost.

Mr. J. T. Neil, accountant, examined:—

5848. *Mr. Waller.*] Can you give any information as to the cost of the Lands and Survey Office at Albury? No. All the papers in connection with that are in Mr. Barnett's hands, but I can find out from him.

Mr. Louis Robertson re-examined:—

5849. *Mr. Coyle.*] How many officers have you in charge of buildings being erected all over the colony outside of the metropolitan district? Nine. One clerk of works and one foreman.

5850. How many are in the Sydney district? Six, including one at Government House.

Mr. L.
Robertson.

21 Jan., 1887.

Mr. J. T.
Neil.

21 Jan., 1887.

Mr. L.
Robertson.

5851. 21 Jan., 1887.

- Mr. L. Robertson. 5851. What has he to do there? He is attached to Government House. I do not exactly understand his position.
5852. Does he do anything else besides being attached to Government House? I do not think so.
- 21 Jan., 1887. 5853. Are these gentlemen engaged in supervising the work on the ground? Yes, but they are not stationed at any particular buildings.
5854. Of these five gentlemen in the metropolitan district, how many are in this office? All of them.
5855. Do they go out occasionally? Their work is chiefly outside work.
5856. What are the names of those in the metropolitan district? Mr. Kay, Mr. M'Skimming, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Telfer, and Mr. Harrison.
5857. Mr. Waller.] Will you be able to give us any information regarding the plan of the Court-house and other buildings at Albury? I may be, but if you want reliable information as to the cost, the Colonial Architect can give it.
5858. Can you give any information with reference to the number of plans you have drawn? The chief draftsman, Mr. Cook, probably may be able to do that.
5859. Will Mr. Cook be able to give particulars as to the foundations and stonework, and everything else connected with the buildings? The specifications show that.
5860. Does Mr. Cook know anything about the Albury buildings? No. Mr. Thorne was, I believe, in charge of the buildings. I can only speak from memory about these things.

Mr. James Barnet, re-examined:—

- Mr. J. Barnet. 5861. Mr. Waller.] There is certain information we wish to obtain about buildings at Albury, and we seem unable to learn anything about them. Mr. Robertson knows nothing about them, and refers us to Mr. Neil, the accountant, and the accountant refers us to you? Mr. Robertson cannot give the information, because I have a circular minute from the Minister that no information is to be given without my knowledge.
5862. The Minister says we are to get all the information we require? Not without my knowledge.
5863. We are to examine all persons and papers on any subject whatsoever, where it may seem to us necessary? Here is the information you have been asking for. [*Paper produced.*]
5864. We want a great deal of information upon these Albury buildings, and we want to know who is the proper officer to go to? What information do you require?
5865. We require information as to plans, how many were drawn, the value of the buildings, the estimated cost of the buildings, what extras there were, and we want information upon a number of matters that crop up during the examination. We examine as we think best, and do not lay down any particular rule? Well, of course, as I have told you, Mr. Robertson is simply acting for Mr. Cole, and I also do part of his work.
5866. Does Mr. Cook know anything about the building? He would know about the plans. He would know nothing about the estimates.
5867. Who would? The clerks?
5868. The accountant declined to give us the information? Just so; he knew of the existence of the minute to which I have referred.
5869. Will you tell your officers that we are to have the information? But you ask information from persons who cannot give it to you.
5870. Who was the officer who prepared the plans for the Albury buildings? Some of them were prepared many years ago, and the officers may not be in the office now.
5871. There ought to be documents to show what the supposed cost will be? Under the heading of Albury you will find everything.
5872. Mr. Coyle.] We want to take some particular portion of work, and go through it, so as to get an insight into the business of the department. We think it would simplify matters to take some particular piece of business, and follow it through from beginning to end? Well, if the accountant and these people cannot tell you, the information you want can be found out in the different branches of the department.
5873. Mr. Waller.] In some of the rooms we have been into, the architect who prepared the plans knows the contract price, the estimates, and everything else? In some case he may, but not in all.
5874. But it will not do for us to have to run backwards and forwards for everything we want? You see, if you ask questions from Mr. Robertson that he cannot answer, he has to get someone else to answer them.
5875. Is there any person in the office who has general information as to the work going on in the office? I have, of course.
5876. Is there any other officer? Yes, Mr. Cole, but he is not here. [*Plans of Albury Court-house produced.*]
5877. When was this court-house built? Before I came into the department. I think it has been added to.
5878. What did the additions put up in 1878 cost? £1,062.
5879. What was the building composed of? Brick.
5880. On what foundations? I believe granite.
5881. What were the additions for? For the juries, judges, solicitors, court-keeper, and yard accommodation.
5882. Well, next to that building there was a new post office put up, was there not? Yes. [*Plans produced.*]
5883. What was the cost of that? £4,450.
5884. Was that the estimated cost of it? That is the total cost.
5885. What was the estimated cost? I think about £4,000.
5886. Were there any extras? Well, there must have been. There are few buildings without. I cannot say the exact amount. I avoid extras as much as possible.
5887. We find there are a good many extras. What is the cause? Alterations made during the progress of the buildings.
5888. Made at whose suggestion? Made by the parties who are to occupy them.

5889. Do you think there is any way of getting over these constant alterations, additions, and changes? Well, I do not know. If a court-house is to be built, you will not get two judges to agree to the same thing.

Mr.
J. Barnet.
21 Jan., 1887.

5890. Are they consulted before the plans are approved of? The plans are submitted to them, but they know very little of plans.

5891. What was the foundation of the post office at Albury? It appears to be of stone, but the specification would say. [*Specification produced*]. I see it is stone foundation.

5892. Was anything else used? No.

5893. Where was this stone obtained? In the district.

5894. Was it dressed stone? Hammer-dressed.

5895. Do you know the cost of the foundations? No; I do not.

5896. *Mr. Coyle.*] Were the foundations covered in? Yes.

5897. What was the nature of the bottom of the foundation of that place? I cannot say.

5898. *Mr. Waller.*] But there was concrete used. I have seen it. There was about 6 ft. of it? I am not aware of it.

5899. Who could give the information? The foreman of works, but he is at Albury. His weekly returns would show.

5900. How about the gaol to Albury, what did it cost? £12,940.

5901. What was the estimated cost? I do not know. There have been two additions made to it. The original gaol was built about the time I came into the office. [*Plans produced*].

5902. *Mr. Coyle.*] Is it not possible in Albury to get a more suitable site? Well, of course the site was fixed many years ago.

5903. *Mr. Waller.*] What were the foundations to this building? Stone.

5904. Where was it obtained? In the neighbourhood.

5905. Do you know the cost? I do not.

5906. The books would show that I suppose? The tender was a lump sum.

5907. *Mr. Coyle.*] What class of stone as a matter of fact do you get in the district? Granite.

5908. Were these foundations dressed too? Hammer-dressed.

5909. Was it obtained on the ground? Yes; there was no concrete.

5910. What are the walls composed of? All the superstructure is brick.

5911. What would be the object of putting in granite foundations. Would concrete not be cheaper? Not in those times, that was before the railway was built.

5912. Would not rubble masonry and cement answer the purpose? But the cost of carriage of the cement would amount to a great deal.

5913. Even in those days (1878) could you not get the cement up to Wodonga by rail? It would not save much.

5914. What are the walls of the gaol composed of? Brick.

5915. And the same throughout the whole of the building? Yes; I suppose I have done more concrete work than any man in New South Wales. The Green Cape Light-house is built entirely with it, but it is not cheap work.

5916. What brands of cement do you use? We use a great many. We do not use any that will not stand the test. There is a great deal of rubbish that people try and palm off on us. There is cement lying in the stores in Sydney now without any brand at all, and when a good brand does come out they soon manufacture brands.

5917. How do you manage with buildings that are going on where you have no man stationed on the job to look after the contractor? Well, I pull down some of the work and test it. I have occasionally had difficulties with the foremen. For instance, I have one particular case just now where I have a foreman of works who was sent to me by the Minister, and I have to put two men on to watch him. I cannot get rid of him though I have found him at work with the contractors. That is why I have as few men as possible—honest men whom I can trust.

MONDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER, CHAIRMAN.

MR. J. Y. MILLS,

MR. J. C. FITZGERALD COYLE.

Mr. Louis Robertson re-examined:—

5918. *Mr. Waller.*] Have you got the information we asked for? No; I have not, it is not complete.

5919. What part of it is complete? Well, I cannot say that I have got any particular part complete yet. It has been necessary to turn up a lot of papers to get the particulars about the foundations and the other matters upon which you asked for information.

Mr. L.
Robertson.
24 Jan., 1887.

5920. Have you got the tenders? Yes.

5921. *Mr. Mills.*] Would not the progress payments show what we want? No; not exactly what you want. It has been necessary to turn back for a number of years to find out what you asked me on Friday last, the information about the Albury gaol, for instance.

5922. We only wanted the information as regards the new gaol? I thought you needed the cost of the old building as well, and I have been looking that up.

5923. No; Mr. Barnet had nothing to do with the old building? Well, of course I did not know that.

5924. What is the age of the whole building? The first contract was let in 1860.

5925. *Mr. Waller.*] The question I want to ask now is, in obtaining the information such as we require, as to the cost of buildings, the estimated cost, the cost of plans, &c., are there no means of obtaining that information without being delayed for days? Of course we have to search all the documents in the office to find out what you require.

5926. Do not the documents themselves disclose these things? Yes; but the information has to be extracted from them.

5927. There ought not to be any difficulty or time taken up in procuring information? You asked me for

Mr. L. Robertson. for information that requires calculation. You asked me distinctly about the depth of the foundations, for which I should have to refer to the reports of the inspector. I am not objecting to give the information, but I am trying to explain that there is some little difficulty in getting at it in the form in which you require it.

24 Jan., 1887.

5928. When will it be? I am sure to have it to-morrow. I wish to correct the statement I made on Friday last about a foreman of works whom I said was stationed at Government House. There is no one of that sort there. There is only a carpenter employed about the building.

Mr. James M'Shane examined:—

Mr. J. M'Shane. 5929. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position? Chief clerk.

5930. *Mr. Mills.*] Who have you got under you? Mr. Neil, Mr. Stack, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Marks, Mr. Howell, Mr. Clappin, and Mr. Ellard.

24 Jan., 1887.

5931. Is that the clerical staff? Yes.

5932. Can you give us the routine that an application goes through for an addition or alteration? The letter is first sent to the Colonial Architect. Say the application was for a court-house. Well, it comes to this department, and after it has passed through Mr. Barnet's hands it comes into mine. I read it, and see what is wanted, and in whatever district the court-house is required the letter is marked off for the officer whose business it is to make an estimate. If it is in Mr. Coles' branch, he gives instruction to Mr. Cook to make a plan and prepare an estimate. When an estimate is prepared it is submitted to the Minister, and if he approves then it comes back here, and plans are prepared and tenders called for.

5933. Do all requisitions for articles, no matter how small or how great, go through the same routine? Yes; and with the last Minister we were obliged to submit everything. That increases the work very much. Here is a voucher, amounting to £1 16s. 8d., for coir matting for the gaol at Young. That had to be submitted to the Minister for his approval.

5934. *Mr. Waller.*] Where is the matting got from? From the gaol in Sydney.

5935. Is there nothing made in the country gaols? Nothing in that shape.

5936. And has it to be sent up from Sydney? Yes.

5937. What would it cost to send the matting up? 5s. or 6s., or perhaps a little more.

5938. *Mr. Mills.*] How long would it take after receiving the requisition before the matting would be sent? In this particular case the requisition was sent down on 5th November.

5939. And what was the next move? We sent it to the Minister.

5940. Do all requisitions for articles go through the same routine? Yes; these little things cause as much trouble as if they cost £500.

5941. And applications for the cleaning of chimneys and privies, and the making of coffins—have they to go through the same routine? Yes; none of the departments are allowed to incur any expense without authority.

5942. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it a good system? I think the previous system was much better. We used to order things, and then submit them monthly, and got the Minister to cover them with his authority.

5943. And why should not the same system be adopted between this office and other departments? Well, it is not within our province to make that arrangement.

5944. But what objection would there be to that? Then we would have to send the estimate on to the Minister again, and that would make more work.

5945. But you would be in a position to say whether there was extravagance—if you thought the work was necessary, you could certify to it? I do not know that that could be arranged, because the applications are so varied. Of course it might be a better arrangement.

5946. Do you see any objection to it? No.

5947. Suppose you have 1s. 3d. worth of stuff to get, and the police magistrate sees that it is required, orders it, and gets it. The cost of it would not exceed the cost of getting it up from Sydney, and besides it might be months before you sent it up? Of course it would be a good plan to let these people in the country spend small sums.

5948. *Mr. Mills.*] Would it relieve this office of a great deal of petty cash business? Yes.

5949. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think that the knowledge that they will be kept waiting so long for articles they require causes those who make the requisition to apply sooner than is necessary? Well, I do not know. They have been in the habit of marking things very urgent. If a leaky roof was in question, that would be considered a matter of urgency, and we would telegraph up to get it done; but there can be no great urgency about getting a piece of coir matting. Then, again, they cannot get many things up country, although it is better than it used to be in that respect. All the matting is got from the gaol, and is got from there in order to keep the prisoners employed.

5950. You do not seem to care much about getting the custom of outside persons, because they have to order three times as much as they require, or else they will not be supplied from the gaol? I think it is only intended to supply the department. I do not know that wholesale houses can get it from the gaol.

5951. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you only to deal with the correspondence and the clerical branch? Yes; looking after papers and reporting. Sometimes the whole of a case has to be gone into.

5952. *Mr. Waller.*] Suppose a requisition came from Young, how long would it take to be supplied? If it was for furniture the chances are we should have it in stock, and it would be supplied within a week.

5953. If you have not got it in stock? We would have to order it from the contractor. There are annual contracts in existence with carpenters, bricklayers, and masons; and whoever is the successful tenderer is applied to whenever we want any simple repairs done.

5954. Have you to draw many plans of furniture? No; in the schedules the details are given, and the different articles of furniture are set down at a certain price.

5955. *Mr. Mills.*] Could you show us one of these tenders? Yes.

5956. Do you buy any furniture in the district where it is wanted? Sometimes they write down and say they can get such and such an article at a certain price, and if it is reasonable they are told to get it.

5957. Otherwise, does everything go from Sydney? Yes; in many of the country places you cannot get the furniture required. [*Schedule and drawings for furniture produced.*]

5958. *Mr. Waller.*] Are there different sizes made of the same description or style of furniture? Yes, there are a great many varieties you can see from the drawings.

5959.

Mr.
J. M'Shaue.
24 Jan., 1887

5959. Are these plans drawn every year? No; unless there is anything to add to them. We have the plans lithographed.
5960. Does the furniture for court-houses, land offices, survey offices, and so forth in the country require renewing constantly? It ought not to, but they have a great many wants, and everyone seems to have an idea of the kind of thing he wants for his own convenience.
5961. As a business man I will ask you do you not think it a reasonable thing that if you have been for years furnishing court-houses, survey offices, land offices, and so forth, you ought to be able to judge of the requirements of such offices? No; we are not in the case of land offices. The Minister for Lands is the judge of that. They say what they want and get the Minister's approval for it.
5962. But do you not think that a person who has been for years supplying furniture to those places should know what the requirements were? No, because this new Land Act has made a great difference in their requirements.
5963. It has only added new offices? We are constantly getting those extra things asked for, and perhaps an article we might think sufficient might be found to be inconvenient.
5964. So as a matter of fact it is left to the sweet will and fancy of the individual officers at the different places to say what they require? We presume that they only ask for what is necessary, and it would not be for the Colonial Architect to give an expression of opinion upon anything that comes from the Minister.
5965. Do you think it would be a good thing to have one court-house, one survey office, one land office, and such buildings furnished properly throughout with all requirements that might be necessary, and then take them as guides for all the other offices of a similar description and size? I dare say that would be a very good plan.
5966. Do you think it would be practicable to do that? I cannot say. I should think it would be, but then I do not think may opinion is worth much in a matter of that kind.
5967. *Mr. Mills.*] We want to get from you any suggestions for improvements that you know of? It would be an improvement in this respect that the requisitions sent in would not come in every day, but once a month or once a quarter.
5968. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think that if a land office was furnished well once that it would do away with even monthly requisitions? From that particular office, but then there are new offices.
5969. But then you would know exactly what the requirements of a new office were? Yes.
5970. What we think strange are these eternal applications? Yes, but the business of the country has so much increased. When I came into this office twenty-five years ago there was only the Chief Clerk, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Deighton, and myself, and we had easy times of it. Now we have no time to look round, and the accumulation of papers is something wonderful.
5971. Taking our statement to be true that up country towns are in a position to supply telegraph offices, court-houses, &c., with furniture, do you not think it would be quite possible to get tenders for supplying all requirements in those places? Yes, certainly, but you would run the chance of getting very inferior stuff. It would constantly be needing repairs. It would be more expensive in the end than getting furniture sent from Sydney.
5972. *Mr. Mills.*] Would not the same specification answer that you have already? Yes; but we would have to send someone to look after these things; because a police magistrate, or whoever may order furniture, would not do it. On one occasion I recollect asking Mr. Forsythe to certify to something of the kind, and he declined to make himself responsible.
5973. But suppose it was the duty of the police magistrate? The police magistrate is not supposed to be a builder.
5974. I am not speaking of buildings. But would he not understand whether a table was suitable for his office or not? He would not be able to say whether it was well made.
5975. Are these schedule prices standing prices? Yes, and the contractors say how much under or over the schedule prices they will charge. Whenever we see an opportunity of getting anything done up the country we have it done.
5976. *Mr. Waller.*] Where are the towels for the offices supplied from? We have nothing to do with that. Those are obtained direct from the Stores Department.
5977. The reason I ask is because I knew of a case where some towels travelled over the whole of Australia before they reached their destination, and the cost of postage exceeded the cost of the towels? That is very likely. If there was more authority given to heads of departments half these things would not occur. If a small article is asked for the Colonial Architect should be able to order it, and get it covered by ministerial authority afterwards.
5978. Would you restrict that to the Colonial Architect? No; any head of a department.
5979. But could not the Lands Department arrange to make the Chairman of the Lands Board responsible, and the ministerial authority could be obtained afterwards? Well, as I have said, you may in some cases get what would suit you up the country, and in others you will not.
5980. Do you think it advisable, if practicable, to do so? Yes; but whether it would be more economical is another thing.
5981. *Mr. Mills.*] We are taking it for granted that these lands offices and court-houses are not established where there is no population? I am aware of that, and I know that the cost of carriage from Sydney to these places is sometimes very great. Take the case of iron tanks, for instance. The cost of carriage amounts to a great deal, but of late years we found that they are more easily obtained in the country, because storekeepers get up their goods inside of them. Seven or eight years ago they were very expensive.
5982. *Mr. Waller.*] Now what is done in the case of windows being broken in public offices? Repairs are generally done on the spot, if there are only one or two broken. The police magistrate would have the repairs made and the accounts sent in to the Minister of Justice, who sends it to us. In cases of that sort we do not stick to the letter of the law.
5983. The thing that we cannot get over is the eternal and continued ordering from the different offices, and this office seems to be a sort of sink for receiving them? The only departments from which there are such large demands are the Survey and Lands Departments. There is such a large staff there, and when the new Land Act came into force a very great number of things were required.
5984. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you supply these offices with safes? No, the Stores Department does that.
- 5985-6. *Mr. Waller.*] You only supply furniture? Yes, furniture and fittings.

Mr.
J. M'Shaue.
24 Jan., 1887.

5987. Is the sweeping of chimneys of the public buildings done by this department? Yes, in the district of Sydney, but in the country their chimneys are swept just as opportunity occurs, when there may be a sweep passing through the town.

5988. What number of officers have you under you? Nine. Mr. Kemp is going away; he is going to leave this department and go into the Railway Department.

5989. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you find any perceptible difference by having an additional hour? No, certainly not. As far as I am concerned the Government lose by it, because I generally stuck here until half-past 5 or 6, and now I drop everything at 5 o'clock. I think it is anything but a good move. The men used to work more conscientiously but now they are tied to this 5 o'clock hour they do not work with the same will.

5990. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you not think there is any gain? No, none at all.

5991. What are the duties of the gentlemen under you; have they anything but correspondence to attend to? Yes, Mr. Neil is the accountant, and he has three assistants under him.

5992. What accounts do you keep here? We make out all the vouchers for everything paid out of the department. Mr. Neil keeps the ledger, journal, and all accounts for vouchers. The accounts are generally rendered in the most unintelligible way, and they have to be put into shape by him.

5993. Can you not make the tradespeople render the accounts in an intelligible shape? No, they must be transferred on to the vouchers, and it is easiest in the long run for us to do them ourselves.

5994. Are your vouchers complicated? Some of them are very long. For instance, in the case of these annual contracts under schedule prices there are 250 items in one man's trade alone, and that runs into a long account.

5995. But tradesmen dealing with private people render their accounts in an intelligible way? You cannot assimilate private business with Government business, you cannot compare the different classes of work. Government work is so varied.

5996. Then the contractors sends in accounts and you have to put them into form? Yes. The first thing done when an account comes in is to have it checked and compared with the schedule prices, and see that there are no overcharges made. When that is done the accounts are handed in to me, and I mark them off to have the vouchers prepared ready for Mr. Barnet's signature and for sending to the Treasury.

5997. How do you know the proper officers to whom the accounts are to go? I know through my long connection with the office.

5998. From personal experience? Yes.

5999. Suppose you were not here who would know what to do? It is known to all the officers in the department. We know that Mr. Wills looks after the furniture, together with Mr. M'Skinning.

6000. Do you send the original accounts to the different officers before you make up the vouchers? Yes.

6001. Now can you give us a list of the officers in the clerical branch, with their duties? Yes. The chief clerk has the administrative control of the branch. His principal duties consist in the perusal of all correspondence, accounts, &c., received in the office, dealing with the same either by reply or by distributing to the officers having charge of the work they relate to, condensing reports and estimates of clerks of works, &c., preparing and writing letters and minutes respecting the same for submission to the Minister, writing reports on tenders, supervising and preparing returns and information asked for by Ministers or Parliament. Mr. Neil keeps the vote ledger, journal, &c., prepares accounts, and furnishes information asked for by Ministers or Parliament. Messrs. Ellard and Clappin are employed in this branch. Mr. Ellard enters all the vouchers in the detail ledger, makes out salary and wages sheets, copies accounts, &c. Mr. Clappin checks and copies accounts, numbers and enters vouchers in the voucher book under the names of the persons to whom payable, copies wages and salary sheets, &c. Mr. Howell makes out the annual returns of public works and buildings required for the Statistical Register return of all work carried out or in progress during the year, the annual return for Blue Book and Civil Service Board, as well as other returns asked for. He checks and makes out quarterly accounts and tenders for advances and contracts. Mr. Stack is employed upon correspondence and records, prepares public works and buildings estimates, and all papers received and discharged go through his hands. Mr. Forsythe keeps the public works register, gets up information required for Parliament and Ministers, puts together papers and sees to the safe custody of them. Mr. Marks keeps index to register and all papers kept in the office. He incloses and dispatches all vouchers and papers to their destination. Mr. Howell keeps the miscellaneous and cover register. Mr. Kemp copies all blank cover minutes, puts away papers, &c.

6002. *Mr. Mills.*] Have you any cadets? None in the clerical branch.

6003. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find you have sufficient work for all the clerks under you? My word we have, and not much spare time either. There is a tremendous lot of correspondence.

6004. Do you see any way in which the correspondence can be lessened? No, unless the country officials are told not to write.

6005. You seem to get a lot of correspondence from the military people? Yes, they are a nuisance, they are always writing, wanting something.

6006. *Mr. Mills.*] Do they send in daily, or monthly, or quarterly? Hardly a day passes but what they want something. They have quarterly inspections, when an officer of this department goes round and sees what is wanted.

6007. Ought that not be sufficient? It ought to be.

6008. Who has charge of the works at Garden Island? Mr. Colley, and very expensive works they will be.

6009. Are they designed by the military authorities? They are designed by this department.

6010. Is the work being done by contract? Yes, I think there are two contracts. Mr. Moriarty's department is attending to the water part of the work, and we put up the superstructure.

6011. *Mr. Waller.*] What lights have you to attend to outside? There are lamps in front of the public buildings, but we have lately suggested that the corporation should pay for them, and I think Mr. Barnet's recommendation is likely to be carried out. Mr. Barnet considered that as they get a large annual subsidy they ought to supply the lights. We pay for the lighting of the parks, but they are under trustees, and we are told when an additional lamp is wanted.

6012. Are the lamps lighted by the Corporation or by the department? They are lighted by the Corporation. I think they will have to be paid for by the Corporation in future, more especially as they rate the public

public buildings, and have this year rated the Post Office at £6,500 a year. [*Accepted contract for furniture for the year 1882 produced.*]

6013. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it advisable to give schedule prices like this? Yes, it is done in all trades. It is done by the Store Department.

6014. Do you think it advisable? Yes, we have tried the other way, and let the tradesmen give their own prices; but we found it did not work. They used to put their figures in such an awkward way that we did not know what to make of them, and we considered that if we fixed a price, and called upon them to say how much over or under they would supply the articles, that would be the best way of doing it.

6015. Who had the contract for furniture last year? Hudson Brothers.

6016. I notice that in Schedule G the prices for 1882 appear to be higher, in some instances, than those for 1881? Yes, that may be.

6017. I see that there is £4 15s. in 1882 against £4 10s. in 1881, 6s. 6d. against 5s., £3 12s. 6d. against £3 7s. 6d., 5s. 3d. against 4s. 6d. What reason would there be for the prices being higher? That may have been the year before we prepared the schedules. We considered the prices put down fair value for the articles.

6018. *Mr. Mills.*] Was 1882 a bad year for labour? Very likely.

6019. *Mr. Waller.* Here is a cedar table mentioned—5ft. by 3ft. 6in.—what class of table is that; have you got one in the office? We do not keep them in the office.

6020. But have you got one in use? There may be one in Mr. Wills' room.

6021. Is there one of the £4 15s. tables in the office? I do not think so.

6022. Do you get any tables similar to the kind you have got in this room? That is about fifty years old. It cost a lot of money. It must have been made by the old Ordnance Department.

6023. *Mr. Mills.*] What was the percentage taken off furniture last year? Twenty-five per cent.

6024. *Mr. Waller.*] Is that 25 per cent. off the standard price? Yes.

6025. When was this standard schedule made out? Between 1883 and 1884.

6026. What has been the fall of furniture since 1883? I cannot say.

6027. Has there been a great fall? Yes, but 25 per cent. is a big reduction.

6028. Have you one of these cedar pedestal tables in the office? I am not quite sure whether Mr. Barnet has one or not.

Mr. Alfred George Edwards examined:—

6029. *Mr. Waller.*] What are you? A clerk of works.

6030. How do you rank as clerk of works? As regards salary, I am the sixth.

6031. Do you attend to work outside as well as inside the office? Yes.

6032. What works have you now under your supervision in course of erection? I have nothing just now. The work is all done. My principal business has been superintending light-houses, and the preparation of the plans and drawings. For the last eighteen months I have been assisting Mr. Colley, he having a great pressure of work. I have been preparing plans for the naval stations. I prepared the plans of Garden Island and Spectacle Island.

6033. Have you taken the outside supervision of those works? No, with the exception of the Garden Island works.

6034. How many light-houses have you had to do with? The Macquarie light-house, the Montague Island light-house, and Green Cape light-house—all the southern light-houses.

6035. Any more? No.

6036. How many years did they take to erect? The Macquarie light-house took three years to build, but there were many delays in connection with the electric lighting apparatus. The Montague Island light-house was done within contract time—eighteen months; and at Green Cape we took a long time over the work, because we met with difficulties down there that were not anticipated. That took two and a half years.

6037. How long is it since the last light-house was completed? About three years.

6038. Which was that? Green Cape.

6039. During the interim of three years what has your work been? General work outside, with Mr. Colley. They generally send me out to take levels or make small surveys.

6040. Are you a surveyor? No, but I understand something about it from my previous training. I was two years with an engineer and architect.

6041. *Mr. Mills.*] Are you competent to take levels? Yes. I had to go up to Smoky Cape lately to take levels for the purpose of preparing plans for a light-house there.

6042. *Mr. Waller.*] Had you more than one of these light-houses in hand at the same time? Yes, I think I had all three.

6043. What was the mileage between these three light-houses? 150 miles to Montague Island, and 60 miles from Green Cape to Macquarie light-house.

6044. Were you constantly going to and fro? Yes. If a contractor wanted an advance I had to go down and inspect the work.

6045. How often were you inspecting the work, in the course of a month or a quarter? I think about once a quarter.

6046. *Mr. Mills.*] Had you a foreman of works? Yes, in each case. They were big works, and it was necessary to have someone on the ground.

6047. *Mr. Waller.*] You had good foremen? Yes.

6048. Who were they? Mr. Purkis was at Macquarie light-house, Mr. Murray at Green Cape, and Mr. Kelly at Montague Island.

6049. Are these gentlemen in the Service now? Mr. Kelly is not; he is in private practice.

6050. What plans are you now engaged upon? I am writing specifications at present. I have just done filling in the details of the Callan Park Asylum.

6051. Who was supervising the erection of the Callan Park buildings? Mr. Coles was the chief man—he and Mr. Barnet; and Mr. Telfer was foreman of works there.

6052. Young Mr. Barnet was there also? Yes.

6053. Have you any other plans? Only the Smoky Cape light-house. That of course there is no particular hurry for.

Mr.
J. M. Shaue.
24 Jan., 1887.

Mr.
A. G. Edwards
24 Jan., 1887.

- Mr. A.G. Edwards. 6054. Has the erection of the light-house been approved of? Yes.
- 24 Jan., 1887. 6055. What will it cost? About £6,000. It is a difficult piece of work, because the material will have to be taken to the top of a hill at an angle of about 45 degrees. There are granite boulders on the top which we will utilise. I am placed in rather a peculiar position, because they send me away when anything of that kind is wanted outside. I have had to take the levels for a court-house at North Shore, and a court-house at Woollahra, and levels for a court-house down at Newcastle.
6056. At present are you engaged upon the light-houses? That is my speciality. I have work in hand now in the shape of repairs to the Hornsby light-house.
6057. What is the value of the repairs? About £28.
6058. Have you to draw specifications for that? Yes, you must tie the contractor down with a few remarks.
6059. What sort of repairs? Repairs to the roof, new coppers, new floors, new windows, and new tanks. Then there is a small job at the signal station, repainting, and supplying new blocks, and seeing after the roof.
6060. What is the value of those repairs? About £50.
6061. What other works have you in hand? Work of the same nature at Macquarie light-house, painting the lantern inside and out, and painting the gas-holder, and other repairs. That will cost £78.
6062. Have you any other work in hand? Yes, a screen-wall round the gas-holder at South Head, costing £161.
6063. Is the painting done by the light-house keepers? Yes, in out-of-the-way places.
6064. Mr. Mills.] How many are under you in this office? Nobody under me.
6065. Who is looking after these naval matters? Mr. Colley, and I am working in conjunction with him.
6066. Have you work in hand enough to keep you going for some time? Yes, what with requisitions coming in, and naval matters and light-houses.
6067. Who is in charge of the fortification? Mr. Colley.
6068. Who comes next to you? Mr. Purkis.
6069. Mr. Waller.] If there is a new light-house to be erected, will it come under your care? It will come under my control from start to finish.
6070. Do you think it better for a particular class of building to be put in the hands of one architect? I think it is a very judicious thing. One becomes familiarised with that particular class of work.
6071. Do you think a man who draws the plans and specifications of court-houses would get to understand the requirements of such places? I certainly do.
6072. Would there be work enough for one architect in that line? I think so.
6073. In the same way, the man who constantly designed police stations would become familiarised with them? Exactly so. I feel that if I were put to a court-house now, I should be at sea until I got used to the work again.
6074. Mr. Mills.] Do you know anybody in the office who has special work under his supervision? Mr. Spencer has post-offices, land offices, and big public buildings, which he has carried out.
6075. Post-offices would be a speciality. Once you got outside them the speciality would cease? Of course it would.
6076. Has any one a speciality such as you? Mr. Colley attends to fortifications. That requires special knowledge, although it is more a work of construction than an architectural work.
6077. Mr. Waller.] Do you think it would be better for the different architects to confine themselves to particular branches? I think so, as far as possible.
6078. Do you consider yourself competent to know the requirements of light-houses? Yes.
6079. And you think that a man who never designed a light-house would omit many little things that you know ought to be put in? Certainly.
6080. And what would the consequence be? Loss to the Government, and applications for additions.
6081. Mr. Mills.] If you were to change places with Mr. Spencer, do you think it is very likely that both of you would find yourselves at sea, and it would be the cause of a great number of alterations to the buildings? I dare say.
6082. After you have finished a light-house, is there any reason for applications coming in for alterations and additions? None at all.
6083. Why? Because they have been properly thought out in the first instance.
6084. Mr. Waller.] We know of cases where requisitions are constantly coming in for alterations and additions, and we think that if an architect was told off to draw plans and specifications for a court-house, for instance, he ought to be so conversant with their requirements that no requisitions would need to be sent in afterwards? To a great extent special knowledge would be of assistance.
6085. Mr. Mills.] The continual study of one class of work would tend to make a man perfect in that class? Just so.
6086. Mr. Waller.] Do you consider that when an architect has completed a building that he drew the plans for, that that building ought to be completed? Yes, as far as the data he had to prepare the plans on goes. There ought not to be any great alterations or additions.
6087. Mr. Mills.] We have an idea that there ought to be one man to study each particular class of building? As far as practicable, I think that would be a good thing.
6088. Mr. Waller.] Do you keep a diary? I enter all the papers I get. I do not keep a daily diary; I used to some years ago.
6089. Do you sign the time-book? No, I do not. When the book was instituted I was over at Callan Park. When I got back I was sent to Smoky Cape, and now, although I am on leave, I am here out of respect to the Commission. As far as I am concerned, a time-book would not be of much advantage.
6090. But do you not think that if you do not sign the time-book you ought to keep a diary? I think perhaps I ought for my own protection.
6091. Suppose you make a statement that on the 24th April last you raised an objection to some work that a man was doing. He says you did not, and you say you did. He brings three witnesses to prove that you did not, and were not present at all on the 24th April. But then, if you kept a diary, you could turn to it and say, "There is my entry"? Yes; but I would make a note of that in my book.
6092. But one entry in a book would be no evidence in a court of law. You would be asked where all the other entries were; and if you kept a diary that was a regular record of your daily work, you could

turn to it if any question arose? Just so. I see, of course, where the advantage would come in. As I say, I used to keep a diary; but I have not done so for the last twenty years.

Mr. A. C.
Edwards.

24 Jan., 1887.

Mr. John William Wills examined:—

6093. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position in the Service? Foreman of works.

6094. What works do you attend to? Furniture fittings and repairs.

6095. In all parts of the country? Yes, including Sydney.

6096. Do you travel much? No.

6097. How do you know about the repairs in the country? I am confined to repairs in Sydney, but I look after furniture and fittings, together with material for all fittings in the Colony, except Darlinghurst Gaol.

6098. *Mr. Coyle.*] What do you mean by material? Paints, timber, and iron-work.

6099. Have you to supply all the gaols with paint? We supply all the gaols throughout the Colony.

6100. How do you procure it? We have an annual contract.

6101. You do not keep it in stock? No.

6102. *Mr. Waller.*] Do I understand that you supply all buildings as well as gaols? All buildings, police courts, lock-ups, police stations, pilot stations, and light-houses.

6103. Also survey and land offices? No.

6104. How do they get their material? I do not know.

6105. Does the furniture come through this office? Yes, and fittings; as far as repairs to buildings go they will be done in the district.

6106. Do you attend to court-houses? I do not remember in many instances sending paints to court-houses.

6107. Then, in fact, you may chiefly say that you are confined to gaols and police buildings in supplying material? Yes.

6108. You have not telegraph-offices or post-offices? No. [*Estimate No. 11,896 for material required for Parramatta Gaol produced. Order book for material also produced.*]

6109. I notice here that the prices in the order book are not filled in? We have a schedule of prices.

6110. Who fills them in? When the bills are rendered we see that they are according to schedule.

6111. Is the gross price, or the net price with percentage deducted, sent in? The percentage is deducted by this office.

6112. Do you think the system a good one? I do not think it can be improved upon.

6113. Do you think it would be a good plan to call for yearly tenders without giving a standard price to go upon? That was done in the case of linoleum, and each tradesman would send in what he considered his best quality. Anyone seeing the difference between the prices of the tradesmen would know the difference of quality, but we expect the best quality of every article.

6114. Does a standard price exist for furniture? Yes. [*Schedule produced.*]

6115. *Mr. Coyle.*] Do you prepare the drawings? Yes, and they are copied on tracing paper.

6116. If you require a fresh piece of furniture would you make a fresh drawing for it? Yes.

6117. What does No. 3 pedestal table cost? £13 17s. 6d.

6118. *Mr. Waller.*] One man says that he will give 20 per cent. discount, another 25 per cent., and another 27 per cent., which would you take? The 27 per cent.

6119. Would you accept the tender of the man who gave the highest percentage? We are compelled to, but I will not receive anything but the best work.

6120. Do you see every article of furniture that is made? Yes, I do; I go to the workshops and see it made.

6121. Have you a great quantity of furniture to put through in a year? We have indeed.

6122. Up to what value? Last year for furniture and material £18,000, and for the year before £26,000.

6123. Do you examine all the furniture and all the material? Yes.

6124. You think that is a better plan than calling for tenders from respectable people who will give you a net price? Yes, I do. We used to do that before, and five or six cabinet-makers would agree to take the contracts week and week about, but the work was badly done then; in some cases the pieces of the pedestal table would be nailed together, and you cannot notice that when it is put together. Under our system, I see the work in progress.

6125. But you would be able to see it under our system? I can go to one shop now and see a lot of work in progress. If I had to go to half a dozen shops it would take me more time.

6126. Why give them a standard price? Well, the standard price is a very fair price, allowing for labour and material.

6127. What is the difference in value in furniture now and in 1882? Well, it is very low indeed now; manufacturers are glad to get the work at any price now.

6128. And in 1881? That was a pretty good year.

6129. In 1882 the price given for a five-foot table was £4 15s. as against £4 10s. in 1881, and in like manner for another table it was £3 12s. 6d. in 1882 as against £3 8s. 6d. in 1881, and so on; now, what is the difference of furniture in 1882 and in 1886? I should think that it would be lower in 1886.

6130. By how much? It might be by 5 per cent.

6131. I should have thought it is a great deal lower? No; the price of furniture is cut very fine, and in some cases the tenderers gave up six months of their tender.

6132. What was the consequence in that case, are there no penalties? I do not know if they were enforced.

6133. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you still think it preferable to keep to the system in vogue? I do not think it could be improved on.

6134. Do you not think that the very fact of its being known that the Government wanted these things would bring the people to the front? They have a long time to consider whether they will tender.

6135. Do you not think that the fact of these people knowing that a Chinaman from George-street can come here and cut them down by one-sixteenth per cent. would prevent them from tendering? I should take good care that if a Chinaman got the contract he supplied good work.

6136. Then there is nothing to prevent a Chinaman tendering? There is nothing to shut him out.

6137.

Mr.
J. W. Wills.

24 Jan., 1887.

- Mr. J. W. Wills.
24 Jan., 1887.
6137. Do you supply samples of tables and other furniture? No, we give a plan and specification. [*Paper produced showing the actual cost of making furniture, and the actual price paid, thus showing profit between making and selling price.*]
6138. Mr. Coyle.] This paper represents the net price of these things in a shop? Yes, though one article could not be made for that price.
6139. Mr. Waller.] Now take the first item, it shows a pedestal table cost £13 2s. 6d. to make, for which you give £13 18s. 6d., on that the manufacturer after paying rent, rates, and taxes, gets 16s. for nine days' work? Yes, that is so, of course it is possible to buy materials at a cheaper rate by taking a quantity.
6140. He gets a profit of a little over one shilling a day and takes the risk? Just so. That will show you how fine they cut their tenders.
6141. The next man I see according to the schedule loses two shillings on every table? That is provided timber was bought at the timber yards. There is one man who would lose £1 on every pigeon-hole he makes. [*Paper produced showing work authorised, but for which there are no funds available.*]
6142. I see an item here Metropolitan Land Board Office, £3 15s., what is to be done there? Repairs to a table.
6143. What sort of table would that be? It is a large table 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet.
6144. What would a new table cost? Something like £4 10s.
6145. Would you pay £3 15s. for repairs to table costing £4 10s.? That would not be for the table alone.
6146. Why do not these people attend to their own tables? It would never do to let those gentlemen have petty cash to pay for their own repairs.
6147. Mr. Waller.] There is an item of £2 14s. for the Land Board at Forbes? I expect that is for matting and mats.
6148. Mr. Coyle.] Has all the furniture for the public offices to be obtained through this department? It has.
6149. And when they require anything do they requisition this office? Yes, they send in applications in the usual form. [*Requisition form produced.*]
6150. If the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways is to be trusted to operate upon a vote for £5,000,000, could he not be trusted to operate on a furniture vote? I should think so.
6151. Mr. Waller.] Do you not think that the Under Secretary for lands could be trusted to state what he required for his office? I have never given that consideration, but you must remember that they would require officers to carry out their orders.
6152. But each head of a department ought to be trusted to say what he requires? They do not know what they want. I have sketches sent in that are quite unworkable. They send in a sketch of a piece of furniture which is so big that you would have to take the roof off the building to get it in.
6153. Do you think there would be any great obstacle in the way of allowing Police Magistrates and Chairmen of Land Boards to say what they required for their offices? I do. We had to put a check upon those Chairmen of Land Boards.
6154. Do they go in for pedestal tables and carpets? They do. I do not think I could recommend that.
6155. Mr. Waller.] Suppose you put up a court-house or a telegraph or post office and furnished it completely, what necessity is there for requisitions coming down afterwards for all sorts of things? They are continually making additions and alterations, and some of the furniture becomes destroyed.
6156. Ought not that furniture to have a certain life? I think so.
6157. What do you consider ought to be the life of furniture in a properly constituted office after you have turned it out? Any of the furniture I send away ought to last fifty years; but we have no power to find fault.
6158. Do you honestly believe there is a great deal of waste in regard to this? I should not like to say that, because I do not know what the furniture may have been that was supplied.
6159. But if any of the furniture that you supplied required repairing or replacing? Yes, I should think that there was something wrong.
6160. What is the item, £2 14s., Forbes Land Board Office? That is for a writing slope.
6161. Is that the particular fancy of the officer there? I think it is.
6162. Have you supplied every thing necessary? We have supplied tables.
6163. Every man in that position would be as much entitled to a writing slope as the officer at Forbes? Yes.
6164. I have seen writing slopes that could be bought for £1? We have one on the schedule which costs 18s.
6165. Does the £2 14s. include carriage? Yes.
6166. What would be the carriage to Forbes? I do not know; we would have to send that by carrier.
6167. Could not such a thing be made at Forbes? I do not think so, we have tried that over and over again. We have sent up plans and specifications into the country, then after being there for months they have been returned to us. All the business is done by storeroomkeepers, and if they want anything done, they send to the nearest town where there is a Chinese cabinetmaker.
6168. How long is it since you were out of Sydney and travelled in the country? About twelve years.
6169. Are you aware that towns like Forbes have large cabinet-making establishments? I do not know.
6170. Do you know Cooma? No, but I have sent work to be done there and could not get it done.
6171. Do you know Goulburn, Albury, and Wagga? Yes.
6172. All those places have immense furniture establishments. Yes, but I do not think that they can do work as cheaply as we can do it.
6173. Do you disapprove of allowing a lot of these small things to be made in the places where they are required. No, I do not; if they could be obtained I would have no objection.
6174. Do you think it would be an advantage that you should go to these towns, and see if what you require could be done there? We have officers in those districts, and they sometimes purchase things that are required, but more often than not things can be sent from Sydney at a much less cost.
6175. What is this £28 for? For three washstands, two looking-glasses, and a couch for the Chairman of the Land Board. If I had anything to do with it, I would not let these gentlemen have couches.

Mr.
J. W. Mills.
24 Jan., 1887.

6176. What is a washstand worth? About £3.
 6177. What is the value of a couch? About £8 15s.
 6178. Are they supplied to all the different offices? No; they are asked for dozens of times and refused.
 6179. What is the item £8 4s. for Forbes? For linoleum.
 6180. There is another item of £18 for venetian blinds? That is for the whole of the office.
 6181. Do you not think it advisable that the contract for a building should include shutters? Well, those things are always getting out of order.
 6182. Do you not think that venetian blinds should be supplied when the building is put up? The furniture and fittings are separate affairs.
 6183. Do you not think than when these things are added on piece by piece that it increases the expense? I do not think so, if they are in the original contract the contractor supplies those things of the most inferior quality, and you must understand that they all come from Sydney.
 6184. Does it strike you that those things ought to be included with the building if they are required? I think that furniture and fittings ought to be separate. When a new court-house is put up some of the old furniture from the old building is used, and a requisition for what more is required is sent in.
 6185. There is an item of £237 16s. for the Survey Office, Sydney, what is that for? For the map sales room, removing and altering presses; that is a big job.
 6186. What were these presses originally used for? They were originally full of pigeon-holes.
 6187. Would it not be cheaper to use those presses in another office and make new ones for the Survey Office? No; the pigeon-holes were of such a depth that they would be of no use anywhere else.
 6188. Now the Lands Department is a new building, yet it wants £30—what is that for? Cedar presses for the Occupation Branch, washstands and ware.
 6189. Had they no washstands before? No; they had lavatories.
 6190. Do you go through the requisitions before they are granted? I do.
 6191. And if the things are not necessary do you refuse them? Yes, I report against them.
 6192. How long have you been in this office? Twelve years.
 6193. What were you doing before? I was in the building trade.
 6194. Is it your opinion that by careful supervision a good many of these requisitions might be set on one side? We are as careful as we can be, but if anything is recommended by the Minister we cannot object.
 6195. *Mr. Mills.*] You have no discretion? No.
 6196. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not be well to have a schedule of furniture for the different offices, and then you would know what is necessary? We do not let them have any more than is necessary.
 6197. But at present they make requisitions for things that are not necessary? If they do they do not get them.
 6198. *Mr. Waller.*] Would it not be far better if the furnishing of these departments was done by rule and not by favour? I do not think it is done by favour. [*Register of furniture supplied produced.*]
 6199. The furniture supplied to every office is registered in that book? Yes.
 6200. Is the value of the furniture put against it? Not in the register book, it is in the estimate book.
 6201. Would it not be a good thing to put it in the register book? We can pretty well tell the value by looking at the articles.
 6202. Would it be much extra labour to put in the amounts? No.
 6203. Do you supply the barracks with furniture? Yes, we do.
 6204. Do they send in many requisitions? Yes, down at Dawes' Point Battery they have taken out all the furniture and put in a requisition for more.
 6205. *Mr. Waller.*] Who have you got under you? Mr. Mackey.
 6206. What are his duties? He attends to the clerical part of the business.
 6207. Does he also examine furniture? No.
 6208. What do you do with the old furniture? We have periodical sales.
 6209. Do the proceeds pay for the removal? Yes; our last sale realized £248.
 6210. What was expended on repairs during the year? We have had only two or three jobs. Mr. Simpson attends to that.
 6211. What sort of repairs has Mr. Simpson under him? Buildings generally, painting, cleaning, and repairs. He has one new job, an addition to the Public Instruction Office.
 6212. What do the repairs that come under you amount to in the year? About £400 or £500.
 6213. So that really you are principally occupied in supplying furniture? Yes, and in removing. We supply the ballot-boxes for the elections.
 6214. How often do you make them? When we have a general election.
 6215. What becomes of those last used? We have the Sydney ballot-boxes.
 6216. What becomes of the others? They disappear; I am under the impression they are used for hen's nests.
 6217. How many do you generally make for a general election? About 120.
 6218. How many for the country? About 100.
 6219. What is the value of a ballot-box? About £1 10s.
 6220. How many have you got to make for this election? About twenty, I have ordered twenty-four.
 6221. Who will tell you how many? That comes through the Colonial Secretary's Office.
 6222. Don't you think that these boxes should be given into the charge of some responsible officer? I think so.
 6223. Would it cost the value of the boxes to get them out to the polling stations? In some cases I daresay it would.
 6224. Who is the person who ought to have charge of the ballot-boxes? The Returning Officer.
 6225. Could they not be given in charge of the officer of the court? Yes, I think so; there ought to be some better arrangement. There are different classes of ballot-boxes I find. The first-class cost £2 4s., the second £2, the third £1 18s., and the fourth £1 17s.
 6226. Is there great difficulty in getting ballot-boxes to some places? Yes; especially in some of the outlying districts.
 6227. So that they are really worth preserving? Yes; certainly they ought to be kept.

Mr.

Mr. William B. Simpson examined :—

- Mr. W. B. Simpson. 6228. *Mr. Waller.*] What is your position? Foreman of works for the construction of buildings and repairs.
6229. Are there many grades of foremen of works? I am not aware that there are.
- 24 Jan., 1897. 6230. What buildings are you overlooking now? The Department of Public Instruction Office.
6231. What is the value of the addition? £2,000.
6232. What class of buildings are you putting up? Brick.
6233. What are the foundations? Brick and cement.
6234. What quality of cement do you use? The best quality.
6235. In what proportions? Two to one.
6236. Are you going to have the whole of the building cemented outside? Yes.
6237. What other buildings are you looking after? A caretaker's cottage at the same place, minor alterations to the Houses of Parliament, renovating and decorating the Chief Justice's chambers at the Supreme Court, and minor alterations at the Government Printing Office.
6238. What will be the value of all those works? From £300 to £400.
6239. The whole lot? Yes, they may cost a little more.
6240. So that altogether you have £2,500 worth of work in hand? Nearly £3,000.
6241. Have you any other buildings? Not in the shape of new work. I have the inspection of buildings, for which theatrical licenses are asked. In fact, I have just come from one now.
6242. Where is that? At Newtown.
6243. How often are you able to visit the buildings you are inspecting? Once and sometimes twice a day.
6244. How are you able to tell what proportions of sand and cement are used? I see a quantity mixed, and then I am able to judge pretty well of the rest.
6245. Have you come across much dodging? It is not a common occurrence, but it does occur sometimes.
6246. Have you had much experience as foreman of works? Yes, I have been in the service for eight years.
6247. And before that? I had four years' private work.
6248. Then you have twelve years' experience? I have had a large practical experience.
6249. Do you think that works costing large sums of money should have a clerk or foreman of works attached to them? It is customary to have a foreman of works on every large building.
6250. Do you think it is necessary? I think it is.
6251. Do you think a clerk or foreman of works who has several large buildings to attend to in different localities can possibly supervise them with the attention that is necessary? If they are large buildings, he cannot.
6252. Take, for instance, buildings like the Medical School, Custom-house, Post Office, and the buildings that are going on at Spectacle and Garden Islands;—do you think that a man is able to give proper attention to a lot of buildings like that? Well, it would all depend upon the nature of the work. There are some kinds of works where close attention is not altogether necessary; but if there is a lot of work that requires much setting out and supervising, a foreman of works should be on the ground.
6253. What do you call a large job? The Medical School is a large job.
6254. The Post Office is a pretty big job? Yes.
6255. The Custom-house is a good-sized job? Yes.
6256. Now if you were having a house built for yourself, would you have a man whom you could trust to overlook it, or would you not? Well, if I were a contractor, I would consider it necessary to have a foreman.
6257. Is the largest job you have got about £2,000? Yes, I have any amount of minor repairs. I have repairs at Bloela, Supreme Court, District Court, the Treasury, the Stamp Office, and other places.
6258. But these little works do not require your constant supervision? Well, when a requisition is sent in, I must note it down in my book, and report to the Colonial Architect what is required, and give an estimate.
6259. Do you think you are able to overlook all these places as closely as you ought? It takes me all my time.
6260. Are you able to do justice to all the work you have got in hand? Of course it is necessary to see the work properly done, and that requires that I should be outside a good deal, so that I have very little time for office work.
6261. Have you been able to do all your work? Yes, so far.
6262. Are you able to look into the outside matters as closely as you would like? Sometimes I feel that I should like to look more closely into some things, but from my experience I am able to see when a thing is done properly.
6263. But would an inexperienced man be likely to see so quickly what you would? I do not suppose so.
6264. A man who is in a position to be able to say when work is improperly done, should also be able to say when it was properly done? Well, I think so.
6265. Do you think that a man to be in that position ought to have experience and knowledge? Yes, certainly.
6266. I am referring particularly to the Medical School. The foreman of works, Mr. Telfer, has a good many works to look after, and in his absence Mr. Barnett, a gentleman 19 years old, takes his place. Do you think that a lad of 19 has sufficient experience to say if the work is going on satisfactorily or not? Well, that is putting me in an awkward position. Mr. Telfer may instruct an officer under him as to what he requires, and how the work should be done.
6267. Mr. Telfer is only there two or three times a week; would that be sufficient inspection for a big building like that? I would scarcely think it was, but when work is being carried out in masonry, it is carried out very slowly.
6268. How would Mr. Barnett be able to tell the correct proportions for the mortar to be mixed in? Mr. Telfer would know that, and would instruct the officer on the ground.
6269. But suppose that officer's time is chiefly taken up in drawing plans, he would not be able to do much else? He cannot be doing two things at once. Mr. Telfer is a gentleman who has had large experience.
6270. We think a building costing £50,000 is sufficiently large and valuable to require the sole attention of

of a foreman of works, and we ask you if you think that such is the case or not? I should think it would be better to have one there.

6271. *Mr. Mills.*] Are there any closets being erected at any of the public buildings? There are four closets being built at the Public Instruction Office.

6272. What are they costing? They are in connection with the present contract; there may be others that I do not know of.

6273. Are there any messengers' quarters going up? Yes; at the same place.

6274. Is that at the old Colonial Secretary's Office? Yes; it has been altered very much.

6275. Who had the work of renovating the old Lands Office? I think it was Mr. Rumsey.

6276. Are there any other works going on under you except those you have mentioned? No; except trifling jobs such as the painting of the Police Station.

6277. How is that done? By contract.

6278. Are you able to get it done satisfactorily by contract measurement? Yes.

6279. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you find that the work is done well? I do not think that any officer of experience can be much cheated; before I was in the department I have known cases where painters have put on a coat of size instead of a coat of paint, but that can be easily discovered.

6280. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you find that contracts for painting taken by the yard are satisfactory and economical? Yes; I have never had any trouble.

6281. *Mr. Waller.*] Can buildings like station-masters' houses on the line be dealt with on the same principle? Yes; I see no difficulty.

6282. *Mr. Mills.*] What do you pay? 1s. for 1 yard of four coats, but that is only on new buildings; we give 9d. for two coats on old buildings, and that includes cleaning.

6283. *Mr. Waller.*] Is there a time-book kept in this office? Yes.

6284. Who signs it? I do not know; I sign my name every day. The book is kept in Mr. Purdue's room.

6285. Suppose you come in to the office at 4 o'clock, do you enter that you have been at certain work all the day? No; I sign at 5 o'clock when I leave the office; that means that I have been on duty all day.

6286. Supposing you were not here at 9 o'clock, what entry do you make? I have never made any entry; I come here at 9 and go to my duties; sometimes I may be met by a contractor when I am going to my office in the morning, and if the work is handy I go and inspect it; during the day I may be called to inspect half-a-dozen works, and I do so before returning to the office. [*Time-book produced.*]

6287. On the 19th you are put down as having arrived at 9 o'clock, but as a matter of fact you may not have been here at 9? I do not think that I have often come later than 9.

6288. But it might have saved time if you had not come until 11? Quite so.

6289. We think it would be a better plan if you came at 11, 12, or 1 o'clock, to put down at what hour you arrived and what work you have been at; we think it would be well for an officer in your position to keep a sort of diary. As a matter of fact, do you keep an office diary? I do for my own purposes; I have done so for twelve years.

6290. Do you not think it would be well to keep an official diary? Perhaps it would be as well.

6291. If, for instance, in your diary you had entered disapproval of certain work that a contractor had been doing, and he denied that you had called his attention to it, you would be able to refer to your diary? Quite so.

6292. Is it your duty at present to sign the book at 9 o'clock? Yes; I spoke to the Colonial Architect about it, and he said our duty was to sign it at 9 o'clock. Of course if that is the rule we must adhere to it.

TUESDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. T. F. WALLER AND MR. J. Y. MILLS.

Mr. Edmund Fosberry examined:—

6293. *Mr. Waller.*] We have received the following letter [*letter read*] from the Under Secretary for Works, but before we can send in any further report we are anxious to ask you a few questions regarding some of the police-stations and court-houses under your control. Have you any objection to answer the questions we wish to ask? No; I have no objection.

6294. Are you the Inspector General of Police in New South Wales? Yes.

6295. Are you intimately and personally acquainted with the court-houses, police barracks, and lock-ups in this colony? Yes, from personal inspection; but the court-houses are not connected with my department in any way.

6296. Have not some of the court-houses accommodation for your police? Some of the court-houses are put up to answer the common purpose of court-house, lock-up, and police-station.

6297. Can you from memory mention any of these court-houses? I should suppose there were 100 of them.

6298. Do you know of one at Newtown? Yes; the court-house at Newtown is one with cells, and there are one or two rooms intended for the lock-up keeper.

6299. Did you see the plans of that building before it was completed? I am almost certain that I never saw them.

6300. Were you officially communicated with as to what would be in your opinion the proper accommodation for such purposes? I have looked through my papers and can find no recommendation, although it is customary for me to say how many cells are required.

6301. As a rule are you communicated with? Certainly.

6302. Is the building at Newtown fitted for the accommodation of prisoners and a lockup-keeper? Well, as regards the cells they are sufficiently roomy and numerous for the purpose, but they cannot be occupied simply because the police surgeon who has inspected them several times has said that it would not be safe to put infirm prisoners in them. They are underground, and a great many prisoners incarcerated by the police are people in a very bad state of health, and frequently very infirm; in fact it is constantly necessary

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Mr. E. Fosberry.

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to remove prisoners from police lock-ups for infirmary treatment. There have been cases in former years where prisoners have died in police-cells, and as a matter of course, therefore, I cannot accept the responsibility of occupying cells till certified to by professional authority as being fit for the purpose.

6303. Do you require much police accommodation in such places as you are describing? We require accommodation at Newtown. We require a constable's cottage and stabling, but we do not require accommodation in the building itself, because the charge of the lock-up is taken in all important metropolitan lock-ups as a day and night duty by a senior constable.

6304. If the evidence we have got would go to show that great difficulty was found in the architectural department, owing to the large demands made by you for your officers and their families, would that evidence be correct? No; I should be very much surprised at such evidence, although if a married man is placed in charge of a lock-up it would be an advantage, as his wife would be ready to act as female searcher; but I do not consider the accommodation provided at Newtown as suitable for any family.

6305. Would you be surprised if the evidence we have received went to show that you had been communicated with as regards this particular building and raised no objection till it was finished? In the first place I did not raise the objection, it was the medical officer to the force, and in the next place I am pretty confident that I knew nothing whatever about the building or its arrangement until I inspected it after it was up.

6306. Do you consider it a necessary or a luxury that bath-house accommodation should be provided in a house of that sort? We have never provided such accommodation.

6307. Presuming this building, as stated, was completed with the intention of providing for seventy prisoners, and also for police and their families, would you consider it a necessity or a luxury to have a bath-room? Bath-rooms are usually provided where there are barracks, but there is no barracks provided at Newtown, when you go there you will see that there is no accommodation for families, there are two or three rooms below stairs, but not one of the constables would accept them.

6308. Do you think that this building will ever be fitted for the purpose for which it was intended? Well, I cannot say that the cells are not well constructed, and if they can be made dry and thoroughly well ventilated I should see no objection to them being used.

6309. But not until that is done? Not till the doctor certifies the building to be fit for occupation.

6310. Do you know the cost of that building? I have heard £13,000.

6311. Do you think it was necessary to spend that sum of money on a building for Newtown? Certainly not.

6312. What do you think would be a sufficient sum of money to spend on a building such as you require? Less than half the money would have provided all that was required.

6313. Do you know of any other building connected with your department in which you think that the amount of money spent was excessive? That is a question that I really do not know that I should be justified in answering, it is traversing the operations of another department.

6314. Do you know of any building connected with your department in which your requirements would have been met by less expensive buildings? The buildings put up for the department contain, I think, the accommodation that I have applied for, they are a very superior class of buildings, but whether they are too expensive for the purpose is a matter which should be decided by others.

6315. What sort of finishings are put in these buildings? They are completed in first-class style.

6316. Have they good wooden mantle-pieces? Many of them have marble mantle-pieces and cedar fittings.

6317. Would they be used throughout the whole building? Sometimes they are used, but not in all cases. In some cases mantle-pieces are slate and in others wood.

6318. Are these two-story buildings? Some two stories, and some cottages.

6319. What do you consider the accommodation necessary for your men in outlying districts where you have one or two men? It is customary in some places to put up a very convenient building with a front room for a court, a side room for a magistrate's office, three rooms and a kitchen for a lock-up keeper, two cells and a room for a single man.

6320. And what sort of a structure is that—brick or stone? Usually brick.

6321. What thickness would the walls be? I suppose 14 inches.

6322. Have you any idea what the value of such a building is? About £1,500; those kind of buildings have answered the purpose, and are extremely economical.

6323. Have you any station at Mount Victoria? Yes; we have one constable there.

6324. Has he got accommodation? Rented accommodation.

6325. What rental do you pay? £33 16s. a year.

6326. We understand that a building is being erected there for your department? Yes; I believe tenders have been accepted.

6327. How many rooms will the building contain? I suppose four rooms and two cells.

6328. What will that cost? I have heard that it will cost about £1,500 or £1,600.

6329. Do you consider a building suiting the requirements of a place could be erected for less money? A building of the class designed could not be erected for less money.

6330. Would a cheaper building do? Of course it would have answered all my requirements.

6331. Well, as a matter of fact, do you consider it is owing to your requirements that these expensive buildings are erected? Certainly not; I am not responsible for the cost of the building.

6332. Do you think that you could erect suitable accommodation for the requirements of the police at a lower cost? I have erected hundreds of buildings of bush construction which have cost very small sums of money, but then they do not last as long as these superior buildings.

6333. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you know anything about the court-house at Yass? I have seen it, but it is not within my jurisdiction, none of those buildings are.

6334. Do you remember the police buildings at Albury? Yes.

6335. Do you know anything about the cost of those buildings? No; but I believe they were put up for a reasonable sum.

6336. Do you remember what the foundations were? They were stone.

6337. Do you think it is necessary to have stone foundations for such buildings as those at Albury? I should not consider it necessary, but I do not know what reason the architect may have had in designing it so. As regards the buildings for my department I am safe in asserting that there is no country in the world

world where such handsome barracks and quarters are provided; but at the same time if the buildings have been made handsomer in their appearance than the necessity of the case warranted, I am not responsible for the design or specification.

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6338. *Mr. Waller.*] What are the walls of these buildings made of? They are plaster, and the ceilings are plaster also.

6339. Do the ceilings and walls stand well? In the Riverina and all the plains district they do not.

6340. Have you any remedy to suggest? I believe the Colonial Architect in future intends to adopt boarded ceilings, they are commonly used in all good houses.

6341. Is there anything objectionable in them? Nothing at all.

6342. Is it necessary to have the walls plastered? A suggestion has been made to the Colonial Architect to have plain brick walls, and whitewash them.

6343. When the walls require re-whitewashing who would do it? The police; they paint and whitewash their barracks themselves now.

6344. Would you put up marble mantelpieces in those places? Certainly not.

6345. Are there such mantelpieces frequently put up? Yes.

6346. *Mr. Mills.*] Do we understand that you would rather keep the policemen to the plainest mode of living?

I think that the plainer the barrack the more consistent it is for the purpose for which it is intended.

6347. Are there any furnishings supplied to those barracks? Yes, iron bedsteads and military tables.

6348. What furniture do you provide in the officers' quarters? None whatever.

6349. No carpeting? No; but the offices attached to the courts are furnished.

6350. Have you seen those rooms? Yes.

6351. What sort of fittings are in them? Cedar presses and tables.

6352. Any sofas? Yes; I have seen them.

6353. What sort of carpets are provided? Sometimes linoleum, sometimes coir, and very generally Brussels carpet.

6354. What rooms would the Brussels carpets be in? The Magistrates' room and the rooms for the Judge, barristers and solicitors.

6355. In your opinion, from your knowledge of those offices, and the use that is made of them, do you think that furnishing in that style is necessary? No.

6356. Is it an unnecessary expense? Quite unnecessary.

6357. From your knowledge of the court-houses, do you think that there is a lot of unnecessary expense attached to those buildings? That is a matter of opinion; some people consider they should be the best and handsomest fitted in the town, and they are designed and furnished accordingly.

6358. Considering that some of the rooms are vacant for the greater part of the year, do you not think an unnecessary expense is gone to? I certainly think that many of the court-houses are in excess of the requirements of the country.

6359. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you know the Young Court-house? Yes; the original court-house was a pine building on the camp reserve, which was replaced some years ago by a fine brick building in the town.

6360. Do you know the cost of that? Perhaps about £4,000. That in its turn has been replaced by a very handsome structure on the camp reserve.

6361. We heard that it cost £20,000; is that so? I should think that it must approach that.

6362. Is that Court-house required? The Judges consider it requisite for holding Circuit Courts.

6363. How many Circuit Courts are held there during the year? Two.

6364. How much business is done? Very little indeed.

6365. *Mr. Waller.*] During the rest of the year how is that building utilized? I presume it is handed over to the caretaker.

6366. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you know the Deniliquin Court-house? Yes; it is something similar.

6367. Is there much business done there? There is more business done there than at Young.

6368. Have you any police quartered at Campbelltown? There are a sergeant and three men. There is a small gaol there.

6369. Is it suitable for the requirements? It is very old, and is about to be pulled down and another erected; the new building is to be a very handsome one, on the site of the present Court-house.

6370. Is it necessary for the requirements of the place? I cannot say that it is not required.

6371. Is there any probability of there being a great influx of business? Certainly not.

6372. Who has to look after the emptying of cess-pits and cleaning of chimneys belonging to the police? We clean our own chimneys, but the emptying of cess-pits is chargeable to the Colonial Architect's vote. He authorizes it, and we get the work done.

6373. Do you authorize it to be done without referring to him? It is generally authorized by him.

6374. Is that work that can be properly looked after by you as head of the department? I see no necessity for the Colonial Architect to have anything to do with it.

6375. Do you see any reason why the work should be attended to by your department? I think the head of a department like mine can attend to such matters; practically, that is so, as I call for tenders and the Colonial Architect authorizes the work.

6376. Do we understand that there are many cases where it would be absolutely wrong to wait till you got the necessary authority? Certainly.

6377. If you did not take these things in hand, but made application to the Colonial Architect's Office, what delay would probably ensue? Perhaps weeks. Lately there have been no funds, and we have got no authority. I have had to get the work done and charge it to my own contingencies, in order to prevent serious consequences.

6378. But suppose there was no difficulty as regards money, would there be delay? There would perhaps be a delay running into weeks.

6379. And would that delay be prejudicial? Yes.

6380. *Mr. Waller.*] If you had the power to take into your own hands the building of bush stations, and the cleaning of cess-pits, &c., would that probably be the means of saving money? I certainly think so, because the custom of this department is to pay cash for everything.

6381. Do you think that the system of paying contractors when the work was completed would reduce expenditure? Yes.

6382. Do you think that where contractors know that they will have to wait for an indefinite period for their money they put on interest? Yes, undoubtedly.

6383.

- Mr. E. Fosbery. 6383. Are you allowed to buy horses for the Force? Yes.
6384. Does that run into a considerable sum of money in the year? About £2,000.
- 25 Jan., 1887. 6385. If you are authorized to purchase horses, is there any reason why you should not undertake the other petty details of your department? None whatever.
6386. *Mr. Mills.*] Do you find that giving authority to your officers to spend money where necessary is the means of saving money to the country? They have very little authority to spend, but they have authority to pay cash for expenses they are allowed to incur.
6387. What procedure do you adopt in cases of emergency, such as the leakage of a roof or the blowing down of a chimney? The proper course is to refer the matter to the Colonial Architect; but in some cases it would be dangerous to wait, and I sanction the work myself.
6388. How do you sanction it? I get as many tenders as can be obtained locally, and accept the lowest.
6389. And when the work is done do you pay promptly? Yes, in cash.
6390. Do you pay more than if the matter went through the Colonial Architect's Office? I should say we paid less.
6391. Are there any fences round the court-houses and police barracks? Yes, open picket fences.
6392. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you think it is necessary to draw plans for them? You must have a plan and specification of some sort.
6393. Do you think that one plan would do for all the fences? Yes; but what would suit one town would not suit another. I know one place where a picket fence was half erected and then pulled down, and an iron fence erected.
6394. Where was that? At Dubbo.
6395. Do you think it would be an advantage to the State generally if buildings were attended to by persons who were intimately acquainted with what was necessary, and that the people of the district should have less say in the matter? It would be much better if these things could be administered by an independent official; but the custom is that Members of Parliament look after the necessities of their own district.
6396. Would it result in the saving of expense? Undoubtedly. I wish it to be understood that I do not reflect upon the management of the Colonial Architect's Department in any way. I consider that they design buildings that are desired to be put up, but local pressure is often brought to bear, and the Colonial Architect has got to do what he is told. As an instance of this, an expensive gaol has been erected at Glen Innes; where there is already a stone building adequate for all local requirements, and where the new gaol is not only unnecessary, but will be a source of great annual expense.

John Vernon examined:—

- Mr. John Vernon. 6397. *Mr. Waller.*] The Commission have received a letter from the Under-Secretary for Works requesting them to conclude their investigations, but we have a question or two to ask, in order to complete our Report. We will ask you the questions, and you can answer them or not as you see fit. In order that you may quite understand our position and your own I will read the letter. [*Letter read.*]
- 25 Jan., 1887. 6398. *Mr. Mills.*] I want to get at the routine the voucher for the payment of wood goes through? The routine that that voucher goes through would be the same that any other voucher goes through. Do you mean a voucher coming through the store?
6399. A man obtains some wood, and stacks it on the line. I want to know how long it takes from the delivery of the wood till he gets paid. We have been told that it takes six or seven weeks? I do not think that is so; that must be an exceptional case.
6400. Is there considerable delay in paying for the wood? Well, you are asking me a very straight question. I am not aware officially that there is great delay.
6401. What is the time that would elapse between the delivery of the wood and payment? To tell you that, it would be necessary to tell you the routine that a voucher goes through. I think that the proper officer to tell you that would be Mr. Landers. I only receive the final certificate.
6402. What is the amount of cotton-waste used by the department per annum? You will get that information from the Examiner.

John Finegan examined:—

- Mr. Jno. Finnegan. 6403. *Mr. Mills.*] We want to know the total cost of cotton-waste used by the department in the year 1885 and last year? The total cost for 1885 was £5,906 3s. 7d., and the approximate cost for 1886 is £5,842 15s. 10d.
- 25 Jan., 1887. 6404. *Mr. Waller.*] Do you know the contract price for cotton-waste? For 1885 on the Southern and Western Line it was 4½d. per pound, and 4¼d. per pound on the Northern Line. In 1886 the figures were 4½d. on the Southern and Western, and 4¼d. on the Northern.

George Landers examined:—

- Mr. Geo. Landers. 6405. *Mr. Mills.*] We want you to give us the routine that the voucher for the payment of billet-wood or sleepers goes through from the time of delivery until payment is made? I have nothing to do with billet-wood, that is a matter for the Locomotive Department to attend to; but I can tell you what you want to know, as far as the sleepers are concerned. The contractor delivers his sleepers; they are then passed by the inspector, who forwards a return for the district engineer; the district engineer then forwards a return to the Engineer for Existing Lines. The return is then forwarded to the Superintendent of Stores, who prepares a voucher for payment. That voucher is then forwarded, I believe, to the Examiner, who obtains the Commissioner's signature, and forwards it on to the Accountant.
- 25 Jan., 1887. 6406. *Mr. Waller.*] Does the Railway Accountant then pay it? He obtains the money from the Treasury.
6407. How long would that take altogether? I think about three or four days.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURNS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 June, 1887.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st October, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return, giving, in separate columns, the following information for each year since the year 1872,—

- “(1.) The names of Officers of the Civil Service who have received leave of absence for six months or longer periods.
- “(2.) The amount of salary (if any) granted to such Officers during such leave of absence.
- “(3.) The number of leaves of absence (if any) previously granted in each case.
- “(4.) The nature of the duties assigned to each Officer to whom such leave of absence has been granted.
- “(5.) The arrangements for the performance of such duties during the Officer’s absence.
- “(6.) The name of the Minister on whose recommendation the leave of absence was granted in each case.
- “(7.) The reasons assigned for leave being granted in each case.”

(Sir Henry Parkes.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Year.	Name	Office.	Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.								
1873, 12 months	Henry Halloran	Principal Under Secretary.	per annum. Full salary, £800	Only one, extending over a month.	Principal Under Secretary.	Duties performed by Chief Clerk.	The Hon. Henry Parkes	Mr. Halloran was granted this leave because his case was one of an exceptional character. He served the Government of this Colony for a period of forty-six years, and his official conduct was stamped with the unqualified approval of all heads of departments before the inauguration of Responsible Government and of all Ministers under whom he had subsequently served. During this long period he had granted to him only one leave of absence, extending over a month, and did not avail himself of his ordinary leave. For these reasons only the leave was granted.
1877, 12 months	William Goodman	Chief Clerk	Full salary, £800	No previous leave for 6 months or longer period.	Chief Clerk	Duties performed by First Clerk.	The Hon. John Robertson	In consideration of his long and meritorious service.
DEPARTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.								
9 May, 1873, to 14 May, 1874 (inclusive).	James Hugh Palmer	Shorthand-writer	Full salary, £550	Nil	Attendance on House and on Select Committees.	Duties performed by Mr. Scarr and the additional shorthand-writers.	The Hon. W. M. Arnold, Speaker. (The Hon. Henry Parkes being Colonial Secretary).	30 years' service and being incapacitated from work through an accident.
6 Feb., 1877, to 5 Feb., 1878 (inclusive).	Stephen Wilson Jones	Clerk of Legislative Assembly.	Full salary, £800	Nil	Arduous and protracted duties, comprising attention to ordinary official work during the day and attendance in the Chamber during all sittings of the House.	Appointment of Mr. Webb as Acting-Clerk of the Legislative Assembly; arrangement with Officers of the Department, the appointment of a Junior Clerk, all of whom were paid by the Officer obtaining the leave of absence, no additional cost being incurred by the Government.	The Hon. G. W. Allen, Speaker. (The Hon. John Robertson being Colonial Secretary)	33 years' service and in need of rest through exhausting nature of duties.
1 Mar., 1878, to 28 Feb., 1879 (inclusive).	John Arthur Vivian	Second Clerk Assistant	Full salary, £500	Nil	do do	Arrangement with Officers of the Department; the appointment of a Junior Clerk, all of whom were paid by the officer obtaining the leave of absence, no additional cost being incurred by the Government.	The Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen, Speaker. (The Hon. Michl. Fitzpatrick being Colonial Secretary).	22 years' service. Ill-health through exhausting nature of duties and private business.
1 Feb., 1880, to 31 Jan., 1881 (inclusive).	Frederick Wm. Webb	Clerk Assistant	Full salary, £600	Nil	do do	do do	The Hon. Sir G. Wigram Allen, Speaker. (The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes being Colonial Secretary).	28 years' service and failing health, in consequence of exhausting nature of duties.
11 Feb., 1881, to 10 Feb., 1882 (inclusive)	Richard Aldous Arnold	Clerk of Records	Six months on half salary and six months without salary, £100	Nil	Attention to ordinary official duties during the day and attendance in the office during all sittings of the House.	By Departmental rearrangement of duties, and the appointment of a Junior Clerk at £75 per annum, paid by the Government.	do do	14 years' service and urgent private business in England.
27 Jan., 1886, to 26 Jan., 1887 (inclusive).	Stephen Wilson Jones	Clerk of Legislative Assembly.	Half salary, £480	One	Arduous and protracted duties, comprising attention to ordinary official work during the day and attendance in the Chamber during all the sittings of the House.	Appointment of Mr. Webb as Acting-Clerk of Legislative Assembly and Departmental arrangement, including appointment of a Junior Clerk, paid out of the other moiety of salary	The Hon. Edmund Barton, Speaker. (The Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings being Colonial Secretary).	Ill-health and on certificate of Dr. Tarrant.
DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.								
1876-7, 12 months	C. Rolleston	Auditor-General (resigned)	£800 per annum	No previous leave as Auditor-General for 6 months or longer period.	Auditor-General	Duties performed by E. A. Rennie, Deputy Auditor-General.	The Hon. John Robertson	To visit England.
1877-8, 12 months	D. W. Gregory	Clerk	£160, half salary.	Nil	Principal Ledger-keeper.	Duties performed by C. S. Gregory.	The Hon. Sir John Robertson	do.

1877-8, 12 months	W. C. V. Gibbes.....	„ (resigned)	£50, one-third salary.	Nil.....	Clerk, Conditional Purchase Registers	Distributed among clerks of Revenue Branch.	do	do	
1878, 12 months..	E. A. Rennie	Inspector of Accounts..	£600, full salary.	Nil.....	Inspector of Accounts	Duties performed by R. T. Hall, Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	The Hon. M. Fitzpatrick.	do	
1881, 9 months ...	D. Gilchrist.....	Examiner-in-charge, Expenditure Branch.	£175, half salary.	Nil	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts.	Duties performed by A. Freeman, Assistant Examiner, Expenditure Branch.	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes.	do	
1885-6, 6 months	C. Whittell	Examiner-in-charge, Revenue Audit.	£370, full salary.	Nil	Examiner of Revenue Accounts.	Duties performed by A. Freeman, Examiner-in-charge, Expenditure Branch.	The Hon. Sir Alex. Stuart.	Under clause 40, Part 4, of Civil Service Act 1884.	
DEPARTMENT OF LUNACY.									
1875, 12 months..	Frederic Norton Manning.	Medical Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.	Quarter salary (at rate of £200 a year).	Nil.....	Charge of Hospital at Gladesville.	Dr. Thos. Morgan Joseph, Asst. Medical Officer, appointed Acting Medical Superintendent, received at the rate of three-quarter salary (£600) with all allowances, and Dr. M'Queen was temporarily engaged as Assistant Medical Officer, and received the salary and allowances of the office.	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes.	For change and rest from trying duties, and to note change and improvements in Asylum government and lunacy practice, and to purchase samples as fittings, &c., for asylums.	
1876, 9 months..	Charles Taylor	Medical Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	One-third salary (at rate of £200 a year).	Nil	Charge of Hospital at Parramatta.	Dr. Brown was appointed Medical Visitor at the rate of £300 a year, and Mr. Firth, the Assistant Superintendent, was appointed Acting Superintendent with an addition at the rate of £100 a year to salary of Asst. Superintendent.	The Hon. Sir John Robertson.	Private affairs.	
1882, 6 months..	Thomas Morgan Joseph	Medical Superintendent Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.	Half salary (at rate of £300 a year).	Nil.....	Charge of Hospital at Gladesville.	Dr. W. C. Williamson was appointed Acting Medical Superintendent, and received at the rate of £300 a year from Dr. Joseph's salary, and at the rate of £300 a year from Vote for Contingencies.	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes.	Ill-health after ten years' service.	
1886, 6 months..	Eric Sinclair	Do do	Full salary	Nil	Charge of Hospital at Gladesville.	Dr. Ross, the Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed Acting Medical Superintendent, and Dr. Watt was engaged as Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. Sinclair paid Dr. Ross for increased duties, and handed over to him his house and allowances.	The Hon. G. R. Dibbs	Private business, and to see Asylums in Great Britain, and gain experience in asylum management.	
DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL BRIGADE.									
1886, 12 months..	Francis Hixson	Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.	Full salary, 5s. per day.	Nil.....	Commanding Naval Brigade.	Duties performed by Commander.	The Hon. G. R. Dibbs	To make himself thoroughly acquainted with matters relating to torpedoes, &c., in connection with defence of Sydney, &c.	
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.									
1885 and 1886*...	Myles Egan, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Police Surgeon, and Superintendent of Vaccine Institute.	Half salary, £232 10s.	None, so far as known in the Department.	Medical duties.	Dr. Marsden performed the duties for the half salary not drawn by Dr. Egan.	The Hon. W. B. Dalley, Acting Colonial Secretary.	Ill-health.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.									
1885, 9 months ...	John Cornelius de Saumerz Mann.	Clerk.....	3 months and 3 weeks on full salary, remainder no salary.	.....	Clerk in Registration Room, Land Titles Office.	Appointment of A. H. Drury.	The Hon. Sir Alex. Stuart.	Ill-health.
884, 9 months...	Robert William Codrington.	do	3 months full salary and 6 months half salary.	.....	Examining returns of District Registrars.	Appointment of Mr. John Byron.	do	Important private business.

* Period not stated.

Year.	Name	Office.	Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.								
1873*	James Thompson	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	per annum. Full salary, at rate of £630 per annum.	Nil	Chief Inspector of Accounts.	Mr. Inspector Eaton	The Hon. G. A. Lloyd	Ill-health.
1886*	do	do do	Full salary, at rate of £775 per annum.	3 weeks in 1878, 3 weeks in 1885.	do do	Duties performed by Mr. Senior Inspector Kirkpatrick.	The Hon. G. R. Dibbs	do
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUSTOMS.								
1877-79, 2 years...	W. A. Duncan	Collector of Customs	Full salary, £1,000.	12 months, 1877-8	Collection of revenue	Landing Surveyor acted	The Hon. W. A. Long and The Hon. H. E. Cohen.	Sickness.
1878, 6 months	J. Jones	Clerk	Half salary, £175	3	Clerical work	Temporary Clerk	The Hon. H. E. Cohen	do
1882, 6 months	J. H. Maddocks	do	Full salary, £530	Nil	do	do	The Hon. J. Watson	do
1885, 6 months	T. Fancourt	Warehousekeeper	Full salary, £525.	6	Inspection of warehouses.	Mr. Locker Beard acted	The Hon. G. R. Dibbs and The Hon. H. E. Cohen.	do
1885 6 months	W. J. Browne	Sub-Collector, Grafton	Full salary, £295.	3	Collection of revenue	Temporary Officers	The Hon. H. E. Cohen	Private business.
1886, 6 months	J. Swyny	do Albury	Full salary, £390.	5	do	Assistant Officer acted	The Hon. J. F. Burns	Sickness.
1886, 6 months	W. Beck	Landing Waiter	Full salary, £350.	7	Superintending landing of goods.	Temporary Officer	do	Length of service.
1886, 6 months	W. Smyth	Tide Surveyor	Full salary, £415.	1	Visiting shipping	Mr. Landing Waiter Walford.	The Hon. Sir P. Jennings.	Sickness.
1886, 6 months	J. Cunningham	Timber Measurer	Full salary, £405.	Nil	Measuring timber	Mr. Landing Waiter Duberly.	do	do
DEPARTMENT OF DISTILLERIES AND REFINERIES.								
1886*	P. Le Jeune	Inspector of Refineries	Full salary, at £307 4s. per annum.	Nil	Duties of an Inspector of Refineries.	By substitute	The Hon. J. F. Burns and The Hon. Sir P. Jennings.	Ill-health.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.								
1876*	Thomas Richards	Government Printer	Full salary, £600.	Usual yearly leave.	Head of Department	Duties performed by the Superintendent.	The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart.	Illness.
885*	W. P. Clennett	Sub-Overseer	Half salary, £132 10s.	do do	Assisting the Overseer in the Book-binding Branch.	Duties performed by the Officer next above in rank.	The Hon. G. R. Dibbs	do
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE BOARD.								
1886, 12 months.	Francis Hixson	President of Marine Board.	Full salary	Nil	Various, in connection with his position as President of Marine Board.	By an Acting-President and by the Secretary to the Marine Board.	do	To visit England, after 25 years' service.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN SOLICITOR

1886*	J. J. Lee.....	Criminal Clerk	Half salary ...	None.....	Work connected with Criminal business.	Mr. E. H. Wilshire, another clerk connected with Criminal Law business performed Mr. Lee's work with an increase of salary.	The Hon. J. H. Want	Mr. Lee had been forty-three years in the office without leave, he states, and without leave to my knowledge since I became Crown Solicitor in 1859.
1886*	C. R. Walsh	Common Law Clerk ...	do	None.....	Work connected with Common Law.	Mr. E. Armstrong was appointed temporary clerk and performed the work, but at present the office is vacant, the duty being attended to by the chief clerk assisted by M. F. S. Williams.	The Hon. G. B. Simpson.	Mr. Walsh had been sixteen years in the office without leave, and leave was granted under the 40th section of the Civil Service Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

1882*	Edward Lee.....	Crown Prosecutor	Full salary for the first six months, no salary for the remaining period, and no salary during extended leave for six months.	Unknown.....	Prosecuting for the Crown at Campbelltown, Windsor, Parramatta, Maitland, Singleton, and Muswellbrook Quarter Sessions.	Mr. C. A. Irving, Barrister-at-Law, acted as Crown Prosecutor in Mr. Lee's absence.	The Hon. R. Wisdom, Attorney-General.	To allow Mr. Lee to visit England for the purpose of having an operation performed on his eyes.
1884 and 1885*...	Patrick Joseph Healy	do	Full salary for six months' leave, and for extended leave of six weeks.	None.....	Prosecuting for the Crown at Sydney Quarter Sessions.	Mr. Lee, Crown Prosecutor, and Messrs. Irving and Tarleton, Barristers-at-Law, together performed Mr. Healy's duties.	The Hon. W. B. Dalley, Attorney-General.	Illness.
1886*	Edward Lee.....	do	No salary for twelve months' leave, or for extended leave of six months.	Leave granted in 1882 as above.	Prosecuting for the Crown as above.	Mr. Herbert Harris, Barrister-at-Law, appointed Acting Crown Prosecutor in the place of Mr. Lee.	The Hon. G. B. Simpson, Attorney-General.	do
1886*	Archibald Colquhoun Fraser.	Clerk of the Peace for the Colony.	Full salary for six months' leave, and same for extended leave of two months.	Previous leaves of absence since 1872 were only for short periods.	Preparing processes for Quarter Sessions Courts throughout the Colony. Acting as Attorney for the Crown at Quarter Sessions; supervising conduct of same, and managing all financial business incidental thereto, &c., &c.	Arranged that Mr. Beaver, Chief Clerk, perform duties as Acting Clerk of the Peace.	do The Hon. J. H. Want, Attorney-General.	For benefit of health and urgent private reasons. Illness through an accident.

* Period not stated.

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Year.	Name.	Office.	Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.‡								
1872*	F. Williams	Clerk	per annum. £146	Not known	In Head Office	Not known	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	Sick leave.
1873*	F. M. Charteris	Sheep Inspector	£150	do	Inspections, &c., under Stock Acts.	do	do	Not known.
1874*	C. Moore	Director, Botanic Gardens.	£400	do	Director, Botanic Gardens.	do	do	Appointed to the Jury of the International Horticultural Exhibition, Venice.
1875*	C. E. Phillips	Clerk	£300	do	In Head Office	do	do	Sick leave.
1876*	G. S. Yeo	Sheep Inspector	£250	One	Inspections, &c., under Stock Acts.	Mr. Bruce and Mr. Cleve to act.	The Hon. T. Garrett	On account of the death of his father.
1876*	E. Bell	Clerk	£166/13/4	Not known	In Head Office	Not known	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	Sick leave.
1877*	P. F. Smyth	Draftsman	Without salary	do	do	do	Not known.†	Private business.
1878*	G. Langley	Crown Lands Agent, Parramatta.	£30	do	Crown Lands Agent, Parramatta.	Mr. J. W. Lees to act	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	Sick leave.
1883*	G. S. Ridley	Clerk	Rate of £75 per annum during leave.	do	In Head Office	Not known	do	Not known.
1885*	F. B. Swete	do	Without salary	One	do	do	do	Urgent private business.
1885*	E. Brown	do	£185	Not known	do	do	The Hon. F. A. Wright (acting)	Under 40th clause, Civil Service Act.
1885*	J. R. MacDonald	do	£80	do	do	do	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	To do duty in the Soudan.
1886*	T. Laman	Crown Lands Agent, Stroud.	Receives salary from Department of Justice as Clerk of Petty Sessions.	do	Crown Lands Agent, Stroud.	Mr. Henry Laman to act.	The Hon. H. Copeland	Under 40th clause, Civil Service Act.
SURVEY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.‡								
1886*	C. T. Rodd	Custodian of Plans	per annum. £250	11 applications; total, 14½ months.	In Head Office	Performed by Assistant (Mr. Oatley.)	The Hon. H. Copeland	Ill-health.
1886*	T. Evans	Accountant	£440	5 applications; total, 14 weeks.	do	Performed by Examiner of Accounts.	The Hon. G. Spring.	do
1886*	R. M'Lean	Draftsman	£295 and £315 (without salary.)	6 applications; total, 10 weeks.	do	Working in the Orange D.S. Office.	The Hon. H. Copeland	To edit Sands' Australian Atlas.
1887*	P. F. Adams	Surveyor-General	£1,160	6 applications; total, 5 weeks.	do	D. S. E. Twynam, Acting	The Hon. T. Garrett	
1887*	R. D. Fitzgerald	Deputy Surveyor-General	£1,060	9 applications; total, 22½ weeks.	do		do	
1874*	E. Fisher	District Surveyor	£500	4 applications; total, 17 weeks.	Supervision of surveys in the Orange District.	C. F. Bolton acted while Mr. Fisher was on leave.	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	Ill-health.
1876*	J. J. Slade	Draftsman	£235	5 applications; total, 14 weeks.	In Head Office	In Compiling Room; work handed over to another draftsman.	The Hon. T. Garrett	To compete in Rifle Matches at Philadelphia.
1877*	H. V. Evans	Surveyor	£400 (half salary.)	1 application; total, 1 month.			The Hon. E. A. Baker	Ill-health.
1877*	A. Johnson	Draftsman	£400	5 applications; total, 4½ months.	In Head Office	In Lease Branch; work taken up by another draftsman.	do	do
1877*	N. Trengrouse	do	£300	7 applications; total, 1 month.	do	Work distributed	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	do
1878*	E. Twynam	District Surveyor	£500	3 applications; total, 7 weeks.	Supervision of surveys in the Goulburn District.	A. Schleicher, surveyor..	do	do
1878*	J. Sangster	Draftsman	£450	3 applications; total, 2 months.	In Head Office	Work distributed	do	do

1878*	G. Long	do	£350	4 applications; total, 12 weeks.	do	do	do	do
1878*	P. J. Hogan	do	£250	1 application; total, 3 weeks.	do	do	do	do
1878*	C. E. Rennie	do	£250 (without salary).	Nil	do	do	do	To visit Europe.
1881*	A. Schleicher	Surveyor	£400 (6 months half salary, 6 months without salary).	1 application; total, 3 weeks.	do	C. J. Metcalfe, surveyor.	The Hon. J. Hoskins	do
1881*	J. J. Walters	Draftsman	£350 and £400 (half salary).	Nil	In Head Office	Work distributed	do	Ill-health.
1882*	G. R. Packer	do	£350 (3 months with salary, 3 months without salary).	1 application; total, 2 weeks.	In Head Office	Work distributed	The Hon. Sir John Robertson.	To visit Europe
1882*	E. Fisher	District Surveyor	£500	5 applications; total, 23½ mths.	Supervision of surveys in the Orange District.	Mr. Crouch acted while Mr. Fisher was on leave.	do	Ill-health
1882*	A. C. Betts	do	£500 (6 months full salary, 6 months without salary).	2 applications; total, 6 weeks.	Supervision of surveys in the Cooma District.	T. H. Smith, surveyor, acted.	do	do
1882*	J. J. Richardson	Draftsman	£250 (no salary)	Nil	In Head Office	Work distributed	The Hon. J. Hoskins	To visit Europe
1882*	J. Eccles	do	£300	5 applications; total, 17 weeks.	do	Next in seniority	The Hon. Sir John Robertson.	Ill-health.
1882*	J. Cameron	First-class Surveyor	£400 (no salary)	Nil	In the field (Trigonometrical Surveyor).	J. H. Laycock acted while Mr. Cameron was on leave.	do	do
1883*	A. Dewhurst	District Surveyor	£525	6 applications; total, 5 months.	Supervision of surveys in the Tamworth District.	Mr. M'Master acted while Mr. Dewhurst was on leave.	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	do
1883*	A. Johnson	Draftsman	£450	11 applications; total, 19 mths.	In Head Office	Other examiners and Head of Branches.	do	do
1883*	T. Elwin	do	£450	5 applications; total, 2½ mths.	do	Mr. Canty acted	do	do
1883*	A. J. Burnell	do	£375	Nil	do	Mr. Chisholm acted	do	do
1883*	R. G. S. Bransby	do	£275	2 applications; total, 5 weeks.	do	Mr. M. A. M'Lean, who was doing similar duties	do	do
1883*	R. G. Underwood	do	£325	9 applications; total, 3 months.	do	Next in seniority	do	do
1883*	C. T. Rodd	Custodian of Plans	£250	4 applications; total, 12 weeks.	do	Mr. Oatley acted	do	do
1883*	F. Poate	First-class Surveyor	£450 (without salary).	1 application; total, 1 month.	In the field (General Survey Staff).	R. J. A. Roberts, surveyor.	The Hon. Sir John Robertson.	To work as licensed surveyor.
1884*	R. Handcock	do	£425	2 applications; total, 4 weeks.	In the field (Alignment Surveys).	Work distributed	The Hon. J. S. Farnell	Ill-health.
1884*	T. Stevens	Draftsman	£450 (6 months full salary, 6 months half salary).	8 applications; total, 25 weeks.	In Head Office	Other examiners and Head of Division.	do	To visit Europe
1884*	F. W. Watt	do	£450	10 applications; total, 19 weeks.	do	Mr. Hall acted	do	Ill-health.
1884*	M. O'C. Blake	do	£450	7 applications; total, 20 weeks.	do	Mr. Shelton acted	do	do
1884*	M. Canty	do	£400 (6 months full salary, 3 months without salary).	2 applications; total, 6 weeks.	do	Work distributed	do	To visit Europe.

* Period not stated.

† No Ministerial authority appears to have been given on the papers in connection with this leave, but the approval of the Surveyor-General, Mr. P. F. Adams, was given.

‡ No further information can be obtained.

Year.	Name.	Office.	Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
SURVEY BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS—continued.								
1884*	F. H. Blaxland	Draftsman	£225 (without salary).	Nil.	In Head Office	Work distributed	The Hon. J. S. Farnell.	Not stated.
1884*	F. G. Haek	Pay-clerk	£250	5 applications; total, 17 weeks.	do	Mr. Gilfillan acted	do	Ill-health.
1885*	W. M. Thompson	Second-class Surveyor	£320 (without salary).	1 application; total, 3 weeks.	In the field (City Detail Survey).	Work distributed	do	To attend University lectures.
1885*	A. Johnson	Draftsman	£450	12 applications; total, 25 mths.	In Head Office	Other examiners and Head of Division.	do	Ill-health.
1885*	W. Grant	do	£295	1 application; total, 5 weeks.	do	Work distributed	do	do
1885*	E. W. Fewings	do	£295	3 applications; total, 11½ wks.	do	do	do	do
1886*	S. Mills	Second-class Surveyor	£350 (without salary).	2 applications; total, 3 weeks.	In the field (City Detail Survey).	do	The Hon. H. Cope-land.	To visit Europe.
1886*	D. S. M'Minn	Draftsman	£315 (half salary).	4 applications; total, 7 weeks.	In Head Office	do	The Hon. G. Spring	do
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (MINISTERIAL).								
1 Mar., 1878 to 28 Feb., 1879.	Gerald Halligan	Chief Clerk	Full salary.	Nil.	Chief Clerk	William Forde	The Hon. John Sutherland.	Ill-health.
1 Mar., 1879 to 29 Feb., 1880.	John Rae	Under Secretary	do	Nil	Under Secretary	Gerald Halligan	The Hon. J. Lackey.	To visit England.
1 July to 31 Dec., 1886.	Wm. Forde	Chief Clerk	do	Nil	Chief Clerk	Geo. J. Forsyth	The Hon. W. J. Lyne	To recruit health.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT.								
1885-6*	Jas. Barnet	Colonial Architect	Full salary.	Nil.	Colonial Architect	Duties performed by First Clerk of Works.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	To recruit health, after 25 years' service.
1886*	Alfred Cook	Chief Draftsman	do	16 ordinary and sick leave; in all, 57 weeks.	Chief Draughtsman	Duties performed by other officers of the Department.	Submitted to Cabinet by The Hon. W. J. Lyne, and approved by The Hon. J. Garrard.	To visit England, after 31 years' service.
1886*	Jas. M'Shane	Chief Clerk	do	7 ordinary leaves; in all, 20 weeks.	Chief Clerk	Duties performed by next senior officer.	The Hon. J. Garrard.	To recruit health, after 26 years' service.
DEPARTMENT OF HARBOURS AND RIVERS.								
20 June, 1878, to 20 June, 1879.	Edward O'Moriarty	Engineer-in-Chief	Full salary, £1,100.	Nil.	Head of the Department, including Harbours and Rivers, and Water Supply for Sydney and the whole of the Colony.	Duties performed by the late Mr. Skinner, Principal Assistant Engineer.	The Hon. John Sutherland.	Partly to recruit his health, and also to make himself acquainted by personal observation with the latest improvements in Engineering Science in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent of Europe.
22 Mar., 1883, to 22 Mar., 1884.	Cecil West Darley	Principal Assistant Engineer.	Half salary, £453 9s.	Nil.	Principal Assistant Engineer, including Harbours and Rivers, and Water Supply for Sydney and the whole of the Colony.	Relieved by Mr. Davies.	The Hon. H. Cope-land.	To recruit his health, as well as to make himself acquainted by personal observation with the latest improvements in Engineering Science in the United Kingdom and in America.
12 July, 1882, to 17 July, 1883.	A. W. H. Anderson	Assistant Engineer	Nil.	Nil.	Preparing plans, tracings, &c., connected with New Dock.	Duties performed by various officers of the Department.	The Hon. J. Lackey.	Private business.
1 April, 1883, to 1 Jan., 1884.	D. F. Campbell	Resident Engineer	Nil.	Nil.	Engaged on Sydney Water Supply Works.	do do	The Hon. H. Cope-land.	do

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS.

23—B	10 months—Feb. to Nov., 1876.	John W. Drewett	Chief Draftsman	Full salary, £600	Two terms of sick leave, of 1 month each, besides sundry days.	Chief Draftsman	Temporary arrangements made in each case to suit the exigencies of the Department.	The Hon. John Sutherland and The Hon. J. Lackey	Ill-health.
	12 months — 22 July, 1882, to 6 July, 1883; and 5 months—7 July, 1883, to 22 Dec., 1884.	W. D. Walker	Railway Surveyor	Full salary, £250.	Nil	Railway Surveyor		The Hon. J. Lackey	Disabled while on duty by accident.
	6 months—July to Dec., 1884; and 3 months—From 1 Jan., 1885.	do	.....	Without salary	.....	.....		.....	.....
	6 months — From 1 Feb., 1885.	M. Russell	Chief Draftsman	Full salary, £475.	.....	Chief Draftsman		The Hon. F. A. Wright.	Ill-health]
	6 months—April to Nov., 1885.	Herbert Palmer	Engineer-in-charge of Trial Surveys.	Full salary, £725.	A few odd days..	Engineer-in-charge of Trial Surveys.		do	Private business
	6 months—From 31 July, 1885.	W. B. Wade (since deceased.)	Inspecting Engineer	Full salary, £825.	1 month's leave and a few odd days.	Inspecting Engineer		do	Ill-health.
	3 months—From 17 Sept., 1885; and 3 months—From 17 Dec., 1885.	Geo. Jamieson (since retired on a pension.)	District Engineer	Full salary, £500.	A few odd days..	District Engineer		do	do
		W. Glover	do	Full salary, £500.	} do	do		The Hon. F. A. Wright and The Hon. J. J. Garrard.	do
		do	.....	Half salary, £250.					

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

27 Feb. to 31 Dec., 1879.	A. Richardson	Storekeeper, G.S., W., and G.N. Railways.	£104 3s. 4d., or at the rate of £125 per annum.	Nil	Storekeeper, Railways.	Performed by Mr. Carruthers, bookkeeper, who received a bonus at the rate of £75 per annum, with the assistance of a temporary clerk at the rate of £150 per annum, being difference between £125 paid to Mr. Richardson and his salary of £850 per annum.	The Hon. J. Sutherland.	Important private business, and only had a fortnight's leave during 12 years' service.
1 April, 1880, to 1 April, 1881.	H. P. G. Williams	Clerk, Commissioner's Office.	£125 per ann., half salary.	15 months	Corresponding Clerk	Performed by three clerks who were paid £25 each for extra duties, and a junior clerk at £50 per annum.	The Hon. J. Lackey	Ill-health.
26 June, 1882, to 26 June, 1883.	W. Scott	Locomotive Engineer	Full salary, £750.	.....	Locomotive Engineer	Mr. Midelton	do	On service.
4 March, 1882, to 4 March, 1883.	James Proctor	Locomotive Department.	Nil	.....	Locomotive Inspector	Mr. J. Scott	do	Ill-health and 18 years' service.
1 May, 1883, to 31 Oct, 1883.	John Cobb	do	Half salary, £100.	.....	Running Foreman	Mr. J. Privett	The Hon. Sir Alex. Stuart.	do 27 do
1 March to 1 Nov., 1884.	William Webster	do	Half salary, £190 13s. 4d.	.....	Locomotive Inspector	Mr. Allen	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	do 28 do
15 Feb. to 15 Aug., 1886.	John Tipping	do	Full salary, £175.	10 weeks	do	Mr. J. Heron	The Hon. W. J. Lyne	Ill-health.
23 Jan., 1885, to 21 Jan., 1886.	James Duffy	Permanent Way and Works Department.	Full salary, £370.	4 "	Inspector, Northern Railway.	Sub-Inspector Thos. Hollis.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	do and 25 years' service.
5 Feb. to 19 Aug., 1886.	Thos. Carlisle	Traffic Audit Office	Full salary, £235.	Nil	Traffic Auditor	Mr. M. Seale	The Hon. H. S. Badgery.	Nearly 24 years' service.
1 May, 1881, to 31 Jan., 1882.	Fredk. Wm. Cox	Traffic Department	Half salary, £125.	Nil	Station-master, Newcastle.	Mr. Wm. Robins	The Hon. J. Lackey	Private business.
23 April to 23 Oct., 1884.	Donald Vernon	Secretary, Railways	Full salary, £350.	Nil	Secretary	Mr. Berner, Acting Secretary.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	Ill-health.
1 Jan. to 30 June, 1886.	James Byrnes	Land Valuer	Full salary, £362 10s.	Nil	Land Valuer	Mr. Thompson	The Hon. J. Garrard	do

* Period not stated.

Year.	Name.	Office	(1) Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.								
1 Jan., 1874, 12 months.	J. Gordon.....	Roads Office	per annum. Half salary ...	Nil	Road Superintendent	Work divided between Messrs. Wood, and Nardin, Road Superintendents, in addition to their own work.	The Hon. John Sutherland.	Ill-health.
1 June, 1880, 6 months.	J. S. Whitney..	do	Half salary ...	Nil	Record Clerk	Work divided between Messrs. Manning and Holmes.	The Hon. J. Lackey	do
25 June, 1884, 9 months.	G. M'L. Matheson ..	do	Without salary	Nil	Road Superintendent	Mr. Williamson	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	To visit Scotland on urgent private business.
1 Oct., 1883, 12 months.	A. J. C. Single	do	Full salary ...	Nil	do	Mr. Morton	The Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart.	Ill-health.
12 May, 1885, 12 months.	J. A. M'Donald	do	6 months' half salary ; 6 months without salary.	Nil	Assistant Engineer...	Mr. Allen, and Mr. Fitzgerald.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	do
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.								
1872, 12 months..	Judge Francis	District Court Judge...	Without salary	One	Judicial	D. G. Forbes	The Hon. E. Butler..	Ill-health.
1875, 12 months..	Judge Cheeke	Supreme Court Judge...	Half salary ...	.....	do .....	.....	The Hon. Jos. Docker	do
1875, 6 months..	H. C. Russell	Government Astronomer	Full salary .....	.....	Astronomical	H. E. Lenchan.....	do	To visit Europe.
1875, 6 months..	Helenus Scott	Police Magistrate	With salary ...	.....	Magisterial	Lieut.-Col. Maunsell	do	Ill-health.
1876, 12 months..	J. T. Wilshire	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do .....	.....	Clerical	Roger H. Sheaffe	do	To visit Europe.
1876, 12 months..	Hy. M'C. Keightley ..	Police Magistrate	do .....	.....	Magisterial	Fredk. Marsh	do	Ill-health.
1876, 6 months..	Capt. D. C. F. Scott ..	do	do	Seven	do	William Crane.....	do	do
1877, 6 months..	Hugh Bredson	do	do .....	.....	do .....	.....	The Hon. F. B. Sutor	do
1877, 6 months..	R. Neil M'Diarmid ..	7th Clerk, Justice Dept.	Half salary .....	.....	Clerical	M. J. Walsh	The Hon. Jos. Docker	do
1877, 9 months..	J. R. Ennis	Chief Clerk, Sheriff's Department.	Full salary .....	.....	do .....	.....	The Hon. W. J. Foster	do
1878, 6 months..	William Dudding	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do .....	.....	do	F. E. P. Hepworth.....	The Hon. Jos. Leary	do
1878, 6 months..	George Langley	do	do .....	.....	do	J. W. Lees	do	do
1878, 6 months..	Thomas G. M'Cauley..	3rd Clerk, Justice Dept.	do .....	.....	do	W. C. Lonergan	do	do
1879, 6 months..	J. F. Hargrave	Supreme Court Judge...	do .....	.....	Judicial	Sir W. Manning	The Hon. W. C. Windeyer, A.G.	do
1879, 15 months..	Sir J. Martin, Chief Justice.	Chief Justice	do .....	.....	do	Supreme Court Judges	do	do
1880, 12 months..	P. Faucett	Supreme Court Judge..	do .....	.....	do .....	.....	and The Hon. R. Wisdom.	do
1880, 6 months..	John Garrett	Police Magistrate	do .....	.....	Magisterial .....	.....	The Hon. J. G. L. Innes	do
1880, 6 months..	Hy. Jas. Greville	Chief Clerk, Insolvency	do .....	.....	Clerical	A. M. P. Mowle	do	do
1881, 6 months..	John Jas. Allman	Police Magistrate	do	Two	Magisterial .....	.....	do	do
1881, 12 months..	G. H. Deffell	Chief Com. Insolvency	do	One	do	I. F. Josephson	do	do
1881, 12 months..	J. W. Wilshire	Jury Clerk, Sheriffs	No salary .....	.....	Clerical	J. T. Lumsbe	do	To visit Europe.
1882, 8 months..	W. H. Wilkinson	District Court Judge ..	Full salary .....	.....	Judicial	H. E. Cohen	The Hon. W. J. Foster	Under District Courts Act.
1882, 6 months..	Lieut.-Col. F. B. Russell	Police Magistrate	do .....	.....	Magisterial .....	.....	do	Ill-health.
1883, 6 months..	Robert H. Acheson ..	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Half salary .....	.....	Clerical	B. P. P. Kemp	The Hon. H. E. Cohen	do
1883, 13 months..	I. F. Josephson	District Court Judge...	10 months half salary, 3 months without.	.....	Judicial	C. S. Cansdell	do	do
1883, 12 months..	W. M. Manning	P.J. in Equity	Full salary .....	.....	do	By his colleagues	do	do
1883, 6 months..	James Mayhew	Bailiff, District Court...	do .....	.....	Bailiffs	Departmental	do	do
1884, 9 months..	J. S. Dowling	District Court Judge...	do .....	.....	Judicial	D. G. Forbes	do	do
1884, 12 months..	J. M. Marsh	Stipendiary Magistrate	do .....	.....	Magisterial	L. Yates	do	do

1885, 6 months...	W. T. Evans	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	Clerical	F. B. Hales	do	Sec. 40, C.S. Act.
1886, 6 months...	H. J. Bolding	Police Magistrate	do	do	Magisterial	J. P. Kenyon	The Hon. J. P. Garvan	do do
1886, 6 months...	James Buchanan	Stipendiary Magistrate	do	Five	do	A. M. Fisher	The Hon. H. E. Cohen	Ill-health.
1886, 12 months...	G. O'M. Clark	do	Half salary	do	do	L. Yates	The Hon. L. F. Heydon.	Sec. 40, C.S. Act.
1886, 6 months...	Robert Dawson	Police Magistrate	Full salary	do	do	do	The Hon. J. P. Garvan	do do
1886, 6 months...	John Davis	do	do	do	do	L. W. A. MacArthur	do	do do
1886, 10 months...	T. W. Garrett	Ecclesiastical Clerk	Without salary	Four	Clerical	E. A. Lumsdaine	The Hon. J. G. L. Innes.	To visit Europe.
1886, 9 months...	Alex. O. Grant	Police Magistrate	Full salary	Two	Magisterial	Vincent Brown	do	Ill-health.
1886, 6 months...	Luke M'Guinn	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	Two	Clerical	John J. Kingsmill	The Hon. F. B. Suttor, acting for The Hon. J. P. Garvan.	do
1886, 6 months...	Thomas Laman	do	do	do	do	Henry Laman	The Hon. J. P. Garvan	Sec. 40, C.S. Act.
1886, 6 months...	W. H. Maybury	Sheriff's Officer	do	do	do	do	do	Ill-health.
1886, 6 months...	E. H. Tompson	Clerk of Petty Sessions	do	do	do	T. B. Hales	do	Sec. 40, C.S. Act.
1886, 9 months...	Justice Windeyer	Supreme Court Judge..	do	do	Judicial	do	do	Ill-health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1878-9.....	W. M'Intyre	Inspector of Schools	£400 per annum. 12 months	None.....	Inspection of Schools, and duties connected therewith.	Mr. M'Intyre's duties were performed by other inspectors without extra cost to the Department.	The Council of Education granted this leave.	That he required rest and desired to visit England.
1879-80	John Gardiner.....	Chief Examiner	Full salary .. 12 months ..	Two, amounting to two months.	Examination and classification of teachers, pupil-teachers, and candidates; examining and reporting upon work performed by the several inspectors.	Mr. Gardiner's duties were performed by other officers without extra cost to the Department.	do do ..	That he desired to visit Europe in consequence of ill-health and nervous prostration.
1882.....	G. W. Hartnell	Clerk of Works	Full salary, but he paid his own substitute. 6 months	None.....	Duties connected with erection and repair of School building.	Leave was granted to Mr. Hartnell on condition that he found a suitable substitute.	The Hon. F. B. Suttor	Weakness of the eyes.
1884.....	J. D. Bradley	District Inspector of Schools.	Full salary .. 11 months ..	None.....	Inspection of Schools, and duties connected therewith	Mr. Bradley's duties were performed by other inspectors without extra cost to the Department.	The Hon. G. H. Reid and The Hon. W. J. Trickett.	Illness.
1884.....	James Green	Clerk (Attendance Branch.)	Half salary for 6 months and none for 1 month and 8 days. 7 months and 8 days.	Two absences, amounting to 3 months and 14 days respectively.	Correspondence and other clerical duties in connection with the School Attendance Office.	A clerk was employed temporarily at the rate of 7s. 6d. per day from the 14th to the 31st July, and at 10s. per day during the remainder of the term of Mr. Green's absence (1st Aug. to 8th Nov.)	The Hon. J. P. Abbott.	That he wished to visit England on account of his child's illness.
1885.....	John Booth	Clerk (Head Office) ...	Half salary for 6 months and none for 2 months. 8 months	Five leaves, making a total of 5 months and a-half.	Correspondence and other clerical duties in connection with the Administrative Office.	Mr. Booth's duties were performed by other officers without extra cost to the Department.	The Hon. W. J. Trickett.	That he wished to visit England on private business.

* Period not stated.

Year.	Name.	Office.	(1) Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.								
1876-7, 12 months	G. E. Herring.....	Chief Clerk	£274, full salary.	First leave of a period of six months over.	General charge of Department under the Under Secretary.	Mr. Binny (Registrar), to act as Chief Clerk, and an extra Clerk appointed to assist in Registrar's Branch.	The Hon. J. Lucas...	To visit England for the benefit of his health.
1885-6, 12 months	T. C. Binny.....	Registrar	£576, full salary.	First leave of a period of six months over.	Registrations, Issue of Leases, &c.	Chief Clerk to act as Registrar, and be responsible for money received, &c.	The Hon. J. P. Abbott.	Illness, and subsequently in charge of Mineral Exhibits, at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.
1886, 6 months ...	A. T. Jaques	3rd Draftsman.....	£182 10s., half salary.	First leave of a period of six months over.	Draftsman's (in general.)	Work distributed throughout Charting Branch.	The Hon. J. Fletcher	To visit England for the benefit of his health.
POST OFFICE.								
1875-6, 15 months	Chas. Nightingale	Accountant, General Post Office.	£225, half salary.	1 month in 1860 2 days in 1861 1 month in 1863 3 weeks in 1864 1 month in 1871 3 days in 1872 2 months and 1 day in 1874 7 days in 1875	(See column headed "Office.")	W. A. Ring, Senior Clerk, appointed Acting Accountant, and savings of absent officer's salary divided between him and two subordinate officers of Account Branch.	The Hon. J. F. Burns	Ill-health.
1876, 9 months ...	E. C. Cracknell	Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.	.....	(See foot-note)...		P. B. Walker, Assistant Superintendent, appointed Acting Superintendent.	do	do
1877, 9 months ...	Wm. D. Bayly	Clerk, Government Savings' Bank Department.	Nil.....	1 month in 1875 1 " 1877		Duties provided for by rearrangement of staff.	do	do
1878, 8 months ...	G. A. Kopsch	Instrument-fitter, Electric Telegraph Department.	£350, full salary.	10 days in 1883 (See foot-note).		Duties performed by J. Morrison, Assistant Instrument-fitter.	do	do
1879, 6 months ...	J. S. Arnot.....	Postmaster, East Maitland.	£76 10s., half salary.	1 day in 1868 4 days in 1869 1 day in 1871 6 days in 1874 3 " 1875 9 " 1876 2 weeks in 1877 1 week in 1878 3 months and 12 days in 1879		Assistant Postmaster, E. S. Atkinson, appointed Acting Postmaster, and authorized to engage temporary assistance at £52 per annum.	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel.	do

1881, 12 months..	A. R. Docker	Teller, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.	Nil.....	3 weeks in 1872; 2 " 1873; 4 " 1875; 4 " 1877; 2 " 1879	Duties provided for by rearrangement of staff.	The Hon. F. B. Suttor	do	
1881, 6 months...	W. H. Day	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut.	Nil.....	1 month in 1879	Telegraph Operator, W. Powell, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master.	do	Urgent private business in England.	
1881, 6 months...	R. Rutherford.....	Line-repairer, Electric Telegraph Department.	£125, half salary.	1 " 1879 (See foot-note).	Duties provided for by rearrangement of staff.	do	Private business.	
1882, 6 months...	A. C. Croft	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department.	£175, full salary.	Nil.....	do do	The Hon. S. C. Brown	do	
1883, 8 months...	P. Goold	Postmaster, Newtown..	£150, full salary.	2 weeks in 1865; 2 " 1866; 1 day in 1867; 2 weeks and 2 days in 1868; 10 " 1869; 1 week in 1870; 1 week and 6 days in 1871; 5 " 1872; 2 months and 1 day in 1874; 1 " 1875; 19 days in 1876; 1 month in 1878; 64 days in 1879; 2 weeks in 1880	(See column headed "Office.")	T. P. Burgis, Assistant Postmaster, Wagga Wagga, appointed Acting Postmaster, at £120 per annum and commissions and quarters.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	do
1883, 6 months...	Chas. Cooper	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange.	£126, half salary.	3 days in 1875; 2 weeks in 1876; 10 days in 1877; 1 week in 1878; 1 week and 4 days in 1879; 8 days in 1880; 10 days in 1881; 1 month in 1882 (See foot-note.)	J. Y. Nelson, Telegraph Operator, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master with an allowance of 6s. per diem for portion of time and £50 per annum for remainder for expenses.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	Desire to visit England.	
1883, 3 months...	W. J. Gorman.....	Stamper and Sorter ...	£66, half salary.	1 day in 1873; 2 days in 1874	Duties provided for by a rearrangement of staff.	The Hon. F. A. Wright.	Ill-health.	
6 months..	do	do	Nil.....	2 weeks and 2 days in 1875; 2 days in 1876; 1 day in 1877; 36 days in 1878; 1 day in 1879; 43 days in 1880; 5 days in 1881; 18 days in 1882; 1 day in 1883				

* Period not stated. Note.—The records of the Electric Telegraph Department being incomplete, the leave granted prior to 1875 cannot be ascertained.

Year.	Name.	Office.	Salary received during leave.	Number of previous leaves.	Nature of duties assigned to Officer to whom leave granted.	Arrangements for performance of Officer's duties while on leave.	Name of Minister on whose recommendation the leave was granted.	Reasons assigned for leave.
POST OFFICE—continued.								
per annum.								
1884, 7 months ..	H. Matthews	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood.	£94 10s., half salary.	13 days in 1875 2 weeks and 2 days in 1876 16 days in 1877 2 weeks in 1878 3 weeks in 1879 3 weeks and 2 days in 1880 3 weeks in 1881 3 weeks and 6 days in 1882 4 weeks in 1883		E. R. Eames, Telegraph Operator, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master with an allowance of 30s. per week for expenses.	The Hon. W. J. Trickett.	Desire to visit England.
1884, 6 months ...	W. P. Simpson	Clerk, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.	£150, half salary.	{ 4 weeks in 1875 1 week in 1875 4 weeks in 1877 3 weeks in 1880		Duties provided for by re-arrangement of staff.	The Hon. W. J. Trickett.	Urgent private business in England.
1884, 7 months ...	J. T. Harrison.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa.	£196, full salary.	2 weeks in 1877 2 months and 1 week in 1879 3 weeks in 1880 1 week in 1882 (See foot-note.)		J. M. Cooke, Telegraph Master, Tarcutta, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master.	The Hon. James Norton.	Ill-health.
1884, 6 months ..	Thos. Quirk.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton.	£276, full salary.	10 days in 1876 1 day in 1878	(See column headed "Office.")	H. H. Attwater, Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master.	The Hon. James Norton.	Serious illness.
3 months..	do	do do	£138, half salary.	1 month in 1879 1 month and 3 days in 1882 3 days in 1883 9 days in 1884 (See foot-note.)				
1885, 12 months ..	E. C. Cracknell	Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.	£830	9 months in 1876 1 month and 11 days in 1881 10 days in 1881 1 month in 1882 (See foot-note.)		P. B. Walker, Assistant Superintendent, appointed Acting Superintendent with an allowance (in addition to his salary) at the rate of £100 a year and an equipment allowance of the same amount (being the saving on Mr. Cracknell's remuneration).	The Hon. James Norton.	Appointed to represent the Colony at the International Telegraph Conference, Berlin.
1885, 6 months ..	R. H. Hipsley.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenterfield.	£323, full salary.	1 month in 1881 (See foot-note.)		D. J. M'Lean, Telegraph Operator, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master.	The Hon. James Norton.	Ill-health.
1885, 6 months ...	A. J. Doak	Chief Clerk and Examiner, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.	£575, full salary.	1 month in 1875 1 " 1877 2 weeks in 1880 3 " 1882 1 month in 1884		Duties provided for by re-arrangement of staff.	The Hon. James Norton.	Urgent private business in England.

1886, 12 months.	P. B. Walker	Assistant Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.	£325, half salary.	1 week in 1880 1 month in 1881 1 month and 1 week in 1882 (See foot-note.)	W. Wilson, Manager, appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent.	The Hon. John See..	Ill-health.
1886, 6 months	Wm. Wood	Ledger-keeper, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.	£132 10s., half salary.	3 weeks in 1874 3 " 1876 4 " 1877 3 " 1880 3 months in 1884 3 weeks in 1885	Duties provided for by re-arrangement of staff.	The Hon. F. B. Suttor	do
1886, 12 months.	A. G. Robins	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree.	£115, half salary.	1 month and 1 week in 1879 10 days in 1880 1 month in 1883 16 weeks and 4 days in 1884 4 days in 1885 (See foot-note.)	James M'Grath, Telegraph Operator, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master.	do	do
1886, 6 months	J. E. Ballard	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonabarabran.	£230, full salary.	1 month in 1874 10 days in 1876 3 " 1879 3 weeks and 1 day in 1880 3 days in 1881 13 " 1882 4 " 1883 3 weeks in 1884 (See foot-note.)	W. C. Rush, Telegraph Operator, appointed Acting Post and Telegraph Master, with an allowance of £1 per week for expenses.	do	do
1886, 6 months	W. A. Uhr	Ledger-keeper, Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department.	£315, full salary.	1 week in 1872 3 weeks in 1875 4 weeks in 1877 3 " 1881 1 week in 1882 3 weeks in 1884 3 " 1885	Duties provided for by re-arrangement of staff.	do	do
1886, 6 months	Henry Stevens	Mail Guard	£100, half salary.	7 " 1869 3 " 1873 9 days in 1875 3 weeks in 1876 2 weeks and 1 day in 1877 3 weeks and 1 day in 1878 10 days in 1879 34 " 1880 1 week in 1882 14 days in 1883 2 weeks in 1884 16 days in 1885	do do	do	Desire to visit England.
1886, 7 months and 8 days.	W. J. Battye	Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department.	£160, full salary.	1 week in 1883 2 weeks in 1884	do do	do	Ill-health.

(See column headed "Office.")

NOTE.—The records of the Electric Telegraph Department being incomplete, the leave granted prior to 1875 cannot be ascertained.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISMISSALS FROM DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
(RETURN SHOWING NAMES OF OFFICERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 April, 1887.

[Laid upon the Table, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question, Votes No 10, Question No. 16, Wednesday, 23rd March, 1887.]

(Mr. Garvan.)

ASSISTANT CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS whose Services will be dispensed with on the 30th June, 1887.

Name of Place.	Name of Officer.	Length of Service.		Remarks.
		years.	months.	
Armidale	Reeve, Andrewes	2	3	
Balmain	Robberds, R. W.	7	6	
Bathurst	Brassington, Jas.	2	6	
Berrima	Galbraith, F.	9	4	
Bourke	Jervaulx, —	1	3	
Goulburn	Blix, Arthur	4	2	
Grafton	Hyde, G. A.	4	4	
Lismore	Camphin, W. J. ... ..	.....	.....	Permanently appointed 1st January, 1887.
Maitland	Vindin, C. C.	1	6	
Muswellbrook	Foley, J. V.	5	0	
Narrabri	M'Dougall, D.	3	8	
Parramatta	Baylis, F. C.	2	6	
Penrith	M'Shane, J. E.	2	5	
	Total—13.			

N.B.—These Officers will be considered in any vacancies that arise.—WILLIAM CLARKE.

POLICE MAGISTRATES and CLERKS of PETTY SESSIONS whose Services will be dispensed with on 30th June, 1887.

Name of Place.	Name of Officer.	Position.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			Years. Months.	
Barraba	Garland, K. T.	C.P.S.	4 6	
Cassilis	Hawkins, H. S.... ..	do	9 5	
Clarence Town	Williams, T. M.... ..	do	22 0	Not continuous.
Cooma	Troughton, D. E.	do	11 6	
Copeland... ..	De Boos, C.	P.M. and C.P.S.... ..	12 4	
Denman	Connell, H. H.	C.P.S.	4 0	
Eden	Lees, J. W.	do	28 0	Not continuous.
Gosford	Kingsmill, A. J.	do	7 3	
Gulgong	De Boos, H.	do	23 0	
Kempsey... ..	Davies, T. A.	P.M.	5 6	
Merriwa	Fegan, E. W.	C.P.S.	8 6	
Moruya	Kenny, J.	do	9 3	
Nundle	Jones, Edward	do	3 2	
Queanbeyan	Willans, O.	do	22 4	
Stroud	Laman, Thomas... ..	do	28 0	
Warialda... ..	Wilkinson, T. H.	do	6 3	
Wellington	Carson, W.	do	14 6	
	Total—17.			

N.B.—The services of the Clerks of Petty Sessions at Cooma, Gulgong, and Wellington will be retained, their services being required in other districts. The C.P.S. at Queanbeyan will be allowed to retire under provisions of Civil Service Act. The other thirteen officers will in all probability have appointments offered to them in other districts before the time of their dismissal expires.—WILLIAM CLARKE.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS whose Services will be dispensed with.

Name of Place.	Name of Officer.	Position.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			Years. Months.	
Central Police Court	Butler, A. O.	Clerk	1 8	
Do	Crowley, Michl.	do	0 10	
Do	Glissan, George	do	0 9	
Dubbo	Kingsmill, J.	Assistant C.P.S.	1 4	
Glen Innes	Potts, F.	do	1 8	
Milparinka	King, E. C.	do	2 9	
St. Leonards	Davies, E.	do	1 8	
Water Police Court	Hay, Joseph	Clerk	1 6	
Do	Chisholm, A.	do	1 6	
Do	Dunphy, M. J.	do	0 6	
	Total—10.			

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(TEMPORARY CLERKS, DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 April, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th March, 1887, That there be laid on the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, minutes, correspondence, and documents, relative to the appointment of the temporary clerks of the Department of Roads and Bridges by the Executive Council in February, 1885; and also, of all minutes and papers relative to the said clerks, or their arrears of pay since 1885.”

(Mr. Trickett.)

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CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 1.

Petition to The Secretary for Public Works.

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Works.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Officers of the Department of Roads and Bridges, at present paid from Votes,—

RESPECTFULLY PRAYETH:—

That you may be pleased to approve of their being placed on the Departmental Staff, and that their appointment may be notified in the Government Gazette, as was done a few days ago in the Mines Department.

Your Petitioners would desire to bring under your notice the fact that the majority of them have been in the Service for many years, and their appointments have never been gazetted, and that by such arrangement their positions assume more or less a temporary nature.

Your Petitioners would therefore request that they may be placed upon the same footing as other officers of the Department, in order that they may equally partake of the advantages to be derived from the "Civil Service Act."

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

C. H. O. Baggie,	*F. C. Piper,
W. L. Roberts,	E. Hungerford,
H. Rudolph,	Jno. Collman,
W. Baltzer,	†H. Milford,
D. M'Mordie,	C. R. Ord,
Percy Allan,	M. B. Power,
Jas. Butler,	P. M'Ginley,
R. D. Fitzgerald,	‡F. C. Logan,
R. Gill,	A. T. Dind,
P. G. Brunton,	D. M. Scott.
W. A. Smith,	

* Finds security to the amount of £500.

† Finds security to the amount of £300.

‡ Over eleven years; service not continuous.

I recommend that the consideration in reference to this Bill shown to officers in other Departments be given to officers of this Department, or to such of them as Secretary for Public Works may consider deserving of same.—W.C.B., 9/1/85. Under Sec., B.C. Submitted.—J.R., 10/1/85. Perhaps this application might be referred to the Civil Service Board for their consideration and report.—F.A.W., 27/1/85. The Secretary, Civil Service Board—J.R., B.C., 29/1/85.

The Board is of opinion that the placing of the Petitioners on the Permanent Staff can only be done by the Executive Government, and that they cannot be included under the provisions of the Act in the classified list of the Service, which deals with the status of officers as at 31st December, 1884.—G.E., 4/2/85. The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Roads.—J.R., B.C., 6/2/85. The Petitioners might therefore apply to the Executive Government.—W.C.B., 6/2/85. To the Petitioners.

No. 2.

The Commissioner for Roads, forwarding Petition for transmission to Executive Council.

Minute Paper.

Petitions to the Executive Council.

FORWARDING petitions from the Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Departments, in accordance with Minute of the Civil Service Board, for transmission to the Executive Council.

W. C. BENNETT,

Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.

MANY of the best officers of the Department are included in this list, and some with very long service, and, as stated, some who have served part of their time in staff appointments and have been appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.—W.C.B., 17/2/85. Under Secretary for Public Works.

Submitted.—J.R., 18/2/85. Prepare Minute for Executive Council.—F.A.W., 18/2/85. Ex. Council, 19/2/85. The Secy. Civil Service Board to note and return.—B.C., 2/4/85. The Civil Service Board concur.—B.C., 14/4/85. The respective salaries to be placed on next Estimates. Approved.—F.A.W., 17/4/85. Roads.—B.C., 17/4/85. I would point out to Mr. Rae that this has not yet been gazetted as his minute of the 28/3/85 directs.—17/4/85. I presume the gazetting must await the passing of the next Estimates.—J.R. Submitted, 22/4/85. I concur.—F.A.W., 23/4/85. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 23/4/85.

No. 3.

Secretary for Public Works' Minute for the Executive Council.

Appointment of Officers in the Roads Department.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 19 February, 1885.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council a list of the officers at present temporarily employed in the Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Branches of this Department, who petition to be placed on the permanent staff of the Department from the 31st December last, in order that the benefits of the "Civil Service Act" may be extended to them.

A minute of the Civil Service Board, to whom the matter was referred, is enclosed.

F. A. WRIGHT.

The Executive Council having carefully considered the memorial and other papers herewith submitted on the subject of the application of certain temporary officers of the Department of Works to be placed on the permanent staff as from 31st December last, to enable them to avail themselves of the benefits of the "Civil Service Act" are of opinion that the length of service of the persons specified in schedule, and the favourable reports herewith submitted warrant their appointment to the permanent staff, and advise accordingly. Approved.—A.L., 27/2/85.—A. C. L. BUDGE, Clerk to the Council. Minute 85/7, 27/2/85. Confirmed, 4/3/85.

The officers signing the enclosed petition should now be gazetted and their papers forwarded to the Civil Service Board so that they may be classified in the list which is to be published according to the Act during this month.—W.C.B., 26/3/85. Let this be done.—J.R., 28/3/85.

List of Officers in the Roads Department.

Laid before the Executive Council, 27/2/85.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk to Council.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
<i>Sewerage.</i>		
C. H. Ohlfsen Bagge	Chief Assistant Engineer	£ 650
D. M'Mordie	Resident Engineer	450
J. M. Smail... ..	Do	400
J. H. Cardew	Engineer and Surveyor	400
R. Winder	Field Assistant Engineer	250
Jos. Davis	Do	235
H. Rudolph... ..	Draftsman	156
L. A. B. Wade	Do	156
W. L. Roberts	Do	235
W. Baltzer	Do	156
<i>Roads.</i>		
Percy Allan	Do	200
R. D. Fitzgerald	Do	150
J. S. Butler	Do	234
W. A. Smith	Do	250
R. J. Gill	Do	75
P. G. Brunton	Do	200
<i>Sewerage.</i>		
W. J. Chisholm	Cadet	75
G. C. Badham	Do	110

Laid before the Executive Council, 27/2/85.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk to Council.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.
<i>Sewerage.</i>		
F. C. Piper	Clerk and Accountant... ..	£ 225
E. Hungerford	Clerk	100
<i>Roads.</i>		
J. G. Oram... ..	Do	175
J. Collman	Do	185
M. B. Power	Do	210
P. M'Ginley	Do	150
C. R. Ord	Do	175
H. Milford	Do	175
F. C. Logan	Do	250
A. T. Dind	Do	100
Duncan Scott	Do	150
J. H. Hellman (special approval)... ..	Do	150

No. 4.

Petition urging Classification and Gazetting.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Re the gazetting and forwarding Petition to the Civil Service Board.

We, the undersigned members of the Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Departments, who, some two months back, petitioned the Honorable Minister for Works to be gazetted and placed on the Permanent Staff, and to enjoy all the privileges of the Civil Service Act, the said Petition having been duly brought before the Governor and Executive Council by the Honorable Minister for Works, and then, and by them approved, the paper requesting "that we be gazetted, and this paper forwarded to the Civil Service Board for necessary action" now, being with the Works Department since March 26th, do hereby petition the Honorable Minister for Works to get the said paper brought before the Civil Service Board at an early date, so that we may be classified and gazetted, and your humble servants, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

C. H. Bagge,	W. Rudolph,
D. M' Mordie,	W. Baltzer,
M. B. Power,	W. Chisholm,
P. M'Ginley,	E. Hungerford,
F. C. Logan,	G. C. Badham,
R. D. Fitzgerald,	L. A. B. Wade,
J. Butler,	J. Collman,
H. Milford,	C. R. Ord,
A. T. Dind,	P. Allan,
F. C. Piper,	R. Winder.
W. Roberts,	

Will the Commissioner kindly forward this to the Honorable Minister for Works, under B.C.—W.C.B., 2/4/85. Submitted.—J.R., 9/4/85. The Secretary to the Civil Service Board.—B.C., 9/4/85. Principal Under Secretary for transmission to the Board.—J.R., B.C., 8/5/85.

The Civil Service Board will be glad to know whether these gentlemen have been appointed to the Permanent Staff by the Governor and Executive Council; and whether salaries have been voted by Parliament for the persons so presumed to be appointed.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.—G.E., 29/4/85. Roads.—J.R., 30/4/85. The salaries are not voted, but appear on Estimates in Schedule, printed therein, of officers paid from Votes.—W.C.B., 5/5/85. Under Secretary.—B.C. The Civil Service Board are of opinion that no person is entitled to classification under section 3 of the Act, until he is in receipt of a specifically voted salary shown upon the Estimates.—G.E., 19/5/85. The Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 19/5/85. Under Secretary Public Works.—B.C., 9/6/85. J.B., for Principal Under Secretary. P.W.O., 11/6/85. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 11/6/85. Mr. Bagge and the other gentlemen signing.—W.C.B.—11/6/85. Noted.—C.H.O.B., 11/6/85.

No. 5.

Petition for Increment under Act to be Voted.

Request for amount to be put on Supplementary Estimates.

THE Executive Council, through the kindness of the Honorable the Minister for Works in submitting our petition, having made us permanent officers from the 31st December, 1884, and having privileged us to participate in all the benefits of the Civil Service Act from the 1st January, 1885, but now finding that the Commissioners of the Civil Service Board do not recognize us as such, we now have to request you to be good enough to obtain authority from the Honorable the Minister that our salaries may be voted on Supplementary Estimates for 1885, with the increment of our class added, minus 4 per cent., otherwise we shall not receive the increase of other permanent officers for this year, and our advancement will, as it seems to us, be retarded one year.

A similar course has been adopted by the officers of the Mines Department, who are placed in the same position as ourselves.

Marcus B. Power,	C. R. Ord,
J. Collman,	A. J. Dind,
F. C. Logan,	W. A. Smith,
J. G. Oram,	J. Butler,
Herman Milford,	R. D. Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hellmann,	E. J. Gill,
P. M'Ginley,	Duncan Scott.

The instructions as to Estimates are precise,—that only those on list are included. The increases are provided on 1886 Estimates. When list is amended they will be provided for on an additional or Supplementary Estimate.—W.C.B., 28/5/85. Seen by those interested.—29/5/85. Herewith I forward a list so as to enable all the officers to be placed on the same footing.—W.C.B., 9/6/85. U. Sec., B.C. Submitted. See the opinion of the Civil Service Board herewith.—J.R., 15/6/85. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 18/6/85. Mr. Flynn.—W.C.B., 19/6/85.

No. 6.

Civil Service Board, for Information as to Transfer of Staff.

Sewerage and Roads and Bridges Department.

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 4 February, 1886.

Requesting to be furnished with papers referring to all transfers from Temporary to the Permanent Staff, &c., in these Departments.

THE Civil Service Board having been informed that certain officials of the Sewerage and Roads and Bridges Departments have been transferred from the Temporary to the Permanent Staff, I have the honor,

honor, by direction of the Board, to request that they may be furnished with the papers referring to all such transfers, if any, in the above or any other branches of the Department under your control since January 1st, 1885.

I have, &c.,

G. BAGAR,

Chairman, Civil Service Board.

Roads.—J.R., 18/8/86. Mr. Flynn, papers.—W.C.B., 9/2/86. I forward Lists. The whole have been provided for on Estimates this year.—W.C.B., 11/2/86. P.W.O., 11/2/86. Under-Sec. B.C. The Secretary to the Civil Service Board.—J.R., B.C., 13/2/86.

The Civil Service Board desire to call attention to their B.C. Minute of 19/5/85, that under section 3 of the Act the classification of any officer must depend on a specifically voted salary, and therefore if it be deemed desirable that the officers should be classified, specific provision should be made for them on the Estimates.—E.W.P. The Under-Secretary for Works, B.C., 1/3/86.

No. 7.

Petition, further, as to being placed on Permanent Staff.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—*Re* petition of officers of Roads and Sewerage Departments to be placed on Permanent Staff.

THE undersigned, and some other officers of the Roads and Bridges and Sewerage Departments, petitioned, on the 28th January, 1885, to be placed on the Permanent Staff in order to participate in the advantages conferred by the Civil Service Act from the 1st January, 1885. The petition was duly granted by the Executive Council, approved by the Governor, and concurred in by the Civil Service Board, but owing to technical difficulties the Civil Service Board were unable at that time to classify the officers concerned; but they understand that the Civil Service Board has since suggested that some of these officers' salaries for 1885 should be placed on Supplementary Estimates, so that the increases due to such officers under the Civil Service Act may be obtained, as will be seen on papers referred to above, which papers were forwarded by the Civil Service Board to the Works Office on the 19th ult. Fearing that there was a possibility of this matter being overlooked in the pressure of other more important business, and that it would soon be too late to have it dealt with at all, one of our number, by your consent, had an interview with the Honorable the Minister for Works, and he was pleased to say that if the matter were brought before him in a minute by you it could be dealt with on the Additional Estimates.

We have therefore the honor to request that you will kindly bring the matter before the Honorable the Minister for Works, who, we feel confident, will not allow technical difficulties to stand in the way of practical effect being given to the decision of the Governor-in-Council referred to above.

We have, &c.,

C. S. O. Baggie,

D. M' Mordie,

L. A. B. Wade,

F. C. Piper,

F. Logan,

M. B. Power,

J. Collman,

J. Oram,

W. A. Smith,

Herman Milford,

D. M. P. Scott.

I have already made recommendations in this case. If the papers are with the Under Secretary as stated would he kindly bring them under the notice of the Minister this day.—W.C.B., 2/4/86. Under Secretary.—B.C. Submitted.—J.R., 2/4/86. Mr. Bennett wants to see the Minister on this I believe.—J.R. Not on this; on the Road Staff generally, when some decisions now pending are arrived at.—W.C.B. Under Secretary.

No. 8.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

It is proposed to legislate for the abolition of the existing classification. The proposal in this matter was annulled last year by notice in the paper to effect the same generally.

Minute by the Honorable the Minister.

THESE salaries, as approved by Mr. Wright, to be submitted upon Additional Estimates.—W.J.L., 29/4/86. Roads.—J.R., B.C., 30/4/86. Accountant.—W.C.B., 30/4/86. Estimates submitted herewith —O.C., 13/9/86. Under Secretary.—B.C.

No. 9.

Petition that amount of Increment be paid.

Roads Department, Sydney, 22 October, 1886.

Request of Clerks, appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, to receive the increment of the Civil Service Act.

HAVING been appointed, by the Governor and Executive Council, permanent officers of the Civil Service, through the kindness of the late Minister for Works, and thereby entitled to all the privileges of the Civil Service Act from the date it became law, which action cannot be set aside, as we understand, unless by an Act of Parliament, it seems to us that we are unjustly deprived of the increment accruing to each of the said officers, which deprivation most probably is to be attributed either to an oversight or to the pressure of public business.

We

We have now the honor to request, and we feel that your sense of justice and equity at once seeing the legality of our claim, will lead you to comply with our request that you will cause provision to be made that we, whose names are subscribed, may receive the increase to which all officers are entitled by the Civil Service Act; or that you will authorize our being paid the amount due to us from the vote—Treasurer's Advance Account.

Some of the officers whose names were embodied in our petition have been placed on the staff, and had their salaries specifically voted by Parliament.

John Collman, D. M. P. Scott,
 Fred. C. Logan, P. M'Ginley,
 Marcus B. Power, C. R. Ord.
 John G. Oram, A. T. Dind,
 J. H. Hellmann, Herman Milford.

Resubmit with previous papers showing the circumstances under which some of these gentlemen were placed on the lists.—W.C.B., 21/10/86. State also the amount claimed in each case and the annual increase.—W.C.B., 21/10/86. Papers herewith; statement also showing amount claimed in each case, the total charge would be £525.—O.C., 26/10/86.

I forward this for the consideration of the Minister; all these gentlemen are well worthy of any increase that can be given to them; in no branch of the Service is more work done *well* by the same number of hands.—W.C.B., 28/10/86.

Under Secretary, B.C. Submitted, 28/10/86. Are the officers legally entitled to the increase?—W.J.L., 16/11/86. Mr. Carroll.—W.C.B., 17/11/86.

AMOUNT claimed by Officers of Roads Department in accordance with Executive appointments. Papers 85/2613.

1885.						
Name of Officer.	Salary claimed.	4 % Reduction.	Net Salary.	Salary Received.	Balance Due.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. C. Logan.....	270 0 0	10 16 0	259 4 0	250 0 0	9 4 0	
M. B. Power.....	230 0 0	9 4 0	220 16 0	210 0 0	10 16 0	
J. Collman.....	200 0 0	8 0 0	192 0 0	185 0 0	7 0 0	
C. R. Ord.....	195 0 0	7 16 0	187 4 0	175 0 0	12 4 0	
J. G. Oram.....	195 0 0	7 16 0	187 4 0	175 0 0	12 4 0	
H. Milford.....	195 0 0	7 16 0	187 4 0	175 0 0	12 4 0	
P. M'Ginley.....	170 0 0	6 16 0	163 4 0	150 0 0	13 4 0	
J. H. Hellmann.....	170 0 0	6 16 0	163 4 0	150 0 0	13 4 0	
D. M. Scott.....	170 0 0	6 16 0	163 4 0	150 0 0	13 4 0	
A. T. Dind.....	120 0 0	4 16 0	115 4 0	100 0 0	15 4 0	
						118 8 0
						76 12 0
						195 0 0
1886.						
F. C. Logan.....	290 0 0	11 12 0	278 8 0	250 0 0	28 8 0	
M. B. Power.....	230 0 0	10 0 0	240 0 0	210 0 0	30 0 0	
J. Collman.....	200 0 0	8 0 0	192 0 0	185 0 0	7 0 0	
C. R. Ord.....	200 0 0	8 0 0	192 0 0	175 0 0	17 0 0	
J. G. Oram.....	200 0 0	8 0 0	192 0 0	175 0 0	17 0 0	
H. Milford.....	200 0 0	8 0 0	192 0 0	175 0 0	17 0 0	
P. M'Ginley.....	190 0 0	7 12 0	182 8 0	150 0 0	32 8 0	
J. H. Hellmann.....	190 0 0	7 12 0	182 8 0	150 0 0	32 8 0	
D. M. Scott.....	190 0 0	7 12 0	182 8 0	150 0 0	32 8 0	
A. T. Dind.....	140 0 0	5 12 0	134 8 0	100 0 0	34 8 0	
						248 0 0
						82 0 0
						330 0 0
						Total.....
						525 0 0

No. 10.

Petition that amount of Increment be paid.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Application for increases approved of by the Governor and Executive Council.

Roads Department, Sydney, 17 November, 1886.

We, the undersigned, respectfully beg, that you will cause our increases to be paid us by approving of our papers, No. 86-7,126, which were sent you 28/10/86.

We would point out the greivous hardship we have been suffering for nearly two years on account of the delay in paying us our rightful increment; and we would further urge upon the Minister the fact that nearly all of us are married men with families, and without exception, all in the receipt of very small salaries.

We have, &c.,

J. Collman, D. Scott,
 P. M'Ginley, C. R. Ord,
 Fred. C. Logan, J. H. Hellmann,
 M. B. Power, H. Milford,
 J. G. Oram, A. T. Dind.

The

The cases of the above gentlemen, with others in the Sewerage Branch, were dealt with by the Governor and Executive Council, as far back as February, 1885, and it was the intention to place the whole of the salaries on the Estimates, which would entitle those concerned to the emoluments accruing under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. This idea, however, was not carried into effect, excepting in the case of the Sewerage officers, who salaries have since been voted on the 1886 Estimates, and as the officers of the Roads Department occupy exactly a similar position they now request that the amount due may be paid *pro tem* from the Treasurer's Advance Account, to be recouped from a vote to be taken on Estimates of 1887.—OWEN CARROLL, Acct. The Commissioner for Roads.

No. 11.

Petition that amount of Increment be paid.

Department of Public Works,

Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, 86-7,838. 1/12.

WE, the undersigned clerks in the Roads Department, respectfully request that you will take such action as will cause the arrears of increases due to us to be paid, and to place us on an equality with the other clerks of the Department, as granted to us per minutes of the Governor, Executive Council, the Minister for Works, and the Civil Service Board.

We would point out to you the hardship we at present labour under, and also the vital interest the matter in question has for us; also the duties we perform and the low salaries we are receiving.

It is not likely that in a matter of such moment to us as the present one that we should act rashly or unadvisedly, we would therefore respectfully inform you that as far as regards the legality of our appointments we have had the assurance of two or three gentlemen whose legal opinions are almost beyond doubt, *re* the validity of our appointments, and we now most respectfully request, should you have any doubt on this point, that you will submit our papers to the Crown Solicitor for his decision; if you have none, transmit them to the Minister stating that we have a legal claim.

J. Collman,	H. Milford,
F. C. Logan,	J. H. Hellman,
M. B. Power,	A. T. Dind,
P. M'Ginley,	D. Scott.
C. R. Ord,	

I can only transmit these papers to the Under Secretary. The Sewerage officers have got theirs for 1886; these gentlemen should be placed on the same footing, and an amount taken on Supplementary Estimates for the arrears, and provisions be made on Estimates-in-Chief for the future salaries.—W.C.B., 1/12/86. Submitted.—J.R., 3/12/86.

No. 12.

W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Memo.—Urging payment of increases to Road Officers.

APPLICATION of J. H. Hellman and others, 10,963/86, to be paid certain increases due to them under the Civil Service Act.

The case seems a very clear one in favour of the officers. Mr. Bennett (Roads Department) approves of it. Will the Minister kindly see the papers and decide case at once.

W. J. TRICKETT,
15/2/87.

Prepare short precis.—J.R., 24/2/87. Done, 25/2/87.

No. 13.

Precis.

Minute Paper.

Subject.—Temporary Officers Roads Department.

Department of Public Works, 87-1,305, Sydney, 25 February, 1887.

On the 9th January, 1885, the temporary officers of the Roads and Sewerage Branches applied to be placed on the staff in order to partake of the advantages of the Civil Service Act. The matter was referred to the Civil Service Board, who stated that if it were deemed advisable to classify these officers specific provision should be made for them on the Estimates. The authority of the Executive Council was obtained on the 27th February, 1885, for their transfer from their temporary positions to the staff, to take effect from the 31st December, 1884, and Mr. Wright, the then Secretary for Public Works, approved, on the 17th April following, that their salaries should be submitted on the Estimates. By some means these salaries did not appear on the Estimates when submitted to Parliament, and consequently no provision was made. The matter was again submitted when the Estimates for 1886 were under consideration, and when completed it was found that the officers of the Sewerage Department had been included whilst those of the Roads Department were again omitted. In October last the Roads officers applied for the increments under the Civil Service Act for the years 1885 and 1886, amounting to £525, upon which Mr. Lyne asked if they were legally entitled thereto, to which no reply appears to have been made.

Mr. Bennett, in Minute of 1 December last, states that the Sewerage officers got their increase for 1886, and considers that the clerks in the Roads Branch should be placed on the same footing. But, until their salaries appear on the Estimates, they cannot be transferred to the permanent staff, and even if advisable, I presume, it is now too late to place them on the Estimates for 1887.

J.R., 7/3/87.
No. 14.

No. 14.

Petition to the Executive Council.

(Petition referred to, as enclosed in No. 2.)

To the Honorable the Executive Council.

The humble petition of the undersigned Officers of the Department of Roads and Bridges, at present paid from Votes,—

RESPECTFULLY PRAYETH:—

That you may be pleased to approve of their being placed on the Departmental Staff, and that their appointment may be notified in the Government Gazette, as was done last month in the Mines Department.

Your petitioners would desire to bring under your notice the fact that the majority of them have been in the Service for many years and their appointments have never been Gazetted, and that by such arrangement their positions assume more or less a temporary nature.

A petition to the same effect was presented to the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, and by him referred to the "Civil Service Board" for their consideration and report, which was as follows:—

"The Board is of opinion that the placing of the petitioners on the Permanent Staff can only be done by the Executive Government and that they cannot be included under the provisions of the Act in the classified list of the Service which deals with the status of officers as at 31st December, 1884.

"Your petitioners would therefore now request that your Honorable Council may be pleased to give their case favourable consideration and cause them to be placed on the same footing as other Officers of the Department, in order that they may equally partake of the advantages to be derived from the 'Civil Service Act.'"

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

I should like to see Mr. Bennett in this matter.—J.S., 8/3/87. Mr. Corroll, see me on this with list.—W.C.B., 9/3/87.

On the 17th April, 1885, Mr Secretary Wright approved of the Temporary Staff in office being placed on estimates, to put them on same footing as permanent officers. This was done with reference to the Sewerage Staff, and these Road officers apply for two years' increments, the amount for which will be £525. The amount for one year will be £195. Whichever course is determined on the amount should be on Supplementary Estimates.—W.C.B., 10/3/87. Under Sec., B.C. Submitted.—J.R., 11/3/87.

No. 15.

W. J. Trickett, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Public Works.

Relative to Increases to Officers of the Roads Department.

Dear Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 25 February, 1887.

Allow me to remind you of your kind promise to peruse the papers 10,963/86, relative to increases due to various Officers in the Roads Branch of your Department.

Yours, &c.,

W. J. TRICKETT.

Acknowledged, 1/3/87.

Please submit.—J.S., 28/2/87.

Precis herewith.—J.R., 7/3/87.

No. 16.

Memorandum showing amount to be provided.

Increases to certain officers in the Roads Department.

1884.—Salary of 10 Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,720	0	0
1885.—Salary claimed under the Civil Service Act by the Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,915	0	0
Less 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12	0
									1,838	8	0
Actually received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,720	0	0
Balance due	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	8	0
To which added 4 per cent. deduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	12	0
Amount necessary to be provided if request of Officers is complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£195	0	0
1886.—Salary claimed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,050	0	0
Less 4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	0	0
									1,968	0	0
Actually received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,720	0	0
Balance due	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	0	0
To which added 4 per cent. deduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	0	0
Amount to be provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£330	0	0
Amount to be provided on account of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£195	0	0
Do do 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£525	0	0

The officers referred to are engaged in clerical duties.—J.R., 3/3/87.

No. 17.

9

No. 17.

Statement showing amounts claimed by Officers.

AMOUNTS due to Officers of the Roads Department in accordance with Executive Minute papers, 85/2613.

Name.	Position.	1886.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. C. Logan	Clerk ...	20 0 0	10 16 0	9 4 0
M. B. Power	" ...	20 0 0	9 4 0	10 16 0
J. Collman	" ...	15 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
C. R. Ord	" ...	20 0 0	7 16 0	12 4 0
J. G. Oram	" ...	20 0 0	7 16 0	12 4 0
H. Milford	" ...	20 0 0	7 16 0	12 4 0
P. M'Ginley	" ...	20 0 0	6 16 0	13 4 0
J. H. Hellman	" ...	20 0 0	6 16 0	13 4 0
D. M. Scott	" ...	20 0 0	6 16 0	13 4 0
A. T. Dind	" ...	20 0 0	4 16 0	15 4 0
		£195 0 0	76 12 0	118 8 0
Deduction for superannuation				76 12 0
				£195 0 0

The above statement shows the increase for one year (1886), the payment of which will place the Roads Officers on an equal footing with the Sewerage Department.—O.C., 10/3/87.

AMOUNTS due to Officers in the Roads Department in accordance with Executive appointment papers, 85/2613.

Name.	Position.	1885.	1886.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. C. Logan	Clerk ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	22 8 0	37 12 0
M. B. Power	" ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	19 4 0	40 16 0
J. Collman	" ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
C. R. Ord	" ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	15 16 0	29 4 0
J. G. Oram	" ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	15 16 0	29 4 0
H. Milford	" ...	20 0 0	25 0 0	15 16 0	29 4 0
P. M'Ginley	" ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	14 8 0	45 12 0
J. H. Hellman	" ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	14 8 0	45 12 0
D. M. Scott	" ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	14 8 0	45 12 0
A. T. Dind	" ...	20 0 0	40 0 0	10 8 0	49 12 0
		£195 0 0	330 0 0	158 12 0	366 8 0
Deduction for superannuation				158 12 0	
Total amount required					£525 0 0

No. 18.

Question in Legislative Assembly.

Answered, 18 March, 1887.

Increases to Officers of Roads Department.

- (3.) Increments to Salaries of Civil Servants:—Mr. Trickett asked the Secretary for Public Works,—Will he take steps to have the increments, under the Civil Service Act, paid to those clerks in the Department of Roads and Bridges, who were appointed by the Executive Council in February, 1885? Mr. Burns answered,—On behalf of my honorable colleague I have to say,—In anticipation of the passing of the Local Government Bill, when the services of these officers might be dispensed with, it is not his intention to place their salaries on the Estimates to enable them to rank as permanent officers.

Roads.—J.R., B.C., 23/3/87. Mr. Carroll.—W.C.B., 23/3/87.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(MR. SOUTH, TELEGRAPH MASTER, MURRUMBURRAH.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 May, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22nd April, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, petitions, and other documents relative to the appointment of Mr. South as Telegraph Station-master at Broken Hill, and subsequently at Murrumburrah.”

(Mr. Wall.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

List of Officers due for promotion.

MEMO.

An operator being required for Broken Hill (new station), the following list of officials due for promotion was submitted:—

Date.	Name.	Position.	Station.	Salary.	
				Tel.	Post.
April, 1874 ...	R. Finney ...	Operator and P.A. ...	Cowra ...	104	52
January, 1874 ...	F. T. South ...	Operator ...	William-street ...	114	.....
September, 1874 ...	E. D. Egan ...	do ...	Goulburn ...	114	.....
1874 ...	J. T. Bridekirk ...	Operator and P.A. ...	Euston ...	104	25
September 26th, 1874	J. Shambler ...	S.-m. ...	Copmanhurst ...	120	Classified.
April, 1875 ...	A. N. Muir ...	Operator ...	Young ...	130	.....
August 2nd, 1876 ...	W. Newton ...	do ...	Mudgee ...	130	.....
March, 1878 ...	G. Sherry ...	S.-m. ...	Major's Creek ...	140	Classified.
March, 1879 ...	M. J. Hyndes ...	Operator and P.A. ...	Braidwood ...	104	26

No. 2.

Minute of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

MR. SOUTH is the senior, and is anxious for a station; will he accept this?

W.W., 1/7/86.

Yes, says will gladly accept.—T.S., 5/7/86.

No. 3.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Postmaster-General.

I BEG to recommend, for the approval of the Postmaster-General, that Mr. Frederick Thomas South, now an Operator at William-street, with salary of £114 per annum, be appointed to the position of third-class Post and Telegraph Station master at Broken Hill, with the minimum salary of £180 per annum from the date he enters upon his duties.

Mr. South is well qualified for the position, and is eligible in every respect for promotion.
The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. E. C. CRACKNELL, 7/7/86.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 9/7/86. Approved.—F.B.S., 12/7/86.

No. 4.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Postmaster-General.

Entered Service,
February, 1870.

Date of birth,
31 March, 1832.
Entered Service,
2 August, 1876.

I BEG to recommend, for the approval of the Postmaster-General, that Mr. Frederick John Fowler, Post and Telegraph Station master at Moruya, with a salary of £220 per annum, be appointed to the position of Post and Telegraph Station master at Bulli, with salary at the same rate; that Mr. Robert Dixon, Post and Telegraph Station master, Murrumburrah, be appointed to Moruya, *vice* Fowler, with his present salary of £220 per annum; that Mr. Frederick Thomas South, Post and Telegraph master at Broken Hill, with salary of £180 per annum, be appointed to Murrumburrah with his present salary, *vice* Dixon; and that Mr. William Newton, now an Operator at Mudgee, with salary of £180 per annum, be appointed Post and Telegraph Station master at Broken Hill, with salary at the minimum of the 3rd class, £180 per annum; and that Mr. James George Tedder, now an Operator at Young, be transferred to Mudgee, *vice* Newton, at his present salary of £114 per annum.

It appears that Mr. South, who intends to get married during the present week, accepted the position of Station-master at Broken Hill before ascertaining its suitability for a married man; he now wishes to be transferred to another and more suitable office, and as he is eligible for appointment to Murrumburrah, I submit the matter for consideration. Mr. Fowler will gladly accept Bulli, Mr. Dixon is very anxious for removal from Murrumburrah, and Mr. Newton has agreed to go to Broken Hill.

A reduction in the staff at Young office is desirable, and Mr. Tedder can therefore be transferred to Mudgee.

To take effect from the dates the officers enter upon their new duties.

General Post Office, B.C.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 30/7/86.

Submitted. No objection so far as the Post Office is concerned.—S.H.L., 3/8/86. Approved.—F.B.S., 4/8/86.

No. 5.

Mr. Telegraph Operator Cooper and others to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Sir,

Telegraph Department, H.O., 9 August, 1886.

We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to protest against the appointment of Operator South, an officer of three years' standing in the Department, to the position of third-class station-master at Murrumburrah, at the salary of £180 per annum, each of us being much his senior, both in length of service and salary, and several of us would be glad of the appointment.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR S. COOPER.	L. V. MILLER.
E. J. BRANT.	A. E. AMBROSE.
H. W. NORTH.	W. J. W. RICHARDSON.
P. J. JOHNSON.	GEO. CLELAND.
J. K. NASH.	W. GOODMAN.
GUS. FRASER.	D. J. HINES.
G. H. CHAPMAN.	W. WALSH.
GEO. N. HAYWARD.	W. J. JOB.
F. BARNETT.	W. PARKER.
M. H. LYNCH.	C. S. EVANS.
H. A. SMITH.	S. MACROW.
S. E. HEWETT.	J. C. BRAINWOOD.
JNO. P. KING.	A. WILSON.
C. J. CODY.	J. E. COOPER.

No. 6.

Minute by The Acting Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ATTACHED is a list of the officers signing this protest, and showing the length of service of each one of them. It will be seen that with *four exceptions* South is the senior by length of service, and as he was appointed to Broken Hill, at which no demur was made by them, it was afterwards determined to transfer him to Murrumburrah at the same salary. I do not see that they have much cause for complaint.

I suppose neither of the four would go to Broken Hill.—E.C.C., 30/8/86. W.W., 30/8/86.
No.—W.W., 30/8/86.

No. 7.

Minute by The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Who are the four seniors?

E.C.C., 31/8/86.

Messrs. Job, Lynch, J. E. Cooper, and A. S. Cooper.—W.W., 1/9/86.

*Recommend these four for appointments at country places if they prefer it the first opportunity. I do not see what the rest have to complain of.—E.C.C., 2/9/86. Noted.—W.W., 2/9/86. Noted on list.—T.S., 3/9/86.

* Memo.—It was subsequently ascertained that the date of Mr. South's first appointment to the Service was 1877, not 1874.

No. 8.

Protest.

List of Operators who have protested, showing dates of service.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Entered the Service.
W. J. Job	Operator	£ 160	25 January, 1873.
M. H. Lynch	do	175	20 October, 1873.
J. E. Cooper	do	180	5 December, 1873.
A. S. Cooper	do	175	12 February, 1874.
L. V. Miller	do	175	29 July, 1874.
F. Barnett	do	180	— December, 1874.
G. Cleland	do	175	7 July, 1875.
D. J. Hines	do	130	— August, 1875.
A. Wilson	do	130	1 March, 1876.
H. A. Smith	do	175	6 March, 1876.
J. C. Brainwood	do	160	5 June, 1876.
J. P. King	do	114	8 May, 1876.
G. H. Chapman	do	175	26 March, 1877.
J. B. Nash	do	150	21 May, 1877.
W. Parker	do	160	6 March, 1877.
S. Macrow	do	130	8 October, 1877.
C. S. Evans	do	130	12 December, 1877.
E. J. Bryant	do	175	16 December, 1877.
P. J. Johnson	do	175	27 December, 1877.
W. Goodman	do	175	21 January, 1878.
W. Walsh	do	130	23 June, 1878.
G. N. Hayward	do	175	29 October, 1878.
S. E. Hewitt	do	160	1 May, 1882.
W. W. Richardson	do	150	25 February, 1879.
G. Fraser	Operator and P.A., Tumut	104 and 25	3 May, 1880.
C. Cody	Operator	130	2 October, 1876.
A. E. Ambrose	do	160	7 June, 1875.

No. 9.

Answers to Questions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. 141—5th October, 1886.

Mr. ARBAGALL asked the Postmaster-General,—

(1.) Was Mr. South appointed Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill; if so, at what salary?

(2.) Was such appointment cancelled before he went to that place, and was he appointed to Murrumburrah; if so, at what salary and allowance?

(3.) How long has Mr. South been in the Postal Service, and what positions has he held, and salary for each?

(4.) Is it true that a large number of his seniors by years of service, protested against the alleged injustice of this promotion; if so, will he state what were Mr. South's particular qualifications that led to his promotion over so many men?

Mr.

Mr. SUTTON answered,—

- (1.) Yes; at a salary of £180 per annum.
- (2.) Yes; and Mr. South was appointed at same rate of salary.
- (3.) Mr. South entered the service in January, 1877, as messenger, at 10s., 15s., and £1 per week, and as operator, £114 per annum.
- (4.) Yes; a petition was lodged against Mr. South's appointment. Mr. South's experience as a relieving station-master entitled him to promotion. Mr. South in the first instance was offered and accepted Broken Hill, a place which it was difficult to get any one to go to; subsequently, having just got married, and Murrumburrah office becoming vacant, he applied and was appointed to it at the same salary he was promised at Broken Hill, being £40 per annum less than his predecessor received at Murrumburrah; unfortunately, when considering him in connection with Murrumburrah others who would not have taken Broken Hill, but who were entitled by seniority to promotion, were overlooked.

No. 10.

Answers to Questions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. 6—Thursday, 17th March, 1887.

Mr. WALL asked the Postmaster-General,—

- (1.) Has a telegraphic operator named Frederick South been appointed to Murrumburrah, and if so, when?
- (2.) If appointed, upon whose recommendation?
- (3.) Were there not other operators senior to Mr. South, having, from length and efficiency of service, a prior claim to the position?
- (4.) Were any representations made by these officers in reference to this appointment, if made; if so, in what manner?

Mr. ROBERTS answered,—

- (1.) Yes; Mr. South's appointment to Murrumburrah was approved on the 4th August, 1886.
- (2.) Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- (3.) Yes; Mr. South was, in the first instance, appointed to Broken Hill, a place to which others, who were his seniors by length of service, were unwilling to go. Subsequently, and before taking up the appointment, South married, and as Broken Hill was represented as an unsuitable place for his wife, he was offered and accepted the appointment at Murrumburrah at a salary of £40 per annum less than the previous occupant of that office received. As South's seniors did not care to accept Broken Hill it left South in a position which entitled him to some consideration when the more suitable opportunity offered.
- (4.) Yes; a petition was lodged against Mr. South's appointment to Murrumburrah, but no protest whatever was made against his appointment to Broken Hill.

No. 11.

Memo. from Mr. Telegraph Operator Cooper to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney, 29 March, 1887.

I beg most respectfully to inform the Superintendent that had I (personally) been offered the position of Station-master at Broken Hill in 1886 I would not have accepted the same.

ARTHUR S. COOPER,

Operator.

No. 12.

Mr. Telegraph Operator Chapman to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Sir,

Electric Telegraphs, Chief Office, 29 March, 1887.

I have the honor to state that had Broken Hill been offered me I would not have felt justified in accepting the appointment at £180 per annum.

I have, &c.,

G. HERBERT CHAPMAN,

Operator, Sydney.

No. 13.

Answers to Questions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. 13—Tuesday, 29th March, 1887.

Mr. BLACK (for Mr. WALL) asked the Postmaster-General,—

- (1.) How many of the operators senior to Mr. South petitioned against his appointment to Murrumburrah?
- (2.) How many of his seniors were offered the appointment at Broken Hill, and what were their names?
- (3.) How many expressed their unwillingness to go there?
- (4.) Who was it represented that Broken Hill was an unsuitable place for Mrs. South?
- (5.) Why was Mr. South entitled to special consideration for having accepted Broken Hill station?
- (6.) What Telegraph offices has Mr. South been employed in since he entered the Service? What has been his position in each office, and his length of service in each capacity, and in each office?

Mr.

Mr. ROBERTS answered,—

(1.) Twenty-eight.

(2.) The appointment at Broken Hill was not formally offered to any of South's seniors, but the absence of any application upon their parts for the office, the absence of any protest against the appointment of South, and the knowledge to most of them it would be no promotion, were regarded as indications of their having no desire to go there. Subsequently Mr. Chapman, who may be said to represent all the petitioners in this case, expressly stated that neither he nor (he believed) any of the others would have accepted Broken Hill. Later still, Mr. Cooper, another senior hand, has given expression to similar views.

(3.) Answered by reply to question No. 2.

(4.) Mr. South.

(5.) It was thought that as Mr. South had been willing to fill a place to which few (if any) seniors would care to go, he was entitled to some consideration, and this, added to the circumstances with regard to his wife, led to his being appointed to Murrumburrah, but it was admitted, in answer to the questions in October last, that when considering Mr. South in connection with Murrumburrah, others, who would not have gone to Broken Hill, but who were entitled to promotion, were unfortunately overlooked.

(6.) 1st January, 1876,* Messenger, Randwick, £26 per annum; 8th October, 1883, appointed *Should be 1877 Operator, William-street, £104; 29th May, 1885, appointed Operator, Sydney, £114; 16th July, 1886, appointed Station-master, Broken Hill, £180 per annum; 4th August, 1886, appointed Station-master, Murrumburrah, £180.

No. 14.

Answers to Questions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. 19—Wednesday, 13th April, 1887.

(12.) Mr. South, Telegraph Operator, Murrumburrah:—Mr. A. G. TAYLOR, for Mr. WALL, asked the Postmaster-General,—

(1.) How many of the twenty-eight operators referred to in the Postmaster-General's answer of 29th March were married at the time of Mr. South's appointment, and how many single?

(2.) What were their respective salaries at that time?

(3.) Were these operators made aware that there was a vacancy at Broken Hill, and by what means?

(4.) How is it known that Mr. Chapman represents all the petitioners in this case?

(5.) Did he make any statement to this effect, and what was the date of such document?

(6.) When did Mr. Cooper give expression to his views in reference to South's case, and was he one of the petitioners against Mr. South's appointment to Murrumburrah?

Mr. ROBERTS answered,—

(1.) Eleven married.

(2.) J. E. Cooper, £190; F. Barnett, £190; A. S. Cooper, £175; G. N. Hayward, £175; P. J. Johnson, £175; G. H. Chapman, £175; H. W. North, £175; L. V. Miller, £175; W. Goodman, £175; E. J. Bryant, £175; H. A. Smith, £175; Geo. Cleland, £175; M. H. Lynch, £175; A. E. Ambrose, £170; S. E. Hewett, £170; W. Parker, £170; J. C. Brainwood, £170; W. J. Job, £170; W. J. W. Richardson, £160; J. R. Nash, £160; W. Walsh, £140; S. Macrow, £140; A. Wilson, £140; D. J. Hines, £140; C. J. Cody, £140; J. P. King, £124; A. Fraser, £139.

(3.) They were not specially informed of the vacancy at Broken Hill.

(4.) I am informed that it was presumed that Mr. Chapman represented all the petitioners, as he made himself prominent in the matter.

(5.) Mr. Chapman has made no statement to the effect that he represented the petitioners.

(6.) Mr. Cooper gave expression to his views in reference to South's case in a letter dated 29th March last. Mr. Cooper was one of the petitioners against Mr. South's appointment to Murrumburrah.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXAMINER OF PATENTS.

(APPOINTMENT OF MR. A. G. TAYLOR AS TEMPORARY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 May, 1887.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 16, Votes 35, Thursday, 19 May, 1887.]*

No. 1.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 April, 1887.

Re Distribution of Patent Fees and Appointment of Examiner of Patents.

It appears by a Minute dated the 20th January, 1856, that the distribution of the fee of £20, deposited in the Treasury in connection with each application for Letters of Registration of Patents, Designs, &c., was approved of in manner following:—

	£	s.	d.
Attorney-General—Fee on perusing and approving draft Letters of Registration	6	0	0
Crown Solicitor—Preparing Letters of Registration	5	10	6
Board—Reporting upon Petition for issuing Letters of Registration	6	6	0

Having considered this disposition of the fee of £20, I have to recommend that on and after the 19th day of April, 1887, the said fee of £20 shall, in accordance with the Act to authorize the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, to grant Letters of Registration, be paid into the Treasury, and there placed to the credit of the Patent Fees Trust Account, and shall be distributed in manner following:—

	£	s.	d.
To Consolidated Revenue Fund for defraying the expenses of granting Letters of Registration, including reporting upon Petition, &c., in connection therewith	5	0	0
To applicants for Patents the balance of fee deposited	15	0	0

I have further to recommend that an Examiner of Patents be appointed at a salary of £500 per annum, to whom His Excellency the Governor will be recommended to refer all Petitions for patents in accordance with clause 2 of the Act hereinbefore referred to, to examine and consider the matters set forth in such petitions, and to deal with same in manner prescribed by law.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

The Executive Council approve of the course herein recommended, with regard to the disposition in future of the fee paid into the Treasury for Letters of Registration under the Act 16 Vic. No. 24, and advise that effect be given thereto as from the 19th instant. The Council also approve of the appointment of an Examiner of Patents upon the terms specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. 87-27, 26/4/87. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 26/4/87. Confirmed, 28/4/87. Copy to Treasury and Audit Office, 14/5/87.

No. 2.

Minute by The Minister of Justice.

Examiner of Patents, &c.

MR. A. G. TAYLOR, of Arncliffe, to be advised of his temporary appointment to this office, at a salary at the rate of £400 per annum.

Let minute to the above effect be prepared for the Executive Council.

W.C., 11 May, 1887.

Mr. Taylor's qualifications for office attached. Put with papers.—W.C. Mr. Taylor advised, 12/5/87. Minute paper herewith, 12/5/87.

[Annexure.]

List of Mr. Taylor's Certificates.

- 1871.—Passed Examination entitling me to be appointed pupil-teacher, C.E. School, at Mudgee; appointed 20th January, 1871.
 1872.—Passed Examination for promotion to Class 3.
 1873.—Passed Examination for promotion to Class 2.
 1874.—Passed Examination for promotion to Class 1. (Resigned that year to qualify myself for the Law.)
 1874.—Passed Preliminary Legal Examination before Judge Hargrave on 14th December, 1884.
 1872.—Passed Junior Public Examination in English, Latin, Mathematics, Geography, and History.
 1873.—Passed Senior Public Examination in English, Latin, Geometry, Geography, and History. Head mark of distinction in English.
 1874.—Passed Senior Public Examination in Trigonometry and Inorganic Chemistry. Head mark of distinction in Chemistry.

A. G. TAYLOR.

No. 3.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Recommending temporary appointment of Mr. Adolphus George Taylor as Examiner of Patents. Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 May, 1887.

REFERRING to Minute of the Executive Council, dated 26th April, 1887, confirmed 28th April, 1887, approving of the appointment of an Examiner of Patents at a salary of £500 per annum, I now recommend that Mr. Adolphus George Taylor be appointed temporarily to that position, with salary at the rate of £400 per annum from the date of commencing duty.

I also recommend that all petitions for Letters of Registration, in accordance with clause 2 of the Act 16 Vic., No. 24, be referred to Mr. Taylor to examine, and consider the matters set forth in such petitions, and to deal with same in manner prescribed by law.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Approved.—CARRINGTON, 17 May, 1887.

No. 4.

The Acting Under Secretary of Justice to A. G. Taylor, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 May, 1887.

The Government having decided to appoint an officer, to be called the Examiner of Patents, whose duties will be to examine and consider the matters set forth in petitions for Letters of Registration, and to deal with same in the manner prescribed by law, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice approves of your being appointed temporarily to that position, with a salary at the rate of £400 per annum, to take effect from the date you commence duty, and that the necessary steps are now being taken to obtain Executive authority therefor.

I have, &c.,

THOS. E. MACNEVIN,

(For Acting Under Secretary).

No. 5.

The Registrar of Copyright to The Acting Under Secretary of Justice.

Office of Copyright Registry of New South Wales,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1887.

Sir,

With reference to the administration of the Patent Law, when I saw it announced last week in the newspapers that Mr. A. G. Taylor had been appointed Examiner of Patents, with instructions to report on the public requirements in connection with Patent matters, for the information of the Minister, with a view to organizing a new Patent Department, I was very much surprised, because (in addition to copyright) this is my particular line of business, and there is no occasion to employ Mr. Taylor or anyone else to study the thing out. I have it at my finger ends, having devoted several years to the work.

The late Government intended to give me charge of the new Patent Office (*vide* correspondence), and the present Government are not altogether ignorant of my qualifications.

As it now appears that Mr. Taylor has not yet been really appointed, but that if he should be his salary will be £500, I feel obliged (though I should like to hear of Mr. Taylor's interests being forwarded in any way that may be possible consistently with justice) to place my case in juxtaposition with his, and to pray consideration thereof.

1st. As regards my salary:—For about seven years, prior to 1st November last, my salary had been: From Government Printing Office, from £300 to £320; as Assistant Registrar of Copyright, £50; total (say) £370.* Since that date it has been: From Government Printing Office, £320; as Registrar of Copyright, £150; total, £470. My future salary is fixed at £320, as Registrar of Copyright, and, as far as I at present know, is not to be supplemented for any other duty, so that I am to lose £150 a year—a very crushing reduction indeed.

2nd. As regards my qualifications:—

- (1.) I attended the University course in physics as a Matriculate Student in 1860. Have been a diligent explorer in physical science ever since, and am going through the University course once more as a night student, since January, 1886.
- (2.) Till I took the Patents of the Colony in hand they were in a state of chaos. To make a search involved wading through fourteen or fifteen volumes, some as thick as a volume of Votes and Proceedings. I not only indexed the lot, but classified them under proper headings, and, what is more, condensed all of them that were worth condensing, to the number of more than 1,000—a really large and complete job, involving a minute study of every one of them—and I supplied a variety of information, legal and technical, including ample instructions for intending patentees. My books (which are printed Parliamentary Records) were not noticed in Sydney but they were appreciated in England; for when they reached there the Institute of Patents' Agents elected me one of their associates, and forwarded me a diploma.

Amongst

* Was appointed Reader, Government Printing Office, nearly twenty-three years ago, and Assistant Registrar of Copyright by Sir Henry Parkes in 1879

Amongst those who certified to my competency were Mr. J. H. Johnson, Past President of the Institute, author of "Johnson's Patentees' Manual" (five editions); Mr. John Inray, Past President, a well-known writer on Patent Law; Mr. William Carpmael, President, author of "Patent Laws of the World," and several other authors scarcely less distinguished, and who, collectively, do the largest patent business in the United Kingdom. I have received most flattering letters from these people, and have been offered the Patent agency of five firms in England, which I have declined.

Mr. Johnson, under date 19th October last, says:—"I hope you will receive the appointment of Registrar of Patents. I do not at all suppose that there is another man in the Colony so competent for the position as you are." This was a voluntary expression of opinion on his part, tendered, not in reply to a letter, but in thanking me for sending him some papers.

(3.) I have helped the public by my advice in an extensive way, without, of course, drawing their specifications, and have never accepted a farthing or a farthing's worth for doing so from any one, though I could have done a business equal to that of any Patent agent, if I had thought it right to compete with them.

(4.) I have assisted some of the members of the Patent Board in making their examinations for several years, and was appointed an Examiner of Patents myself by the late Minister of Justice, who would have had me gazetted to the position for the purpose of protecting my claim to the future charge of the Patent Department if I had not declined his kind offer through sensitiveness for the feelings of the other Examiners, preferring to remain on the same level with them till I should have been placed in charge of the new Patent Department.

Under the exceptional circumstances of my case, I trust I shall not be deemed obtrusive if I apply for appointment to the charge of the Patent business of the country, if an office of this kind is to be created, as I infer that it is from what took place in the Legislative Assembly last evening. And if the appointment is to go to a Civil servant, then I humbly submit that my claims are indisputable—the more so as it is probable the appointment will in the future partially cover my present appointment as Registrar of Copyright, because Copyright of Designs and Patents for Inventions are kindred subjects, governed by the same Act of Parliament, and administered by the same officer almost universally.

I have, &c.,

JOS. J. SPRUSON,
Registrar of Copyright.

Acknowledged, 27/4/87. Submitted.—A.C.F., 28/4/87. Can be submitted when appointment is considered.—W.C., 28/4/87.

The Acting Under Secretary for Justice to The Registrar of Copyright.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 April, 1887.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, applying to be appointed to take charge of the proposed new Patent Department.

I have, &c.,

ARCH. C. FRASER,
Acting Under Secretary.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FEEs RECEIVED THROUGH THE PATENTS OFFICE.

(RETURN SHOWING, FOR FIVE YEARS ENDING 31 MARCH, 1887.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1887.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 2, Votes No. 39, Thursday, 2nd June, 1887.]

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Fees received through the Patents Office during the five years ending 31st March, 1887; also the amount paid therefrom, and the balance remaining at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue on the 31st March, 1887.

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Total amount of fees received through the Patents Office during the five years ending 31st March, 1887... ..			17,920	0 0
Amount of fees paid therefrom to Public Officers and others	15,322	6 10		
Balances repaid to applicants	572	2 0		
			15,894	8 10
Balance remaining at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st March, 1887			£	2,025 11 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10 June, 1887.

J. N. OATLEY,
Sub-Accountant.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 April, 1887.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 8, Votes No. 17, Tuesday, 5 April, 1887.]

RETURN showing the Amount of Business transacted by the Office of Copyright Registry of New South Wales, between 1st January, 1881, and 31st March, 1887, and other particulars.

(I.)

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1 January to 31 March, 1887.	Total.
PART I.—LITERATURE.								
Books	22	20	17	31	26	43	8	176
“Book” means and includes any volume, part or division of a volume, newspaper, pamphlet, libretto, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published.								
Encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, newspaper, or work published in a series of books or parts—Registration of title of work.								
Lecture.								
Dramatic production— Printing and publishing right—Registrations included under “Books.”								
Playright	1	11	3	1	9	2	1	28
Registrations in manuscript.								
Musical production— Printing and publishing right	1	3	5	...	8	1	.....	18
Performing right .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	2
Total Registrations	24	45	25	32	43	46	9	224
Total Receipts	£ s. 8 3	£ s. 14 2	£ s. 8 4	£ s. 11 10	£ s. 12 8	£ s. 16 9	£ s. 3 7	£ s. 74 3

1. Proof of publication or of first representation is insisted upon in all cases.
2. The delivery at the Free Public Library and at the Library of the University of Sydney, by the publisher, of a copy of each “book” first published in the Colony is imperative, under sections 5–7 of the Copyright Act, while the registration of copyright is optional.

3. It is impossible for the Registrar of Copyright to know, without inquiring from the Librarians, what “library copies” have been delivered to them, or (as it is the duty of the Librarians to prosecute, under section 7) what prosecutions for non-delivery have taken place. As, however, no fines or penalties have ever been paid to the Registrar, under section 54, it follows that no convictions have taken place for non-delivery of “library copies.”

4. The Registrar has no duties imposed upon him by the Act with reference to “library copies”; but, for the convenience of the Librarians, he keeps them informed of the registrations effected under Part I of the Act.

(II.)

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1 January to 31 March, 1887.	Total.
PART II.—FINE ARTS.								
Paintings .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Drawings .....	...	1	1	1	3	16	2	24
Works of Sculpture	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	5
Engravings	6	...	9	4	3	1	1	24
For giving impressions from a plate, block, or slab.								
Photographs and their Negatives	65	19	58	91	48	37	3	321
Or other similar works produced by the action of light or any chemical process.								
Total Registrations	72	22	69	97	56	54	7	377
Total Receipts	£ s. 6 11	£ s. 1 19	£ s. 6 5	£ s. 6 17	£ s. 6 17	£ s. 6 12	£ s. 1 9	£ s. 35 10

(III.)

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1 January to 31 March, 1887.	Total.
PART III.—DESIGNS.								
(Useful, Ornamental, or Otherwise.)								
Class 1. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of any metal or mixed metals	27	14	15	40	28	20	3	147
Class 2. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of wood, stone, cement, or plaster	3	1	...	7	4	4	7	26
Class 3. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of glass .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Class 4. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of earthenware .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Class 5. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of ivory, bone, papier-maché and every other solid substance not already comprised in the above classes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4	2	1	...	3	2	1	1	10
Class 6. Paperhangings .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 7. Carpets, tapestry, floorcloths, and oilcloths .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 8. Shawls, if the design be applied solely by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 9. Shawls not comprised in class 8. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 10. Yarn, thread, or warp, if the design be applied by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 11. Woven fabrics, composed of linen, cotton, wool, silk, or hair, or of any two or more of such materials, if the design be applied by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics, excepting the articles included in class 12. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 12. Woven fabrics, composed of linen, cotton, wool, silk, or hair, or of any two or more of such materials, if the design be applied by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics, such woven fabrics being or coming within the description technically called furnitures, and the repeat of the design whereof shall be more than 12 inches by 8 inches .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Class 13. Woven fabrics, not comprised in any preceding class .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 14. Lace and any article of manufacture or work of art or substance not comprised in any preceding class	4	2	3	...	...	5	...	14
Total Registrations	36	18	19	52	35	30	11	201
Total Receipts	£ s. 20 8	£ s. 11 13	£ s. 11 14	£ s. 29 8	£ s. 21 18	£ s. 18 1	£ s. 6 9	£ s. 119 11

(I, II, and III.)

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.

The number of applications is many times as great as the number of registrations, owing to the following causes:—

1. The making of applications by rival applicants.
2. Persons making experimental inquiries.
3. Applicants finding they have no title.
4. Persons applying to register projected publications, representations, or performances.
5. Applications with reference to trade-marks.
6. Applications with reference to patents.
7. Applications with reference to registration of the press.

3

(IV.)

TOTAL Receipts and Expenditure under the Copyright Act, 1879.
Parts I, II, and III.

Year.	Registrations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	132	35 2 0	211 18 6
1882	85	27 14 0	210 13 9
1883	113	26 3 0	200 10 0
1884	181	47 15 0	216 7 0
1885	134	40 3 0	203 16 1
1886	130	41 2 0	200 5 0
1 January to 31 March, 1887- ...	27	11 5 0	36 0 0
Grand Totals	802	£229 4 0	£1,279 10 4

NOTES.—(1.) The expenditure given is the amount voted for the service of the Copyright Department, less the annual saving on the Vote for Contingencies. (2.) It is impossible to give the expenditure under each Part of the Act.

(V.)

THE name of the Registrar of Copyright is Mr. Joseph John Spruson. He was appointed on the 17th January last (to date from 1st November, 1886), on the retirement of Mr. Thomas Richards under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. The salary of Mr. Spruson is the same as that of his predecessor—£150 per annum. Mr. Spruson had been Assistant Registrar of Copyright at £50 per annum from the time that the Copyright Act came into force in 1879.

(VI.)

THE entry of registrations, and the issue of certificates under the Copyright Act, are functions which do not require for their performance a higher degree of special knowledge than is possessed by registering officers in other branches of the Public Service. But the proper management of the Copyright Department, involving as it does a large acquaintance with the Copyright Law and Practice of the World, is work demanding considerable legal and technical knowledge, and some administrative ability.

ERRATA.

- Page 82, question 3950. *For "patients" read "inmates"*
- Page 84, question 4019. *For "Mary Reid" read "Mary Wright"*
- Page 84, question 4024. *For "30 gallons brandy and 1 case gin, &c." read "62 gallons of brandy,
2 cases gin, &c."*
- Page 86, question 4105. *For "Mary Reid" read "Wright"*
- Page 187, question 7632. *For "Norton" read "Bolton"*

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

11 *May*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

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LETTER OF APPOINTMENT.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Chairman of the Board of Inquiry into Newington, Liverpool, and Parramatta Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 August, 1886.

I am directed to inform you that, in consequence of numerous complaints which have been made from time to time regarding the treatment of inmates and of the management of the Asylums for Infirm and Destitute at Newington, Liverpool, and Parramatta, the Colonial Secretary, in the interests of the inmates and the public, has appointed a Board of Inquiry consisting of yourself, as Chairman, and the gentlemen named in the margin, with full power and authority to investigate and report upon the general management and mode of conducting those Institutions.

J. Ashburton
Thompson,
Esq., M.D.
Hugh Robison,
Esq., Inspector
of Public
Charities.

2. I am desired to add, that if any clerical assistance is required by the Board the services of a shorthand writer will be placed at its disposal.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Colonial Secretary to The Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into Asylums for Infirm and Destitute at Newington, Parramatta, and Liverpool.

Subject :—Inquiry into Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute at Newington, Parramatta, and Liverpool.

I SHALL be glad if the Committee appointed to inquire into the abovementioned Institutions will terminate their inquiry for the present at Parramatta Asylum, leaving the Asylum at Liverpool to be inquired into at some future date.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the Board of Inquiry, appointed on the 5th August, 1886, to inquire into and report upon the general management and mode of conducting the Government Asylums at Newington, George-street, and Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The letter of appointment was read.

The Board deliberated generally on the subject of the Inquiry, as shown by the correspondence and papers received. (*Appendix A.*)

It was resolved to proceed with the investigation of the Newington Asylum first.

It was resolved to proceed to Newington on Thursday, 19th August, at 9:30 a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Mrs. Hicks, Maria North.

MONDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman,
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—John Burns, Joseph Ibbott, George Newitt, Joseph Gordon, John Brophy, Mary Gorman.

TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Elizabeth Carroll, Jane Macdonald, Ellen Jane Purnell.

THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Margaret Heggarty, Mary Cox, Bridget M'Carthy, Jane Nightingale, Charlotte Pearce, — Bardt.

FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Ellen Holmes, Mary Burns, Ellen Lisbeth, Agnes Bell, Maria North, Mary Morrisey, Kate Gilmore.

TUESDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Eliza Allen, Alice Sadlier, Agnes Bell, Anne Simpson, Joseph Ibbott, Mary Rooney, Mary Ann Carter, Eliza Jenner.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Jane Macdonald, Annie Mack, Annie Ballard, Mary Bradley, Sophia Silkman, Margaret Gannon.

FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Jane Manuel, Harriett Cook, Mary Wright.

WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Lady Martin, Miss E. Bedford, Miss Alice Stephen, and Mrs. Pottie, members of the Ladies Newington Board, were severally called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.]

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The Board held a muster of all inmates at Newington Asylum, and made a complete list of their names and ages.

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Ellen Jane Purnell, Annie Wire, Mary Murphy, Emma Bergin.

THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.

Mr. Abbott proceeded to Newington as usual.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Rosanna Byrne, Cecilia M'Fadden, Sarah Bath, Mary Ann Kennedy, Emma Redding, Sarah Saunders.

TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The following witnesses were severally recalled, and examined with regard to their previous answers:—Ellen Lisbeth, Ellen Holmes, Jane Nightingale, Bridget M'Carthy, Agnes Bell, Mary Rooney, Jane Macdonald, Anne Mack, Eliza Jenner, Mary Morrissey, Jane Manuel, John Brophy, Mrs. Hicks.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Mary Butler, Elizabeth Cross.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.
 The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Harriet Cook, Ann Stephenson, Mary London, Mary Rabey, Mary Garvey, Margaret Kidmore, Caroline Wynn, Norah O'Brien, Jane Lewis.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in, and their former evidence read to them:—Cesilia M'Fadden, Rosanna Burns.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Ann Ritchie, Dr. Rowling, Joseph Ibbott, Margaret Ibbott, Emma Tait.

WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.
 H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in, and their former evidence, taken on the 16th instant, read to them:—Sarah Bath, Mary Ann Kennedy, Emma Redding, Sarah Saunders.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Catherine Harding, Bridget M'Carthy, Dr. Rowling, Margaret Marshall, Mrs. Hicks.

THURSDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Mr. Frederic King, Manager of the Government Asylums at Newington, Parramatta, and Liverpool, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Townsend, and Mrs. Bowes were severally called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.]

FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington by steamer at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Mrs. Hicks, Margaret Heggarty, Mrs. Gorman, Maria Brett, Mary Wright.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Miss Alice Stephen, being recalled, was further examined.

Mrs. Hyrons, Matron-superintendent of the Immigration Depôt, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.]

FRIDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Mrs. L. H. Hicks, Matron-superintendent of Newington Asylum, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.]

TUESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to Newington, by steamer, at 9:30 a.m.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Ann Griffiths, Margaret Jackson, Catherine Ward, Margaret Heggarty, Eliza Burns, Ann Wire, John MacCarry, Eliza Upjohn, Dr. Rowling, George Newitt, Susan Newitt, Mrs. Hicks, T. Ireland, Ellen Jane Purnell, Ann Mack, Mary Murphy, George Cunningham, John Korff, Henry T. Mance, James T. Dennis, Barbara Field, Agnes Barr, Sarah Bath.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined :—Mrs. C. H. M'M. Dennis, Samuel A. Shortiss, Michael Davis.

TUESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Dr. C. E. Rowling, Government Medical Officer for the Parramatta District, and Visiting Medical Officer for the Asylums in Parramatta and Newington, being recalled, was further examined.
 [The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.]

THURSDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined.—Dr. Rowling, Mrs. Dennis, Thomas Edwards, Henry Clark, William Thomas, Robert Charleton, Alfred Turner, John Finigan, John Brady, George Remington, Henry Hamilton, John Wait.

SATURDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

Miss Agnes Howett, being called in, was examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 12 noon.]

WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

H. Robison, Esq., Inspector of Public Charities, and a member of the Board, Mr. Colcs, and Mr. Telfer, from the Colonial Architect's Department, were severally called in and examined.

Mr. Frederic King, Manager of the Government Asylums, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.]

THURSDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined :—George Cunningham, John Holoway, Michael Ryan, Thomas Edwards, Michael Darcy, Henry Creswell, Joseph Hamilton, Mrs. E. Stonehouse, William Phipps, Thomas Riley Callenden, Thomas Kingston.

MONDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D.

The Board proceeded to the George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined :—Miss Ellen P. L. Dennis, Arthur Reeves, William Spargo, Thomas Macdonald, Samuel A. Shortiss, George Rycroft, John Jones, William Saunders, James Corcoran, Francis Murphy, Charles White, Thomas Gilmore, William Townend, Alexander Ross.

TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

Mrs. Sarah Cunningham was called in and examined.

Mr. Abbott arrived after the examination of Mrs. Cunningham, and the Board then pursued its inquiry at the George-street Asylum, but took no further evidence.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Peter C. Abbott, Robert Baird.

MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Robert Baird, Henry Barber, Angus McKay, James Rooney, William Roy, William Caldwell, William Davis, James Chandler, Walter Vavasour.

TUESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Walter Vavasour, John Harris, Alexander Thompson, Patrick Vaughan, James Wilson, Charles Gibson, Peter Sweeney, James Marshall.

WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—James McKay, John Crighton, John Pryor, Martin Brennan, James Donovan, Henry Fitzpatrick, Henry Crozier.

THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and examined:—Patrick Vaughan, Connal Boyle, Jeremiah O'Connor, Francis Dyer, Henry Wilkinson.

MONDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.
 H. Robison, Esq.

C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G., formerly President of the Asylum Board, was called in and examined.

The Board adjourned at 11:30 a.m., until 2:30 p.m.

The Board reassembled at 2:30 p.m.

Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., Director of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and Mr. James Barnett, the Colonial Architect, were severally called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.]

TUESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison.

Dr. Odillo Maher, Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Government Asylums, was called in and examined.

The Board adjourned at 11:30 a.m., until 3 p.m.

The Board reassembled at 3 p.m.

Dr. F. M. Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m.]

MONDAY, 28 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.
 J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Board proceeded to the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.

The following witnesses were severally called in and further examined:—Dr. Rowling, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Dennis, Alexander Thompson, Robert Baird, William Roy, Henry Barber, H. Fitzpatrick.

Hugh Taylor, Esq., J.P., M.P., was called in and examined.

WEDNESDAY, 4 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :--

T. Kingsmill Abbott, Esq., S.M., Chairman.

J. Ashburton Thompson, Esq., M.D. | H. Robison, Esq.

The Chairman brought up his Report, which was read page by page.

The Chairman asked that the Report, as read, should be adopted.

Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson concurred, and had pleasure in seconding the motion of the Chairman.

Mr. Robison demurred, and said he should have time further to consider the Report ; he had no objection to sign it, but desired, if he thought fit, after further consideration, to make such comments upon it as he might deem desirable.

The Board deliberated.

The Chairman eventually pointed out that the Board were already in possession of the views of Mr. Robison, conveyed in his Report, dated 4th January, 1887, and written in anticipation of that of the Board forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, and by that gentleman returned to the Chairman, and requested Mr. Robison to sign the Report now presented and agreed to by a majority of the Board, or, if he objected, his anticipatory Report could be printed as an *addendum*.

Mr. Robison declined to attach his signature to the Report presented, and agreed that the one written by him should be printed.

The Chairman then attached his signature to the Report, and Dr. Thompson having done so likewise, Mr. Robison was informed that his Report would be printed as an *addendum* to the Report.

The Board then requested the Chairman to present the Report to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Ashburton Thompson for the assistance he had given in the Inquiry, and declared the proceedings closed, and the Inquiry at an end.

The meeting then terminated.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES.

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— Bardt	20	" (sixth examination)	77
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1886-7.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD.

REPORT.

Sir, Board Room, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 29 April, 1887.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the foregoing letters, we have the honor to hand you our Report upon the general management and mode of conducting the Asylums at Newington, and George and Macquarie Streets, Parramatta, visited and inspected by us, at each of which evidence attached to this Report was taken.

Your Board began their sittings at Newington, but prior to their inspection as a body the members visited and closely inspected each Institution separately, and at uncertain periods, in order to note the then existing condition of things, and observe if any and what alterations had taken place when the Inquiry began, or were made during its progress.

It is unnecessary in this Report to refer to the difficulties your Board encountered in making a full and searching investigation, as these have already more than once been brought under your notice by letter as the Inquiry proceeded; but they desire to state that the delay which has occurred in furnishing a Report is in no way attributable to a desire on the part of your Board to extend their labours one hour beyond what was absolutely necessary to make the Inquiry upon which this Report is founded as accurate and as searching as possible.*

Your Board purpose dealing with each Asylum separately, and under various headings, and finally reviewing the whole of the circumstances and evidence; and they are guided in adopting this course by several reasons.

- 1st. Because the evidence affecting each Asylum is kept entirely distinct.
- 2nd. Because it will facilitate reference to that evidence,—and,
- 3rd. Because it will enable comparisons to be drawn between the methods pursued at each Asylum.

Two factors of primary importance must be borne in mind in reading these pages.

- 1st. That it is a mistake to suppose that all the inmates of these Asylums, or indeed a majority of them, are persons of such a character, or with such a previous history, as to render their statements unworthy of belief. On the contrary, many of them are persons who have held respectable positions in life, and who, through incurable illness or accident, after having spent all their means in vain endeavours to obtain relief outside, have finally been compelled to seek refuge in the Asylums or die in the streets.
- 2nd. That no person can judge so well the value of the testimony given as those who hear it; and so every statement made in this Report is founded either upon evidence which the Board believe to be thoroughly trustworthy, or upon facts which have come within their own personal observation. In either case the authority upon which the statement rests will be given.

Your Board availed themselves of the authority given by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to employ a skilled professional accountant, and were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. D. M'Allister, formerly manager for Messrs. Jardyne, Mathison, & Co., whose reports upon the books of the various Institutions, as well as upon those kept in the Manager's office, were of the greatest service in conducting the Inquiry, and will be found attached to this Report (Appendix C).

Newington.

* Dr. Ashbunton Thompson, who was not relieved of his official duties while engaged upon this Inquiry, was, on November 24, directed to relinquish it in order to investigate an outbreak of milk-typhoid at St. Leonards, at which date your Board had but one day's work to do in examining witnesses to finish their labours. About the middle of December the services of a large number of compositors in the Government Printing Office were temporarily dispensed with, and your Board were informed that no more printing could be done for some months. At the end of December it was considered necessary that Dr. Thompson should take charge of the Quarantine Station during the detention of the s.s. "Preussen," infected with small-pox, and he was detained there six weeks. At the beginning of the present year the leave granted to your Chairman for the purposes of this Inquiry ran out, and he was obliged to return to his magisterial duties. Thus it happened that the single meeting necessary to conclude on November 24, was not held until March 28 of this year.

Newington.

This Asylum stands upon some 50 acres of land (of which only 3 roods 14 perches are available by the inmates) on the Parramatta River, about 10 miles from Sydney, and consists of several old and some new buildings—the latter used for Asylum purposes, and the former as a residence for the matron, and her family and servants. The ground is undulating, and is situated within a convenient distance of the river, and about half a mile from the Parramatta tram terminus. It is exclusively for the reception of females, and was first used for that purpose in February, 1886, when the inmates were transferred from Hyde Park. The number of persons transferred was 306, and the number in the Asylum when the Board had them mustered was 305. (See plan, Appendix D.)

Inmates.

At the time your Board held their muster, viz., 10th September, 1886, the number of inmates was 305, and the average of the ages of 300 of them was 59·5. The number in the hospital, including the general hospital, containing, Roman Catholic and Protestant wards, the Cancer and sore-leg wards, including attendants, was 149. The complaints generally received were with reference to the quality of the food, the uncertain hours at which it was supplied, and, in the various hospital wards, the absence of medical comforts, bad cooking, unkindness and inattention of the wardswomen, and the carelessness and neglect of the medical officer. As this officer attends also to the Asylums at Parramatta, and complaints about his treatment are very general, it will be necessary to deal with him under a separate heading, as well as with the dietary and nursing at the several Asylums.

Water-supply.

This is wholly inadequate for an Institution containing upwards of 300 inmates. It is supplied by two new underground tanks and one old one, with a capacity when full of 12,000 each, and 15,000 gallons, respectively; and from a tank or dam which has been excavated in such a position as to be almost useless, and from which the water is forced into elevated iron tanks by wind-power for the purpose of flushing closets in the upper stories of the pavilions and supplying the bath and washing rooms. This excavation was made by the unemployed at a cost of about £600 or £700 (Q. 3611 to 3615) on the suggestion of Mr. Telfer, of the Colonial Architect's Office (Q. 5062-5070); and in order to show what an almost incredible want of intelligence has been displayed in connection with it, it will be necessary to quote from Mr. Surveyor W. M. Thompson's report (Appendix A, No. 59) to the Board when asked to examine the position of the dam to see whether it is in the best available position. That gentleman writes (after taking the necessary levels, *vide* plan, Appendix D):—"With regard to this last instruction, I beg to inform you that the dam is far from being in the best available position, for, as at present constructed, it cannot receive the surface water from at the most more than an acre of land, and principally from the adjoining street (Holker-street), which is outside the boundary of the estate. Nor will it be better supplied until drains are cut contouring the slope of the hill between the dam and the chapel to intercept the surface water which would otherwise flow down to the watercourse, and, consequently, to waste; even then there will be considerable loss of catchment area.

"There was nothing, in my opinion, to prevent the dam being put close alongside the eastern boundary-fence, where a simple dam properly constructed, and about 10 feet high in the deepest portion, would have headed the water back for at least 6 chains, forming a large waterhole, and utilising almost all the catchment area, which would have been at least 10 acres." (Read Q. 3611 to 3617, 4908 to 4937, and 5062 to 5076.)

In this one case several hundreds of pounds have been simply thrown away, and quite recently for three weeks there was no water available for bathing the inmates (Q. 3997 to 3999), and upon a previous occasion (see question quoted) they were left, according to the matron's evidence, for six weeks without bathing. As before stated, the water is raised by windmills, and, to say nothing of the fact that they are of a crude and complicated type, incapable of self-adjustment (Q. 4326 to 4338), to have depended upon such an uncertain power to supply Newington

seems

seems to have been merely an experiment upon the part of the Colonial Architect (*vide* report of Mr. Barnet, dated 10th August, Appendix A, No. 22), where he says, *inter alia* :—" but the means provided for raising the water, *i.e.*, by windmill pumps, are not reliable," and Q. 4919, 4927, and 4934).

Books.

At this Asylum these have been kept in a manner the reverse of satisfactory, as the report from Mr. McAllister will show. A careful perusal of that report, and of the questions founded upon it, and the answers given (Q. 5104 *et seq.*), will show that very grave discrepancies exist as regards medical comforts issued and stocks supplied since the Asylum was opened. This matter will be referred to again under heading of "General Management," but an immediate alteration, both as to the kind of books kept and the method of keeping them, is imperative, as the Manager admits (Q. 5124 to 5130) that when he issues articles of any kind he has no positive means of knowing whether they ever reach the persons for whom they are intended.

Rations.

Meat and bread are supplied daily from contractors upon requisitions issued by the matron, who orders a number of pounds representing the actual number of inmates, or possibly a few in excess of that number, in order to provide for fresh arrivals. The bread is delivered in 2 lb. loaves, and the following extract from the proceedings of the Board will show, no doubt, how it is frequently supplied :—

Mrs. Hicks, 19 August, 1886.

110. *Chairman.*] Is this the day's supply of bread? Yes.

111. Have you weighed it all? Yes, and instead of its weighing 315 lb., it only weighed 312 lb.

[The Board weighed loaves picked at random from the supply, with the following results :—Two 2-lb. loaves together 2 oz. short; two loaves together about 3 oz. short; two others, 2½ oz.; two others, 3 oz. short.]

[The Board inspected the kitchen and saw the dinners served out.]

This occurred upon the 19th of August, and upon the 24th of August, in consequence, no doubt, of information of what the Board had discovered being conveyed to the contractor, a second investigation of the bread supply resulted as follows, and the weights were always kept up to the proper standard during the rest of the period occupied by the Inquiry :—

Mrs. Hicks recalled, 24 August, 1886.

648. *Chairman.*] Have you weighed all these loaves? Not all; very nearly.

[The Board then weighed several loaves left—two 2-lb. loaves together were 1 oz. over weight; two others correct weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; two others 1¼ oz. under weight; two others 1½ oz. over weight; two others 1½ oz. over weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; four others 5½ oz. over weight. The Board remarked that the bread they had just seen was infinitely better than what they had seen on the occasion of their previous visit.]

Concluding that upon the first day, the 19th of August, at least 600 loaves of bread had been supplied to the Asylums at Newington and Parramatta, we have as penalties, under the Act 6 Wm. IV, No. 1, s. 11. for short weight *for one day's supply*, the large sum of £750. As the loaves are halved and given to the inmates in that form, it will be seen that, meagre as the ration is (to which reference will hereafter be made under the head of Dietary), they do not even receive the quantity to which they are entitled.

Servants.

These consist of inmates who are paid and others who are not, but who receive gratuities in the shape of additional rations or other recognition for their services, and of the matron and others who reside upon the premises, but who are not inmates, and who receive salaries. The number of these and the amounts they receive will be found in Appendix G, supplied to the Board by the matron. Upon the 19th of August, when evidence was first taken, in addition to female servants, there were four men employed, at salaries of £120 per annum, £65 per annum, £52 per annum, and £40 per annum respectively (Q. 62 to 79). Two of these men had been employed gardening, and the amount of cultivation visible as the result of their labour was very insignificant, showing that little or no supervision had been exercised over their work, and that no effort apparently had been made to compel them to earn their wages.

Punishment.

Punishment.

Two cells have been erected at Newington for the confinement of those returning to the Asylum in a state of intoxication. There is no evidence of their having been used, and the only punishment within the power of the matron appears to be that of expulsion or deprivation of gratuities or medical comforts. The last is a species of punishment which should not be left in the hands of the matron, but the whole subject is one which will be dealt with hereafter.

Supervision.

The only supervision apparently exercised over the Institution is by the Manager, and occasionally by the Inspector of Charities. In the latter case, however, the gentleman holding the appointment appears to have no direct authority or control, and under the Act 30 Vic. No. 19 can only report to the Colonial Secretary upon any matter which, in his opinion, needs alteration or amendment—a very roundabout way of remedying ill if such happen to exist. The manager does not appear to have ever taken stock or to have inspected the books with a view to testing their accuracy, or if it has been done it seems almost incredible that such grave discrepancies as have been discovered by Mr. M'Allister could have been passed over. (Appendix C.)

Management.

The management of this Asylum is in the hands of the matron. Admissions to it are by order from the Manager in Sydney, Mr. King, but the whole of the internal management, so far as it does not affect the medical officer's control over hospital patients, is entirely in the hands of the matron. No rules exist for governing the Asylum, nor have any been in existence for many years, as the following questions will show :—

Mrs. L. Hicks, 19 August, 1886.

37. Have you any rules prepared? No; but the old women are shown how to manage their wards, and they do their work well.
38. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have no rules for your guidance been prepared and issued by the Manager? Not for years. We had some, but they were absurd for these old people. You have to give way to them a little, and sometimes you have to punish. I was called up last night to the cancer ward, and found two old women fighting like tigers. One said she would see the other weltering in her gore. I had to take one and put her in the Roman Catholic hospital.
39. *Mr. Robison.*] You once had rules, and these now form the basis of your operations? Yes.
40. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have very great liberty? Well, I have always had it in my power to punish a very bad woman who comes home drunk and disorderly. In Sydney I could put her out of the place, and send for a policeman.
41. What are the ordinary rules of the house? Do you make them get up at a particular time? No, I do not.
42. You have discretionary power in the matter? Yes.
43. No printed rules, but power to manage the place in your own way? Well, I may say I have.
44. *Chairman.*] Do you issue any rules to the wardswomen or others? Yes.
45. Rules written or verbal? Mr. Hicks promised last night to write me out some lists of rules, but has not done it.
46. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] At present these rules are issued by yourself? By myself or the sub-matron.
47. How are these rules made known to the people? I say, "Come, girls, do so and so," and they do it, and do it well.

It will be gathered from the answers to the foregoing questions (Q. 43) that the matron admits that so far as the internal government of the Institution goes she is practically "a law unto herself." That being the case, and her responsibility admitted, it becomes necessary to ascertain how the place has been managed and the comfort of the inmates attended to since Newington was occupied in February, 1886.

Prior to the appointment of this Board several ladies, under the Presidency of Lady Martin, had been requested, in consequence of numberless complaints reaching the Colonial Secretary, to investigate and report to him upon the condition of this Asylum. Their reports will be found in Appendix A, Nos. 2, 5, 16, 34, 46, 47, and 50. These ladies began their investigation in July, and this Board began to take evidence in August. The Asylum was opened, as stated above, in February, and during the first four months (Q. 3940, *et seq.*) 44 deaths occurred, being a
higher

higher average than had ever prevailed before during the existence of the Asylum (see Appendix II). After the Ladies' Board and this Board began their inquiries the death rate fell in July and August from an average of 11 per month to an average of 3 per month. The matron (Q. 3946) tries to account for this by expressing wonder that the inmates ever reached the Asylum alive, and repeatedly refers to the unfinished condition of the place as an excuse for the discomfort existing. In this she is confirmed by the Manager, Mr. King; but the Inspector of Charities and Mr. Cole, Chief Clerk of Works in the Colonial Architect's Office, agree in stating that, with some very slight exceptions, which could have been readily supplied, there was nothing wanting the absence of which could in any way detract from the comfort of the inmates. The former gentleman (Q. 4890-4891) states that the contract was completed, and with the exception of a very necessary work, viz., guard-rails to the higher verandahs, which he with commendable promptitude caused to be supplied, the assertion by the matron that the place was not fit for the reception of the old women was not in accordance with fact. The members of the Ladies' Board gave evidence, which will be found at p. 43 (Q. 2287 *et seq.*), and should be carefully read, as showing what matters came under their notice denoting mismanagement and neglect. Prior to the appointment of your Board abundant evidence has been adduced showing—

- 1st. That meals were irregularly served—dinner sometimes as late as 3, 4, or even 5 o'clock; and the food badly cooked.
- 2nd. That in the cancer hospital the inmates had their meals served up in a dish, and not being supplied with knives or forks had to feed on the beds or the floor like pigs (Q. 631 *et seq.*)
- 3rd. That dead bodies were sometimes left lying for many hours among the living, and no screens were put around the bed either before or after death.
- 4th. That for long periods—several weeks—the bed-linen was not changed.
- 5th. That the wardswomen were cruel and heartless, and that actual personal violence—in one case at least said to have resulted in the death of an inmate—was inflicted by them upon the patients.
- 6th. That these persons, many of whom could neither read nor write, were entrusted with the administration of poisonous medicines, and had command of sufficient morphia to have destroyed the lives of every inmate of the ward.
- 7th. That although large quantities of poultry and pigs were reared and fed upon Asylum refuse, the inmates never benefited except to the extent of one chicken, for which 2s. 3d. was charged by the matron.

The matron has been twenty-five or twenty-six years in the service, and being allowed to manage as she pleased, as she admits she has, practically without inspection or supervision, it is not difficult to account for the gradual growth of the abuses and irregularities now existing, which have been the natural outcome of incompetence and mismanagement extending over a long period, and which would probably have resulted in any Institution left so free from control or inspection.

If these matters were not known to the matron, the want of knowledge of such a wretched state of things by her as sole manager of the Institution is almost as inexcusable as knowing and deliberately permitting them would have been.

One other matter came under the notice of your Board denoting the absolute irresponsibility which has apparently characterized the matron's conduct in connection with this establishment, and that is the fact that after the inmates were removed to Newington she opened a store for the sale of luxuries to such of them as could afford to pay; and according to the evidence of Ibbott (Q. 3104 *et seq.*) she promised to become responsible for him to some trader for the goods if his wife would open a store and sell to the inmates, and that by doing so his wife could make from £7 to £8 per week.*

George-street,

* The Matron says (Q. 4089) that she did not open a store, but allowed the inmates to have a few things from her own supply, and that this was done immediately after they reached the Asylum, and continued only until she could procure the attendance of a man with goods from outside. The Asylum opened in February, and the "store" was kept open until the Ladies' Board (that over which Lady Martin presided) visited the Institution in July of the same year, 1836.

George-street, Parramatta.

This Asylum is situated in George-street, Parramatta, and a plan of the various buildings is appended (Appendix E). When your Board took evidence there were 402 inmates, with the exception of inmates of the boys' hospital, the average of whose ages was 63·4. The total area covered by the buildings, yards, and garden is 26,707 square yards, but, as at Newington, only a small proportion of this is available for recreative purposes. Properly speaking, it consists of two Asylums divided by the tram-line, but connected by an overhead bridge, to which reference will hereafter be made.

Inmates.

At the time the Board first visited the Institution there were 402 inmates, and of these 118 were in hospital. Complaints were general as to the inattention and carelessness of the medical officer, but few of the inmates had anything to say in disparagement of the matron. On the contrary, nearly all of those who were examined spoke in the highest terms of Mrs. Dennis and of her daughters, who assist her.

Water.

This is ample, being supplied by pipes, and in addition there is a large underground tank and a well, the water from the latter being used chiefly for scrubbing and washing purposes.

Books.

The books at this Institution are neatly kept and written up, but no stock-book is kept, nor is there any book showing the delivery to inmates of articles which they may require, beyond a small book in which the matron, for her own guidance, enters the names of those to whom she delivers coats, in order to prevent persons from applying for such articles too often.

Rations.

As at Newington, bread and meat are ordered daily for the total number of inmates on the register by the matron, who causes the meat to be weighed every morning in her presence, and the bread in batches of twenty loaves or so two or three times a week.

Servants.

These consist of inmates who are paid small sums, and others who receive gratuities in the shape of tobacco or extra rations. The number of these so employed, their duties, and the rate of remuneration will be found in Appendix G.

Punishment.

There are no cells at this Asylum, and the only punishment the matron has power to inflict is expulsion or deprivation of extras. It does not appear, however, that the matron is in the habit of dealing severely with the inmates, as no complaints were made to the Board upon this subject, nor indeed, although every inmate was invited to give evidence, and a large number did so, was one word uttered against her.

Supervision.

As at Newington, the matron is a law to herself—no rules existing showing the inmates to what they are entitled and what is expected from them—and for all practical purposes she is without supervision. The Manager visits frequently, but he does not take stock, nor does he examine the books or check the issue of medical comforts or clothing, and, as he himself admits (Q. 5126 *et seq.*), he has to depend entirely upon the honesty of the matrons.

Management.

From what has been already stated, this, it will be gathered, is in the hands of the matron and her daughter, the sub-matron, and as no evidence to the contrary has

has come before the Board, it may be assumed that the Asylum is as well managed as it can be under the disadvantageous circumstances in which it is placed. The Asylum proper is a very old building, having been erected in 1822 as a military barrack, and the second main building was originally a woollen factory. The two are connected by a bridge crossing over the tram-line and leading through an elevated and covered way to a tower, in which stairs are placed connecting with the various floors in the factory. This bridge is approached by a flight of steps (*vide* plan, Appendix E.) rising from the ground-level immediately in front of a row of closets and urinals, in constant use by some hundreds of inmates, and within the enclosure made to hide these offices. It is, like the tank at Newington, another monument of the marvellous intelligence which seems to pervade the department presided over by the Colonial Architect. As a fact, in its present position, it could never be decently used by the matron or her daughter, who, owing to the position it occupies, are compelled to cross over the tram-line on the ground-level whenever their duties call them to the factory, which no doubt is many times during the day. If the slightest consideration had been paid either to economy, convenience, or decency it might have been constructed from the tower to the garden, and so have avoided ending immediately in front of a row of urinals and open closets. The apartment selected for the imbecile ward is on the ground floor of the factory. It has two chief doors, which always stand open during the day. One of them opens at the ground level on to the high road, along which the trams run a few feet away. The other opens on to the high and precipitous river bank, which is there undefended by any railing (Q. 5789-5801). No case of suicide or fatal accident had occurred down to the date of inspection by your Board. The hospital, hospital kitchen, cottage hospital, and boys' home are buildings of more recent construction, and are pleasantly situated in a large yard removed from noise or other disturbing influences. As at Newington, where, in an estate of some 50 acres, only 3 roods and 14 perches are available for 300 inmates,—so at George-street: the yards are far too small, the sheds narrow and cheerless, and in wet weather the place must be exceedingly comfortless. The principal subject of complaint here was the harshness of the medical officer and his inattention to the miseries of the poor suffering wretches who implored him to admit them to the hospital. This subject, however, is dealt with separately.

Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

This Asylum is situated in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, and contains 291 inmates, of whom 77 are in hospital. Like the Asylum in George-street, it is a very old building, and was also erected for military purposes. The total area, including buildings, courtyard, vegetable garden, and poultry yard, is 15,210 square yards. (*Vide* plan, Appendix F.)

Inmates.

The number of inmates in the Asylum when your Board began to take evidence was 291, and the complaints were about the inattention of the medical officer, insufficiency and bad cooking of food, and acts of cruelty perpetrated by the wardsmen upon the helpless inmates of the hospital wards.

Water Supply.

As at George-street, the water is laid on, and in addition there are tanks which conserve the rainfall from the roofs of the various buildings.

Books.

The books are exceedingly neatly and apparently accurately kept, with the exception of the medical-comfort book, but for reference to this see report from Mr. M'Alister (Appendix C). No stock book or stock list is kept, nor is there any delivery book showing articles distributed to inmates, and so, as stated with regard to Newington and George-street, when the Manager forwards goods for the use of the inmates he has no means of knowing whether the articles ever reach those for whom they are intended or not.

Rations.

Rations.

These are ordered and weighed daily, as at George-street, and the matron states that there are seldom any deficiencies.

Servants.

These consist of paid inmates and others who receive extra rations or grog in remuneration for small services rendered in tidying and keeping the place clean. (Appendix G.)

Punishment.

There are no cells and no mode of punishment, except by expulsion or deprivation of gratuities and medical comforts.

Supervision.

The matron is supposed to supervise everything, and being solely responsible for whatever occurs within the walls of the Asylum, it will be necessary here to draw attention to the following extracts from the evidence taken before the Board. The whole of this evidence should, however, be most carefully read, as, if it be true (and the Board have no doubt of its truth), it discloses a most terrible state of things.

Robert Baird states (Q. 6500) that the food is of inferior quality; (Q. 6501) that in June, 1885, Henry Todd was turned out of No. 1 hospital ward and sent to the yard, being dragged about by the head wardman and another man from place to place for two or three days, and that he finally died from the effect of such treatment—his body was allowed to remain in the ward until it became offensive; also that Benjamin Isaacs, a wardman, mopped a man who had only one leg with cold water, and mopping up the excrement put it into the man's mouth; (Q. 6502) that they dared not report such cases for fear of "getting the gate," and that it was the clerk who told them that if they made complaints they would "get the gate"; (Q. 6507) that a man named John Cashin was forced on to a closet-box till his skin stuck to it, that he was afterwards tied down to his bed, and that his back was bleeding when he died; this man and several others were mopped down; a man named M'Innis was tied to his bed, the wardman using force; (Q. 6508) that this man M'Innis, an imbecile, received unnecessary rough treatment, and was given the needle by Cunningham every night. (Q. 6509). Athol Coy and others were also mopped down after soiling their beds. (Q. 6513) John Dowling was also treated in the same way; a wardman named Thomas Ashton deliberately hit Dowling in the eye. Walker, a cripple, was turned out of No. 2 hospital for singing and making a noise; he was dragged to his meals by two men, and died a week after having been again admitted to hospital. (Q. 6521) That James Marshall was turned out for refusing to take a letter after it had been opened; Christopher Gage was turned out for not letting the clerk keep a pound that had been sent him; and a German named Fiddler* was turned out for walking across the grass, and another man for loud talking.

H. Barber states (Q. 6583-4) that on the occasion of the visit of the ophthalmic surgeon in March the inmates were informed by the clerk that any of them asking Dr. Maher for medical comforts—flannels or socks—would be turned out; that the clerk gave this out in the mess-room upon two occasions, and that it was by the matron's orders.

J. Rooney states (Q. 6666) that John Dowling was ill-treated by the wardman, Thomas Ashton—Ashton dragging him from his bed by the hair, and, throwing him on the floor, would mop him down with cold water, and, by his (Ashton's) own admission, mopped up Dowling's filth, and stuck it in Dowling's mouth. (Q. 6667) States this on the authority of Ashton's own admissions. (Q. 6668) Ashton often struck Dowling on the face with his fist, also kicked him and beat him with the mop; he (Ashton) used to be quite exhausted after it. Mr. Cunningham showed Dr. Rowling Dowling's testicles and back, which were swollen and black. Dr. Rowling said, "No doubt he has been kicked or struck with something—that looks bad"; but it was hushed up. Brennan spoke out about it, and was turned out of the ward, although unfit to be out, which proved to us that if we complained we should be turned out. (Q. 6670-3) Wymiss Bruce, an imbecile, suffering from diarrhoea, was also badly treated; he was put in a straight-jacket on his hands, and had a bed-pan tied to him, and allowed to remain so all night. When Ashton was made wardman he compelled Bruce to sit on an iron bucket until he fell off from exhaustion, when he was beaten with a mop. The night before Bruce died he was raving, and Ashton beat him unmercifully for making a noise. (Q. 6673) The doctor does not see the bodies of the dead, except he sees them in the deadhouse. If an inmate dies before 9 p.m. he is removed at once; if after, he is left till 6 a.m. next morning. (Q. 6724) A man named Dempsey, in No. 3 hospital, suffering from diarrhoea, was allowed to remain in his filth twenty-four hours, only being cleaned at 6 every morning; the man was one mass of corruption from bed sores. It was reported to Cunningham, who showed it to Dr. Rowling, who said, "Cover him up," and that was all there was about it.

W. Roy states (Q. 6757-61) that a man named Bruce, an imbecile, suffering from diarrhoea, was cruelly treated, he being made to sit on an iron bucket till he fell off from exhaustion. (Q. 6765) The wardman named Ashton used to boast about how he had beaten him. (Q. 6767) Dr. Rowling did not, to his (Roy's) knowledge, see Bruce's body. (Q. 6769-71) Bruce also was mopped, the water being brought into the ward over night; his screams might have been heard all over the Institution. (Q. 6776-88) John Dowling, an imbecile, used to be frequently beaten and mopped with cold water, force being used, and have his head knocked against the wall when sitting on the bucket. Bolton was wardman then, and he struck Dowling in the eye, and told the doctor a fly must have stung him; that during May, 1885, seven inmates died in ten days, all of whom were mopped with cold water; and that if any of the patients said it was a shame the wardman threatened them with the same treatment. J.

* Frequently the Board upon its visits found the dispenser's horse feeding over this grass plot. The dispenser is husband of the matron.

J. Pryor states (Q. 7503-24) that he has been three years in the Asylum, and is suffering from paralysis; that he was a carrier at Gunnedah, on the Namoi; he has two brothers, selectors, and one living at Maitland; that he has lived on his brother's selection at Bando, and with his nephew; that he was never a drunkard; that he has been deprived of his extra bread which had been allowed him for two years, and that six or seven buckets of tea are thrown away which they would be glad of; that the best part of the soup is thrown into the pig-tub, which is emptied every day; that they never get any pork, nothing but the Asylum ration.

M. Brennan states (Q. 7567-98) he is suffering from paralysis, and has been in the Asylum three years; that he is 74 years of age; that he saw Dowling kicked by Martin Bolton and his mate hundreds of times; the doctor saw Dowling, and said, "*The man has been kicked, but I do not know who kicked him*"; that Dowling was an imbecile, and used to soil his bed, for which he was mopped with cold water and had his excrement thrust into his mouth, and was punched in the ribs with the mop-handle; that Dowling had to crawl on his hands and knees to get to the night stool, when Bolton would take him by the ears and hammer his head against the wall; that he did not complain about it to the matron.

H. Fitzpatrick (Q. 7623-46) states that James Rooney was turned out of the ward for complaining of the treatment of the wardsman; that he has seen patients dragged out of bed and mopped; that a man named Bolton was badly treated, the wardsman (Wallace) using all his strength to bend him straight, and strapping him to the bed with a sheet till he roared with pain, and that four or five hours afterwards he died; that Bolton had been a wardsman, but was then a patient; that personally he had been well treated, being able to help himself; that the doctor just looks in, and that Monday is the day he examines the sore legs, but that he (Fitzpatrick) never hears him say anything except to Mr. Cunningham; that he has been in the country twenty-eight years, is a temperate man, and but for his accident would never have been there, as he owned a horse and dray, and had constant employment; that he formerly worked at Manilla, for Mr. Veness, Mr. Dickson, and a Mr. Baldwin of Dinnawarindie.

Henry Crozier (Q. 7647-60) states that he is 60, and that he remembers James Rooney being turned out for complaining of the wardsman; that a Canadian named Johnson was forced on to the tub and his head knocked against the wall; that he has seen patients mopped for messing their beds, and that they were kept naked for half an hour; that he has seen a wardsman (Wallace) put a mop between a man's legs at the back, and pull him backwards and forwards, and then throw him down on the bed; that he had been living at Bowral with four clergymen, one after the other, and did not complain as he intended to leave as soon as possible; that the wardsman had taken his clothes and hat from him.

W. Vavasour (7040-6) states that a man subject to fits has been appointed barber, and that he fell out of his chair on Sunday and smashed his face; that he used to be milker, but had to give it up on account of having these fits; that the old men get lousy, and get their tobacco stopped, from picking up old bits of rags to wrap round their feet, &c., as they are not allowed socks or flannels; that he (Vavasour) was a chief officer in the merchant service, holding a master's certificate; that he had to sell his instruments before he came to the Asylum, and that he has received scarcely any treatment since he came in.

J. Crighton states (7495-7502) that he was in the crysipelas ward and saw a wardsman strike a patient; that he did not know their names; that he was told it was no use complaining, as nothing was believed, and if they complained they would be turned out; that inmates were threatened to be turned out for walking on the grass; that he has always been fairly treated himself.

Your Board have quoted largely from the evidence taken at this Institution, because, upon their final visit, it was sought by the matron to throw discredit upon the statements made by the various witnesses, and she even went so far as to say that none of them would dare to tell such falsehoods in her presence. Thereupon your Board called several of them into the Board room, and they reiterated, in the presence of the matron, every word of their former statements, which were read over to them. (Q. 8315 *et seq.*) Now, as the matron avers that these persons conspired together to state things which were wholly untrue, it becomes necessary to see to what extent their evidence can be relied upon. Your Board has already stated that they are impressed with the absolute truth and sincerity of many of these witnesses, incredible as it may appear that no such statements had ever been made previously to any of the numbers of persons visiting. The reticence in the latter case will, however, be accounted for by a perusal of the whole of the evidence, from which "the gate" is seen to have been constantly held over them *in terrorem*. The Chairman of your Board has for twenty years been engaged in taking and hearing evidence, and it cannot be denied that such practice enables an individual to develop a faculty for eliciting the truth, and recognizing it when it is spoken. In addition, the witnesses Pryor, Fitzpatrick, and Crozier were all known to him in their former lives outside the Asylum, and known as men of honesty and respectability. It seems to your Board wholly incredible that such men as these should deliberately conspire to make statements entirely without foundation. And this is inconceivable when it is borne in mind that they occupied different parts of the Asylum, and some of them had no means whatever of communicating or exchanging ideas with others. Your Board were favourably impressed also with the earnest and sincere way in which the evidence of Roy was given, as also that of Baird, Crozier, Vavasour, Rooney, and Brennan. Roy's case may profitably be examined as one of a type; and your Board are in possession of facts relating to the previous history and career of this man which render the probabilities of his conspiring or lying extremely remote. In a book, known to military authorities

authorities as a Soldier's Account Book, every private serving in the Army has a complete record of his history while he remains in that service. His punishments, wounds, promotions, or distinguished conduct are all entered in the handwriting of the officer commanding the company, troop, or battery. From this book, which is in the possession of your Board, we gather—That William Roy, being then a baker, and a native of Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, enlisted at the age of 17 years in 1870, in the 32nd Regiment of Foot. Information is also given, in as complete a manner as possible, of his appearance, which renders his identification easy. He was subsequently transferred to the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Foot; he landed at Natal, in South Africa, on the 5th of July, 1871, and returned, landing in England on the 2nd October, 1879; and during this period, while engaged upon active foreign service, not one solitary entry against him for insubordination or misconduct of any kind is to be found, but on the contrary, your Board find that he was promoted to be a corporal, and under the hand of G. S. Browne, Captain, we find the following :—

Date.	Campaign.	Medal granted.
22 January, 1879	Zululand	Distinguished services, Rorke's Drift, 22 January, 1879.

Your Board have also in their possession the medals gained in this campaign,—one marked “for distinguished conduct on the field,” and the other, with clasps, marked “South Africa.” These, with a Bible containing her autograph, were presented to Roy, at Windsor, by Her Majesty, in December, 1879.* Your Board have been thus particular in giving Roy's previous history, because it has been stated (*inter alia* by Mr. Taylor, M.L.A.) that the inmates of these Asylums are the scum of the country, and that, therefore, their statements, no matter how firmly we may be impressed with their truth, should not be received or credited. Your Board, on the contrary, have found that many persons, as they have stated in an early part of this Report, are as much entitled to credence as any witness they have ever listened to. The courage with which Roy gave his evidence very favourably impressed your Board, and it is gratifying to find upon further inquiry that his previous history justifies that impression. Roy is now paralysed and blind, and has only a few months more probably to live. He was one of those witnesses called to confront the matron at her request; but he was so far from then retracting one tittle of the terrible evidence he had previously given that he added to it, and made further statements with regard to treatment he received after he had given evidence on the first occasion. These are perhaps the best examples we could give of the harshness and petty tyranny prevailing in this Institution. Your Board deem it advisable to reprint the whole of this evidence.

William Roy, 28 March, 1887, was called in and further examined :—

8326. *Chairman.*] You have given evidence before? Yes.

8327. Do you remember being in No. 3 hospital ward, and a man named John Dowling being there? Yes.

8328. At question 6776 you stated, “A man named John Dowling used to be beaten continually. He was an imbecile who did not know what he was doing. Sometimes he used to get out and sit on the stool, and sometimes he would not. Because he did not do that the wardsman beat him unmercifully, pulling him out by his legs. He used force to him with the mop, and he beat his head against the wall when he was sitting on the bucket. The wardsman used to come to me and boast that he had done that. I have often known the wardsman regularly exhausted and winded through the effects of beating him.” Do you recollect making that statement to the Board? Yes; I do.

8329. Is that true? It is quite true.

8330. *The Matron* (through the *Chairman*.)] Did you see it? I did not see it, but I heard of it. The wardsman came down and boasted of it.

8331. How was it that you did not ask to see the matron and report it to her or to Mr. Cunningham? It was reported to Mr. Cunningham, and he reported it to the doctor.

8332. Do any ladies or gentlemen ever visit the ward, or other persons to whom you could make complaint? None; except they are sent for to officiate over a sick person.

8333. Do any ladies ever visit the ward? Ladies visit the ward once a fortnight.

8334. *Chairman.*] At question 6849 you were asked did you say that when the complaint was made to Dr. Rowling about Dowling's treatment Mr. Cunningham pulled the clothes over Dowling, and you answered he pulled the wardsman back, and would not allow the wardsman to show Dr. Rowling the marks of ill-treatment that Dowling received. Is that true? Yes.

8335.

* See *Graphic* for December 20th, 1879, which contains an illustration of the presentation, and states that Roy, being an invalid in hospital at Rorke's Drift when that building was in flames, broke through the wall, and while exposed to the enemy's fire succeeded in rescuing eight of his comrades. Four others were burned to death.

8335. *The Matron* (through the Chairman.) Did you see it? The wardman told me.
8336. What was his name? Brown. I heard that the wardman told Mr. Cunningham to mind his own business before the doctor. I wish to speak of the way in which I have been treated since I was here before. Early in January Mr. Robison came down No. 3 ward and asked if there were any complaints to make about our food or anything else. The bread had been very bad for several days before this. I told him about it. The next day the porter the doctor allowed me was taken from me by the matron. I spoke to the doctor next day, and Mr. Cunningham told me in front of the doctor that I had made a complaint about the bread, and it was taken from me in consequence of that. With reference to the last question, the matron made the following statement:—"Roy having complained about the bread, the bread was laid on the doctor's table, and found to be perfectly good. The doctor inquired if Roy had any extras, and he immediately put his pen through the extras, and said he was to receive no more; but I neither saw the doctor nor took any other action in reference to the stopping of Roy's extras. I simply left the bread on the table for the doctor to see."
8337. *Chairman.*] The doctor stopped the extras because Roy made a complaint about the bread?
- (*The Matron.*) Yes, a complaint which was not true. Canon Gunther and the Inspector of Charities both examined the bread, and reported that it was perfectly good.
- (*The Witness Roy.*) The bread we had for breakfast was taken away, and I believe fresh bread was put in its place.
8338. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Can you bring anyone else that will say as much? The men have been shifted away; they have been distributed among the other wards.
8339. Did the assertion that the bread was bad rest entirely upon your opinion? There was no one else asked about it, but all the men were complaining about it. Dyer was complaining about the bread.
8340. On that occasion? Yes.
8341. Who else besides Dyer? If I am not mistaken, Baird complained about it too. As regards the porter, I knew nothing about it until next morning, when Mrs. Cunningham told me that I had complained about the bread.
8342. Was it because you complained of the bread that these things had been stopped? Yes. When I spoke to the doctor Mr. Cunningham spoke up and said that Roy had been making a complaint about the bread, and that the porter had been stopped. The doctor said, "Well, if you make trouble like that do not expect to get extras." He did not know anything at all about the porter being stopped. On the first of this month the ward was broken up—the ward I was in—and I was ordered upstairs into No. 2 ward to go to bed and to live up there. I have had the privilege of going out for exercise every day during the last two years by the doctor's order. By sending me up there my privilege was stopped. At the same time there was a little ward on the ground floor where I could walk in and out. I had either to go upstairs or remain in the yard, and you can see gentlemen that I am not in a fit state to go into the yard.
8343. You cannot walk by yourself? I cannot walk at all by myself.
8344. And by going upstairs you were practically made a prisoner? The matron told me that I had to get to bed. I have witnesses to prove every word that I have said.
8345. Who will prove that? The man who brought me here in front of her, Barber.
8346. After you gave evidence last time, have you been talking matters over in the yard between yourselves? No one knows what I have said.
8347. The men who gave evidence did not tell each other what they had said? Some of them might; I did not.
8348. Have you reason to think that anybody besides the Board knows what evidence you gave? I do not know, I am sure.
8349. Do you mean to say no? I have no reason to think that anybody knows what evidence I have given.
8350. How then do you come to say that these things were done to you because you had given evidence, since the persons who did these things could not know whether the evidence was favourable to or against them? I do not say that.
8351. (*To the Matron.*) You are aware Mrs. Cunningham that this man has been in the habit of taking exercise in the yard? Yes.
8352. You are also aware that he cannot get up and down stairs by himself? Yes.
8353. Do you think it was a good arrangement to put him at the top of a flight of stairs? I do not know; but there was no other place for him. Every bed in the other place was occupied. The six beds there were occupied with very bad cases.
8354. None of those persons could be moved upstairs instead? There are twenty men in the same position; Roy's is not the only case.

From this it would appear that Roy, upon some alteration in the hospital arrangements, the necessity for which was not made clear by the matron, was ordered to occupy a ward at the top of a flight of stairs, or remain in the yard. He elected to go into the yard, thus placing himself entirely at the mercy of the charitably-disposed or sympathetic inmates, if such happened to be there, as he can neither walk nor see. To place him in a ward at the top of a flight of stairs, up and down which it would be necessary that he should be carried, would have been making him practically a prisoner, as he could not go out, unless with such assistance as he was not in a position to obtain; and so the unfortunate creature, if he had gone to this ward, would have been deprived of even the slight enjoyment of life which his pitiable condition has left him, viz., an opportunity of breathing comparatively fresh air, and talking with other inmates. The other matter to which Roy refers (Q. 8336), that in January last the Inspector of Charities, presumably in the discharge of his ordinary duties, as the Board was not sitting then, visited the ward, and asked Roy if there was any matter of complaint, and upon his replying that the bread was sour (which was a matter of common complaint), the next day his medical comfort, the porter allowed him by the
doctor,

doctor, was cut off. Here we have the case of an inmate invited by an officer holding a high position in connection with these Asylums to make a complaint, and when that complaint is made, we have the officer and visiting clergyman forming themselves into an irresponsible board to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the complaint.* We have no evidence that the bread of which Roy complained was the same as that which formed the subject of inquiry; but we have evidence that Roy was a baker by trade, and possibly as capable of judging of the character of the food as either of the self-elected Board. We have still further evidence that when Roy complained to another high official, the medical attendant, the reply he received was (Q. 8342), "Well, if you make trouble like that, do not expect to get extras." Your Board cannot believe that the officer who first invited Roy to make any complaint or statement was in any way privy to the petty tyranny of depriving such a creature of his paltry medical comfort, because the latter complied with his request, the case rather showing the means taken by the permanent officers to stifle complaint.

The evidence of another witness, Vavasour, so far as your Board are aware, should be thoroughly reliable. He (see evidence quoted) was, when outside, a sailor, holding a master's certificate; was obliged to sell his nautical instruments to pay for medical attendance, and finally, when reduced to absolute penury, was compelled to seek the refuge the Asylum provided. Vavasour presents a remarkable complaint from the other inmates which is evidence of grave neglect in the management, and that is, that an epileptic inmate was appointed to shave the others (Q. 7040, evidence quoted). One can imagine the feelings with which a feeble nervous old person would place himself under the hands of such a barber. Men of this type are not usually untruthful, and so your Board, with deep regret that such a horrible state of affairs ever should have existed in a charitable institution, feel bound to accept as literally and positively true the story of the inmates of the Macquarie-street Asylum at Parramatta.

Manager.

Mr. Frederic King, who was formerly Secretary to the Board which took over the management of Benevolent Asylums in 1862, succeeded them as Manager in 1876. The Board of Management referred to consisted of a number of gentlemen who used constantly to visit and inspect these Institutions, and as their visits were made at unusual periods, and they conversed freely with the inmates, and were therefore more likely to hear of abuses, if any existed, there was very little opportunity for such abuses to grow up. When Mr. King succeeded the Board, and became possessed of the absolute management, the Asylums contained about 600 inmates; they now contain nearly 2,000; and while your Board are satisfied that Mr. King has endeavoured conscientiously and faithfully to discharge his duties, still those duties are of such a nature—necessitating constant attendance and supervision, which Mr. King, for many reasons, is unable to give—that they have not been satisfactorily performed. Mr. King, no doubt, is heavily handicapped, inasmuch as he has only a small clerical staff; but had he devoted more time to inspection and supervision, as he himself admits (Q. 5123 *et seq.*), abuses of the gravest character never could have crept into existence. It is wholly impossible that he, with the amount of work he has to do at the head office, in passing vouchers for supplies and moneys, examining and passing applicants for admission to the Asylums, and all the various other duties of his position, could give sufficient time for inspection; and it also seems apparent to your Board that he has relied too much upon the honesty of the matrons, and has taken no steps to ensure honesty by making the detection of a dishonest act a matter of absolute certainty (Q. 5124 *et seq.* and examination of C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G., p. 190). In answer to questions previously referred to under the head of "Management" at Newington, Mr. King states that the edges of the verandahs formed nice seats for the old women at that Asylum; but these were the verandahs which another officer (the Inspector of Charities) devoted all his energies to having protected with an iron guard-rail. Mr. King, as already stated, defended the matron, and confirmed her statements that the Asylum at Newington was wholly unfit for the reception of inmates in February last year; but his letters, some twenty or thirty in number, referring to that Institution (press copies of which have been examined

* Read Act 30 Vic. No. 19, defining the duties of the Inspector of Charities; also Q. 7233, asked by that gentleman. From these it will be seen that in constituting themselves a Board to decide a matter, where punishment of a helpless paralytic followed, he and Canon Gunther were acting without authority.

examined by your Board) give no such information, and contain no complaints of the discomforts he alleges as existing at the time the place was first occupied by the females from Hyde Park. In reference to this and other matters, especially as to how the duties of inspection and supervision at Newington have been carried out by Mr. King (see his second examination—Evidence p. 113, Q. 5097 *et seq.*)

Medical Attendance and Nursing.

The gentleman charged with the duties of medical attendance upon the inmates of the three Asylums under examination is Charles Edward Rowling, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. He was appointed Visiting Surgeon to Macquarie-street and George-street on the death of Dr. Rutter, in 1883; but in October, 1885, he accepted the post of Government Medical Officer for Parramatta, and in that capacity became Visiting Surgeon to the Gaol and Police Surgeon as well. These appointments had formerly been held by various practitioners. An object of consolidating them was to place at the disposal of the Government the entire services of one medical officer, and Mr. Rowling was accordingly informed on taking up the duties of the new office that he would not be allowed to engage in private practice. He had, however, long before, been appointed Government Vaccinator for Parramatta, and in this capacity he continued to do a great deal of work after his appointment, for which he was paid by extra fees, as in the case of all Government Vaccinators. Your Board infer from this that the duties of the consolidated office were not so heavy as to fully occupy Mr. Rowling's time.

The nursing at all these Institutions is done by such of the inmates as are strong enough, and they have no other qualification than their comparative strength. All previous experience has shown elsewhere that under this arrangement, neglect, oppression, and cruelty have been suffered by the patients (Sir Alfred Roberts, 7814), in a degree which appears to be limited only by the supervision of the superior officers. And it appears that at Newington and at Macquarie-street (in addition to other references elsewhere made, see Q. 3560 and 3725) neglect and cruelty were suffered by sick inmates at the hands of their ward attendants; while at George-street, an Institution which your Board believes to be managed by the matron-superintendent with great care and conscientiousness, no complaint whatever was made on this score (cf. Mrs. Dennis, Q. 8274-7). At Newington, for instance, the cancer and sore-leg hospital, which is a detached building standing far from the matron's quarters and the main part of the Asylum, was, for four or five months prior to August 5, 1886, partly in charge of an inmate named Anne Simpson. This person is accused of foul language (2753), of stealing the comforts given by visitors to her helpless charges (Q. 1960-1, 2452), of getting up in the night to beat her patients because they disturbed her by snoring (Q. 2493-4, 2626, 2648-9); and, especially, of illtreating one patient named Biddy Maloney, who was near her death, by beating her with a stick so as to produce bruises (Q. 1937-50, 2426, 2619, 2755). Your Board see no reason to doubt the general truth of these charges, and the beating is admitted by Anne Simpson herself (Q. 1540-82). So also there is good evidence from this Asylum that medical comforts ordered for the sick by the doctor do not always reach the persons for whom they are designed (see the cases of Alice Batho and others, *infra*); and, apart altogether from direct evidence on this point, it is obviously probable that such attendants would thus steal from the more helpless patients under their control (the Inspector-General of the Insane, Q. 7966). And it is not unnecessary to point out here that the persons who find their way into these Asylums in the possession of fair strength are often either of the lowest class, or, if to some extent educated, of bad character; while among the sick, whose useful life has been cut short by chronic physical ailments, are many who are in every sense respectable, and who may be correctly described as children of affliction. Moreover, the practice of seeking to get all the work of these Asylums done by the inmates themselves leads, more or less often, to the retention within them, for their strength, of persons who are not legitimate objects of this kind of charity; and it cannot be argued that persons not strictly entitled to this relief, who are yet content to receive it, are other than especially unfitted to take charge of inmates (of whatever character) who are not able to care for themselves. It is a necessity of the present system that respectable invalids, along with many of another class, should be given over to the care of the ignorant and untrustworthy; and, whether or not the latter resort to cruelty (either in order to manage their querulous charges with least trouble

trouble to themselves or to better their own comfort), it is certain that they are essentially unfit to discharge the thousand nameless offices of kindness, firmness, and sympathy in which the nursing of the chronic sick so largely consists. This system, then, in so far at least as it is applied to the care of the sick, your Board are brought by their inquiry to condemn in the very strongest terms. At Newington, more especially, dangerous remedies were given into the hands of these wardswomen to administer. The bottles were duly labelled in the usual way, but in several instances it was found that the wardswomen could neither read nor write. (M'Carthy, 812; Simpson, 1616; Jenner, 1784; Mack, 2936.) While these women trusted to verbal instructions given them by the dispenser at the time the medicines were delivered to them, one of them explained very clearly how this arrangement works in practice. She said (M'Donald, 1876-7) that when she was given powders to administer to more than one patient she would carry one in her right hand and one in her left, and when she got to the ward would place one at each end of the mantelpiece, so as to make no mistake in giving them to the persons for whom they were respectively intended. Far more dangerous than even this was the delivery to wardswomen of the cancer-ward—and, among others, to the woman Anne Simpson, who stands self-convicted of cruelty—of absolutely unlimited supplies of a solution of morphia, in quantities at a time believed to be equivalent to 6 grains of that alkaloid. The doctor said that he had no means of knowing how often the bottle was filled (Q. 4693); the dispenser said he filled it whenever it was brought to him by the wardswomen (Q. 5245-7); and the doctor admitted that it used to stand on the mantelpiece in the ward (whence, indeed, your Board themselves removed it), although a little later he said that the wardswoman was the only person in possession of it (Q. 4670, cf. 4693). But Ellen Purnell showed the Board her little bottle (Q. 2420-25), which she produced from her own bag, although she was not herself suffering from a painful disease. She used to get it filled apparently by Anne Simpson, and she used to give some of it to other patients. It was half the size of the ward bottle, and held solution equal to 3 grains of morphia. The larger or ward bottle, which stood accessible to any inmate of the ward who could walk to the fireplace, was labelled in printed characters "pain-killer." Some of the possibilities of this arrangement, under the control of an Anne Simpson, are scarcely to be contemplated with equanimity; nor is there any evidence at all that the worst ever actually happened, although this woman seems to have been nicknamed "the murderess" (Q. 2417-8). But Mr. Rowling admitted that it was within the bounds of probability that some inmate, knowing that she was suffering from an incurable and exceedingly painful disease, might yield to the temptation thus offered her to end her own life (Q. 4675); and while, again, there is no evidence that this ever actually happened either, the witness confessed that the symptoms of poisoning with morphia are remarkably like the symptoms of one not infrequent mode of death from natural causes (Q. 4684). In this and in the main part of the same Institution your Board found medicines for internal use and poisonous liniments in quantity sufficient to destroy life standing together in confused array on mantelpieces and window-sills, and often in bottles quite similar in shape; in all cases within easy reach of the patients (note after Q. 625, and on p. 20; at George-street, Q. 5415). The doctor asserts that this carelessness was apparent only; that he had again and again applied to the Manager for medicine cupboards, both orally and in writing (Mr. Rowling, Q. 4738-45; Mr. King, Q. 5154-7; but cf. Q. 5158) but had not yet received any. In reply to this, your Board observe, first, that the cupboards would not correct the practice of serving out medicines and liniments in similar bottles—a course which, again and again, has elsewhere led to loss of life; secondly, that this explanation, if valid, only shifts the blame on to the shoulders of another of your officers; and, thirdly, that while the Manager's evidence as to oral requests is as shown by the reference, the only written requests of the doctor's that the latter received are dated October 9th and 11th, that is to say, long after your Board's opinion of the existing practice had become known (Appendix A, No. 67). Three instances were brought to the notice of your Board in which patients had respectively taken lotion in mistake for medicine (Purnell, Q. 2400-7), taken too much of the right medicine (Harding, Q. 3540), and taken the wrong medicine (Nightingale, Q. 964). The two former cases rest upon good evidence, the latter upon that of a witness upon whom no reliance can be safely placed. Death resulted in none of these cases; but your Board are not satisfied that had

had death resulted from this, or, indeed, from any other form of violence, it would have been brought to light. The reasons which lead your Board to express this opinion are drawn from the evidence given to them touching the death of one Mary Dalley, on 22nd June, 1886 (Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Gorman, Wardswomen Heggarty and Brett, Q. 3765-857; and Mr. Rowling, Q. 4704-32). The doctor certified that this inmate died from the effects of scalds, and on examination four months later was still of opinion that scalding was the sole cause of death. He had, at the latter date, no suspicion that the injuries were inflicted either maliciously or by culpable negligence. He did think that an inquest should have been held, as a matter of course (but he took none of the steps within his power to secure an inquiry). He did not think that he himself ran any risk of being accused of negligence or the like, and if he had thought so, he certainly would not have given such a certificate; which last reply appears to your Board to mean that he would not have given a true certificate. He had a conversation with the matron, during which she said that she was the proper person to give information to the Coroner if she thought it necessary; and she herself told your Board that she did not think it necessary in this case (Mrs. Hicks, Q. 3857). Mrs. Hicks also testified that she went to look at Dalley as soon as she was told she had been scalded, and that she saw a wound which she says was like a bed-sore. Upon this your Board have to observe, that neither the doctor nor the matron can be supposed ignorant of the usual appearance presented by bed-sores on the one hand, and on the other that there appears no room for doubt from the testimony of other witnesses that Dalley really was scalded; but they do not feel inclined to usurp the function of Coroner by hazarding a guess whether or not she was scalded to death. While confining themselves to the expression of a very decided opinion that every such case should, as a matter of course, be submitted to the Coroner, they have to point out that the District Registrar, having received from a legally qualified practitioner of medicine and officer of your Department a certificate that an inmate of a public Institution had met her death by violence, presumably (and in fact) inflicted within its walls, did, nevertheless, register the death in the way usual in cases of death from natural causes, apparently on request or explanation of the matron-superintendent of the Institution referred to (Q. 3790); that is to say, on the representation of the person most interested to keep such an event hidden. Clearly, the means of concealing the results of accident and crime are easily available to the officers of this Asylum. But evidence was brought before your Board which shows that the utmost laxity on the part of the doctor in regard to those most important documents—certificates of the cause of death—ruled habitually. It appears in the first place that he was in the habit of signing the forms with a rubber stamp, cast so as to imitate his written signature; this he admits, and sees no impropriety in it (Q. 4752). It appears farther, that he stamped large numbers of blank forms with his signature, and delivered them into the charge of a paid inmate (Abbott, Macquarie-street, Q. 6433), or else so kept them that they were easily accessible to anyone who could gain entrance to the dispensary (Newington, Q. 5,233-4; George-street, Q. 5451-6), an apartment to which several others than himself and the dispenser have access usually—the inmate assisting there, cleaners, the matrons-superintendent (Q. 5451-6), &c., and which can only be said to be private in a very modified sense. Mr. Rowling denies the statements here last made (Q. 4753-6), and continued to deny them to the end (Q. 8038-61). It is certain, however, that they are correct; and your Board are aware of nothing to throw the least doubt on the concordant testimony of individuals so differently placed as the matron at George-street (Q. 5451), the matron at Macquarie-street (Q. 6352-9), the dispenser (who spoke with reference to Newington Q. 5215-34), James Brady, at George-street (Q. 5660-4), and Peter Abbott, at Macquarie-street (Q. 6441). It is scarcely necessary to point out how this practice of Mr. Rowling's was calculated to facilitate the concealment of the results, not of crime necessarily, but of negligence; and examination was made into the circumstances under which certain certificates were given, which, being stamped with the imitation of Mr. Rowling's signature, were entirely filled by some hand other than his own. Mr. Rowling averred that these had all been written under his immediate supervision, and in this he was corroborated by the dispenser with regard to George-street, and by Peter Abbott, of Macquarie-street; but all three are interested parties, and their evidence may well be compared with that given on the same point by James Brady, at George-street (Q. 5660-72). Nor is it

it the case of Mary Dalley alone which illustrates these remarks. Acts of gross cruelty on the part of certain pauper wardsmen at Macquarie-street (where the matron is of opinion the inmates "have every comfort" Q. 6319), which are elsewhere dealt with, were detailed to your Board by several witnesses; and your Board are satisfied of the general truth of these statements, notwithstanding the assertions of other witnesses that they had never heard of the events referred to* This testimony appears to your Board to give the kind of laxity last described a very special significance. It is now necessary to refer to the case of the deceased Dowling, which is elsewhere fully described. Both Mr. Rowling and the dispenser, Mr. Cunningham, professed ignorance of the alleged incident; but their evidence should be considered in connection with that of the several inmates bringing the accusation. Your Board having examined the latter, and having considered their testimony in conjunction with the manner in which they severally gave it, believe their account (see, especially, Mrs. Cunningham, Q. 8123 and Q. 8149-55); and they desire to note here that they were very much struck by the rebutting testimony brought by these officers, inasmuch as neither of them ventured to say roundly that no such events had ever come to his knowledge, but strictly confined themselves to saying that they did not remember anything of the kind. (Mr. Cunningham Q. 8198-205 and 8223-32; Mr. Rowling 8070-8.) It becomes especially important therefore to inquire whether a gentleman who "cannot remember" whether his attention was ever drawn to the gross ill-treatment of one of his patients (who appears to have been a paralytic imbecile) showed ordinary care towards his patients in general. Mr. Rowling himself averred that his treatment had been regular, careful, and humane; but on this, as on some other points, he is contradicted by overwhelming testimony. Your Board are satisfied that his attendance on the sick poor confided to his care has been irregular, careless, perfunctory, and devoid of reasonable kindness. It is extremely painful to your Board to have to use such expressions to describe what they believe to have been the official conduct of a gentleman of the education and social position of this officer; of a gentleman whose responsibilities in the position he consented to fill towards the Government, towards society, and to humanity, called for conduct which can only be accurately described in opposite terms; and of a member of a profession whose very mission is benevolence and sympathy, and whose faults as often have their root in the ill-judged exercise of these virtues as in any more ordinary failing. It is scarcely possible here to recapitulate all the evidence which has brought your Board to the above conclusion; and therefore, after making the following references to it, certain specific cases alone will be examined; and these, not because they are the only available cases of the kind, but as being typical examples. (Hasty, irregular, or perfunctory attendance: Qs. 1604, 1829, 1999-2000, 2308, 2323, 2579-80, 2654, 2815, 3304, 5361-3, 5577-8, 5637-8, 5617-50, 5654-6, 5690, 5707-18, 5775-7, 5781, 6081-7, 6123-7, 6130-5, 6144-7, 6320-30, 6705, 6988, 7735, 7393, and cf. John Holoway, 5892, 8265. Neglect to visit the sick when sent for specially: 5433, 5466-9, 6055-8. Neglect to admit to hospital: Finigan, 5573-621, 6039, 6161-7. Neglect to examine new patients on admission: 2009, 2325, 2373, 2655, 2929, 3118, 3298-300, 5994, 6070, 6084, 6179, 7392-3. Harshness or abruptness of manner: 2815, 5432, 5636, 5992. Omission to attend when requested: 5779-80, 6172-cf. 5782-5, 6190-cf. 5892-911. Depriving of medical extras as a punishment: 6094, 6700, and 8336. Neglect to order medical extras: 2793-4, 3297, 3314-8, 3726, 5776, 5784, 6739-40.) The first case is that of James Evans, an old man of 80, at George-street, upon whose body an inquest was held on August 23 last (Appendix A, No. 32). Evans had died on the previous Sunday, while being carried, by the matron's orders, to the hospital ward, to which it was alleged the doctor had refused to admit him. Mr. Rowling deposed that the deceased died of diarrhoea, and that he never applied to him to be admitted to hospital. Two inmates then stated that deceased had, on the previous Friday, expressed the intention of trying to get admitted to hospital, and that he subsequently told them that the doctor had refused him on the ground that there were no vacant beds. The matron-superintendent deposed that on the previous Saturday there were twenty-four vacant beds in the hospital, and gave some further evidence

relative

* See especially the evidence of Mr. Hugh Taylor (Q. 8286-99), who says he does not believe that cruelty or hardship could have been inflicted in these Asylums without its having immediately come to his knowledge; and observe that Mr. Taylor thereby places himself in the following dilemma:—Either he never heard of the case of James Evans on whose body an inquest was held, or of the case of Emerson, in which an official inquiry was held, or else he does not think that these two men suffered cruelty or hardship.

relative to the allowance of stimulants. The jury returned a verdict in which they said that they were of opinion that there was room for improvement in the medical arrangements. With this report of the case compare the evidence of the sub-matron (Q. 6139-43), who said that Evans told her herself that he had been refused admission by the doctor. Your Board are of opinion that while the verdict was such as a jury dealing with a particular case, and on the evidence before them, might properly return, it should have been at once made the subject of an official inquiry into the management of the Institution; and they have to point out that this matter was not brought to their notice either by the Manager of Government Asylums or by the Inspector of Public Charities, but was read of by them in the columns of a daily newspaper. Your Board now desire the account of this case to be considered in conjunction with the general tenor of the evidence to which so many references have been just given, and with the following example from the same Asylum—the case, namely, of William Emerson (Appendix A, No. I, collected documents). Having carefully considered the evidence thus disclosed, and having farther examined several witnesses (see especially the sub-matron, Q. 6106-20, the matron, Q. 8256-62, and Mr. Rowling, Q. 7972-800), your Board consider the following statement of the case proved:—That Emerson was admitted to the Asylum, November 10, 1885, and was then advanced in consumption; that he was at first taken into hospital, but was shortly afterwards relegated to “the yard”—that is, was treated as an inmate not in need of special medical care; that he remained in the yard until June 23, 1886; that during the last month of his life he made more than the one application of June 19 to be admitted to the hospital, and that he was refused; that he made the matron aware of these refusals, and that he was during this month in a state which absolutely required continued rest in bed; that he further applied for admission on June 19, when he was refused for the last time; that on June 19 he was a fit subject for admission, as the doctor himself admits (see Mr. Rowling’s statement, in which he says that he told Emerson on June 23 that “if he had applied two or three days earlier he could have been admitted”); that on the 23rd he was spitting blood, and was admitted by the doctor on then making still further application; that he lived until the 25th, and on the 23rd conversed with the Sub-matron and with the Rev. W. H. Kemmis, to whom he dictated a dying declaration, and that his death was therefore not “sudden,” as Mr. Rowling alleges; and that Emerson did die in hospital on June 25. They are further of opinion that the excuse that “there were no vacant beds,” made by the doctor, is of no value or weight whatever, whether it were true or untrue (see a curious variation of this excuse by Mr. Rowling, Q. 8006.) Your Board find it difficult to conceive any much greater hardship than that to which this man was mercilessly exposed. Although dying slowly, and in a quite usual way, of that distressing complaint consumption, he was forced to remain in the yard until within three days of his death: where he was kept on the rough food intended for merely aged or maimed, but comparatively healthy inmates, without shelter from the winter wind, and with only such protection from damp and rain as a narrow shed closed but on one side by the wall against which it is reared could afford; where there was for all practical purposes no fire, and no other source of heat at all; where, if he were lucky enough, he might secure a seat on a form and rest his back against a brick wall, but, if he were unlucky, must sit on a form without a back, and support himself by crouching forward over a table; and where he could only lie down if he cast himself upon the stones which pave it. Under these circumstances the matron’s well-intentioned encouragement to Emerson to “persevere” in his appeals to the doctor for a degree of relief to which bare humanity entitled him, acquires a significance which is felt by your Board to be heart-rending; and, although they are satisfied that Mrs. Dennis discharges difficult duties conscientiously, they are yet almost at a loss to know why, in such a case, she felt unable to make an appeal of some sort to some authority higher than the doctor’s. An explanation is suggested by the Manager’s answers to the question 3715, and to those numbered 5161-4; and your Board have reason to say that in point of fact Mrs. Dennis had before this ceased to appeal to the Manager against the doctor’s action, because she found that her remonstrances were without effect of the kind she desired. If, indeed, the Manager found that he could not effectually insist upon alteration in courses of action which he saw to be improper, in the face of the excuses in technical phrase made by

the doctor, your Board are of opinion that he should have referred such cases to the Medical Adviser to the Government, whose officer Mr. Rowling is; and that he is severely reprehensible for having allowed any petty official jealousy to prevent him from taking this obvious remedy. Whether, as Emerson alleged, Mr. Rowling declined to admit him on some occasion during the week ending June 20, when he gave as a reason for his application that he felt he was dying, in the words "go to your yard, and die and be damned," or not, your Board of course cannot say; but if such a phrase had been used, it would have formed a fit setting for the refusal itself (compare the evidence of Wait, Q. 5813-22, and under further examination, Q. 5849-60; of wardsman Remington, Q. 5731; the sub-matron's evidence, Q. 6106-19; Emerson's dying declaration, Appendix A, No. 1; Mr. Rowling, Q. 7972-8007; and the matron's evidence, 8256-62). Your Board have now to draw your attention to examples of what, as far as the doctor is concerned, they are willing to call merely gross neglect, discovered by them at Newington. The house-ration, it should be premised, is the same at all the Asylums, and is described below; it is issued to sick and well alike. But the doctor has power, of course, to order such extras as he deems necessary, and these are called medical comforts, or medical extras. They are "extras," however, only when the patient is able to use the house-ration; and are intended to form the patients' diet when they cannot eat the latter (Mr. Rowling, Q. 4555-6). There is a printed form specifying articles of food which may be so ordered by the doctor, but it includes only the commoner materials; according to the evidence of the Manager and Matrons no limit whatever is imposed upon the doctor in this direction, and of this the last was aware (Q. 4538-4562). Mr. Rowling deposed that he had taken full advantage of his power to order whatever he thought best for his patients (Q. 4540); but on closer examination he was obliged to admit that he had never ordered even all the articles contained in the ordinary list, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that he had never gone outside it. Thus, with an average number of patients at this Institution of about eighty, he had never, during the months it had been open down to November 2, ordered eggs (Q. 4557-9), or stew (Q. 4560), or sugar, or butter (Q. 4561). Now, on August 23, the following letters from a deceased inmate named Alice Mary Batho were handed by her friend, Agnes Hewitt, to whom they were written, to Miss Alice Stephen, Honorary Secretary to the Ladies' Board, Newington; and on the 25th they were forwarded to your Board:—

(1.)

My dear Agnes,—

Newington, Friday, 19 June, 1886.

I was so surprised to find when I got up here that it is a poorhouse for old women who cannot afford to go anywhere else, and some are cripples. I feel rather strange in the ward. They have put me in the Roman Catholic ward. The R.C. priest was in this room, and to see them confessing! The doctor has not been to see me yet. The dispenser man said I wanted plenty of nourishing food; but if you want extras one has to buy from the matron. I told them I would not stay, but I think I will try and put in a week if I can. For breakfast we get a thick piece of bread, dry, and a pint of black tea,—no milk in it.* For dinner we get the meat the soup is made from, and a piece of dry bread, no vegetables, and a pint of broth, or dish-water, as some call it. It is rather hard living for those who have known better. I only wish I was out of this. It is a very miserable place. I cannot manage dry bread and black tea without milk.* I do wish, dear Agnes, that you would try and send me up something to eat; but, if the matron knows, she will not let me have anything.

I will tell you more when I write again, or see you, but I want you to get this to-day.

From your loving companion,

ALICE.

(2.)

My dear Agnes,—

June 25th.

I suppose you wonder I am not home before this; but when I asked the matron about going she told me I would have to stay a month before I could get away. I then asked if you could come here to see me, but she told me that no one was allowed to see any of the people here. It is dreadful to think that I have to stay here, and you not to be allowed to see me. The matron is a very nasty person when she likes. If I ask for anything, the nurse tells me I am a great bother, and I ought to be dead. I don't like the matron at all.

No more at present from your loving companion,

ALICE.

(3.)

My dear Agnes,—

July 1st.

I would have been home long ago, but I have become so weak. There were some ladies came to see the old people, so they spoke to me. I told them I was a member of the Church of England, so they spoke to the matron about me, and got me placed in another ward. I asked the nurse could I leave, and she said I could leave any day I liked. I would have been home before now, but I cannot walk by myself; so, dear Agnes, if you could come up on Sunday—I know you could not come before—to take me

* Compare Mrs. Mary Charlton (Q. 3727), Miss Alice Stephen (Q. 2344), and Lady Martin (Q. 2317), with official contradictions, *passim*.

me away. I walked in, and they all tell me if I don't soon leave I will be carried out. I am afraid you will not know me when you see me. Let me know what time you will come up. Come, for I am longing to get home, if I could trust myself out; but I have got so weak, I am obliged to hold on to something when I attempt to walk. The doctor is a clever man, but it is all the fault of poor food. They will not give what the doctor orders. Some get brandy, but it is half water. The matron drinks herself. I have not had a night's sleep all the week. One woman is tied in bed; and the one on the other side of me is paralysed and can't move, and at night she curses and swears dreadful. I never was in such a place before, and as to get a drink of water, it is out of the way. I asked the wardswoman for a drink, but she won't give me it. Dear Agnes, do come and take me away soon. I know I will not last long. I will be glad to get home. I am nearly starving—I can't get anything to eat, only the dry bread and hard ment and black tea.* I never thought there was such an inhuman place. I feel that it is killing me. I never was so bad before. I have failed since I have been here. No more from your loving companion,

Alice.

On reading these letters your Board were strongly impressed by the artless style in which a harrowing tale is told; and, after concluding their inquiry into the management of Newington, they are reluctantly compelled to admit that this humiliating picture of cruel suffering and hard-hearted indifference is coldly true, although it seems infernal. Mrs. Hicks, the matron, attempted to show that they were forgeries concocted in the course of this Inquiry (Q. 4440); and she called a witness who had occupied a bed alongside Alice Batho during the time the latter stayed in the Protestant hospital. But this witness was so far from supporting her design, that she said that Alice Batho did write to a friend twice (the first letter was doubtless written while she lay in the Catholic hospital), that the letters were written in pencil (and the originals are in pencil), and that she posted them in envelopes already stamped and addressed, which she had brought in with her (see Agnes Hewitt's evidence, *infra*, the friend written to; and see the evidence of Mrs. Hicks's witness, Barbara Field, Q. 4427). After examining Miss Hewitt (Q. 4838-87) your Board were convinced that these letters were genuine—that they were really written by Alice Batho, from Newington, and that they were received by Miss Hewitt in ordinary course of post. In order to test their truthfulness it remained, then, only to ascertain what Batho's diet actually was; and this is shown by the doctor's weekly returns of medical comforts ordered by him for the inmates during the period of Batho's stay. From them it appears (Q. 4577-94) that a pint of milk was the only extra ordered for this patient (Mr. Rowling, Q. 4582); and in answer to the question (Q. 4584), "If, in addition to the house ration, she had only a pint of milk, do you think she would be sufficiently fed?" Mr. Rowling replied, "Yes; if she ate the house ration and drank the pint of milk." That answer constitutes the sole defence Mr. Rowling was able to make, not in this case alone, but in other similar cases to be referred to later (Q. 4834-7). Three questions, therefore, arise:—First, did Batho eat the house ration? secondly, if she ate it, was it a suitable diet for a young woman suffering from consumption? thirdly, did she get the pint of milk? The first of these questions cannot now be answered, except from the girl's own statement; and while, on the one hand, your Board are not inclined to doubt it, they are also very well aware that it is in a high degree improbable that a person in the stage of illness at which she had arrived would be able to eat, or, having eaten, to digest, such parts of a ration of bread, meat, potatoes, and tea, as would serve to adequately feed her. (Cf. Jane Lewis, Q. 3314.) Mr. Rowling says, indeed (*loco citato*), that she did not tell him that she could not eat the house ration; and he further says that he saw her regularly, implying that she had opportunities to tell him. But this answer must be considered in conjunction with the long list of references to accusations and instances of perfunctory attendance already given; and it must be pointed out also that Batho, writing on the fourth day after her admission to hospital, says that the doctor had not yet—not examined, but even seen her. (Cf. Norah O'Brien, Q. 3291, and Jane Lewis, Q. 3309, and Mr. Rowling thereon, Q. 4509-18.) That the diet described would be suitable to any consumptive who could eat it, is a proposition which your Board think it would be sheer waste of time to discuss. Lastly, whether she ever got the pint of milk—the solitary article of diet ordered for her, during her stay from June 16 to July 4, of which it is likely she could have made profitable use—must remain doubtful. This was by no means the only case of the kind which fell under the notice of your Board. Clara Crowther, a married woman, aged 23, suffering from consumption, who had left young children at home, is, on similar evidence (of Mr. Rowling's return of medical comforts ordered to be issued

* Compare Mrs. Mary Charlton (Q. 3727), Miss Alice Stephen (Q. 2344), and Lady Martin (Q. 2317), with official contradictions, *passim*.

issued by him), said to have been fed during her stay (she, like Batho, died a day or two after her removal) on the house ration, a mess of rice and milk, and an unspecified quantity of beef-tea, to which was added a pint of ale, for which 2 oz. of wine were substituted later (Q. 4563-76). But this patient also told a lady visitor that she was being starved (Mrs. Mary Charlton, Q. 3726; and that the woman who spoke to her was Clara Crowther, see Mr. Rowling, Q. 4551); and, further, that she did not get the nourishment the doctor ordered her. She said especially that he had ordered her a pint of milk, but that she only got half a pint. Your Board themselves observed two similar cases in the persons of the now deceased Jane Lewis (Q. 3309) and Norah O'Brien (Q. 3291). They are satisfied that these inmates too were unprovided with proper food, and, although they did not themselves say so, that these persons as well were really starved (cf. Miss Stephen, Q. 2338-40). Mr. Rowling's evidence on these cases may be found under the numbers 4509-18 and 4596-608; but your Board desire to record their opinion that the answer to Q. 4604, "Is it not true that all these four persons were deprived of any chance of recovery which their disease may have left them from the time they entered Newington and began to be confined to the diet you prescribed for them?" should have been given in the affirmative without reservation.

Many other matters touched by the manner in which Mr. Rowling performed his share in the daily work of these Asylums might be referred to; but they are better described in connection with others of your officers concerned. And, even with reference to this report upon the manner in which the Government Medical Officer performed his duties in these Asylums, your Board feel it necessary to point out that it discloses equal dereliction of duty on the part of other officials. That the events related of Newington and of Macquarie-street could have escaped the notice of the respective matrons-superintendent your Board can believe only on the assumption that they both systematically neglected their duty. That the Manager of Government Asylums could have been ignorant of them is incredible—if his system of management is of any practical value whatever. Lastly, that other officers should for years have performed duties at these Asylums, and yet should have noticed nothing of the matters here described, is a circumstance which appears to your Board to demand searching inquiry into the nature of those duties, and the manner in which they have been performed.

Dietary.

Under this heading your Board refer to the house-ration, or daily diet of ordinary inmates. They are of opinion that the dietary for the chronic sick should be constructed on widely different lines; and as no dietary table suitable to the needs of that class is in existence, they need do no more than condemn the present arrangement, under which the house-ration forms the basis of their food, all or some of a list of so-called extras being added at the discretion of the medical attendant. The dietary is practically the same at all three Institutions, the sole difference between them being that at Newington any inmate can be supplied with a ration of rice-and-milk or the like on application to the matron; but this, like some others, is a merely formal statement (as to the rule see the Manager, 5160; but that it cannot have been carried out, see Manager 3710, in answer to a question based on the evidence of Alice Sadlier, 1494). The following tables show what the diet was until about two months after this Inquiry began; to what extent it was then improved by the issue of potatoes every day, instead of three times a week; and a comparison between it and several standard diets. In all three tables the articles are analysed in order that comparison between diets variously constituted may be justly made.

TABLE 1.

The House-ration, Government Asylums, was constituted as follows until about two months after this Inquiry began.

Articles.	Gross weight.	Dry weight.	Albuminates.	Fats.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Salts.	Nitrogen.	Carbon.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Grs.	Grs.
Uncooked Meat (16 oz. less 20% bone)	12·80	3·200	1·92	*1·000	.....	·200	122·50	819·20
Bread	16·00	9·600	1·28	·240	7·870	·210	88·00	1804·00
†Potatoes	5·14	1·340	·08	·004	1·204	·050	5·14	252·00
Sugar (in tea)	1·50	1·450	...	...	1·440	·005	.....	280·50
Flour (in broth)	·25	·210	·03	·005	·180	·004	1·90	42·25
Rice „	·50	·495	·03	...	·416	...	1·75	89·00
Totals... ..	36·19	16·295	3·34	1·249	11·110	·469	219·29	3286·95

* 7% loss on boiling deducted. † 12 oz. issued three times a week.

The meat is fresh beef five days, and fresh mutton two days. It is always boiled, and with such a quantity of water as will allow one pint of broth to each inmate; mixed vegetables are added to flavour it, and 7 oz. pepper, but no salt. 10 lb. salt are put on table daily. The meat is divided, and it is considered that the cooked ration should weigh from 7 oz. to 9 oz., without bone.

Tea is made by infusing one-tenth of an oz. in a pint of water, and adding $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. sugar; and this is served night and morning.

One stick of tobacco (14 or 16 to 1 lb.) is issued to each inmate once a week.

Working inmates (who receive from 3d. to 1s. a day) are also allowed extra; bread up to 2 lb., or sugar, 1 lb.; or, an extra stick of tobacco; sugar is generally chosen.

The fat skimmed from the broth is given out by the cook to those who choose to ask for it for their bread, at George-street only; they are not many.

TABLE 2.

House-ration, Government Asylums, New South Wales, when 12 oz. of potatoes are given daily instead of three days a week.

Dry weight.	Albuminates.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Salts.	N.	C.	The proportion of N. to C. is as
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Grs.	Grs.	
17·64	3·43	1·3	12·39	.....	255	3571	1 to 14

TABLE 3.

Comparison of certain diets with the House-ration, Government Asylums, New South Wales.

Description of Diet.	Dry weight.	Alimentary Principles.				Elementary Constituents.		
		Albuminates.	Fats.	Carbo-hydrates.	Salts.	N.	C.	The proportion of N. to C. is as
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Grs.	Grs.	
1. Subsistence diet—necessary to carry on internal work of body (Playfair)	15·00	2·00	·50	12·00	·50	138·00	2736	1 to 20·5
2. Average diet at rest (Parkes)	16·00	2·59	1·00	12·00	·50	172·50	3258	1 to 19·0
*3. "Middle diet" Guy's Hospital, London (Pavy)	16·75	2·43	2·60	11·51	...	169·30	3370	1 to 20
4. House-ration, Government Asylums, New South Wales...	16·05	3·34	1·24	11·04	...	255·00	3571	1 to 14

* "Experience shows this diet to be sufficient for bodily maintenance under a condition of freedom from labour. A conclusion may be drawn, as the subsistence on it often extends over a considerable period, and among the inmates there are many who are in an ordinary state as far as their constitutional condition is concerned, some local complaint, unaffacting their general health, having led to their admission." (Food and Dietetics. F. W. Pavy, 1875.)

It appears to your Board to be unnecessary to devote much time to examining the information thus placed before you, although they believe that the subject cannot be fully considered without it. They will only observe, therefore, that the Asylum diet appears never to have been "constructed," but to have been devised by rule of thumb; and that while it contains an excessive proportion of nitrogen, it shows a marked deficiency in fat. Since the persons to be fed are mostly advanced in years, are doing no work, have but restricted space for exercise, are practically unprovided with fire, are not protected from inclement weather, and are not (at all events as a matter of routine and universally) sufficiently warmly clad in winter, these are grave faults. No doubt it was adopted from the diet commonly used in this country, upon which, as your Board are well aware both from experience and observation, very many persons do maintain weight, health, and strength for long periods; and that it is even a slight improvement on that diet in so far as it contains a proportion of potatoes. But the art of feeding consists in adapting diet to the conditions of life in the persons to be fed; and, for reasons already hinted at, your Board are of opinion that the present ration is by no means the most suitable that might be given, and at a similar cost. The question of suitability, however, may be answered decidedly after considering the results of a practical experiment of a very satisfactory kind. The late Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. Cecil Morgan) found it necessary to draw the Manager's attention, on September 30th, 1883, (Appendix A, No. 18), to what he considered to be the insufficient feeding of some of his patients; and he came to the conclusion that they were under-fed from observing that while he lost but one case in twenty of his poor hospital patients operated upon for cataract (that is, did not succeed in restoring useful vision in five cases per cent.), he lost half of his Asylum cases, or failed to restore vision in 50 per cent. And, as his patients were maintained on the same diet as other inmates of the Institutions from which they came, he felt it his duty, on this strong evidence, to communicate with the Manager in general terms which applied to the dietary scale in general, and to all inmates alike. But, more than this, he submitted his observation to a check experiment. He removed persons on whom he proposed to operate to Sydney Infirmary, and fed them up; and in his report of July 13, 1884 (Appendix A, No. 21), he was able to say that of twenty-four cases thus treated a very successful result followed in seventeen cases—five only were unsuccessful, and two remained, at the time of writing, undecided. These results, Dr. Morgan points out, are not so good as are generally obtained in private practice; but he states clearly, as the result of his experience, "that it is unsafe to operate upon any Asylum patient till he has been kept in the Sydney Hospital and properly fed for three or four weeks."* Nor, clear as it is, is this evidence of Dr. Morgan's unsupported. The gentleman who succeeded to his office is Dr. Odillo Maher, and in his evidence (Q. 7859, &c.) similar opinions are expressed. But Dr. Maher's examination throws some light also on the matter alluded to in the foot-note. He says that he heard, after taking up his duties (7875-80), that a general order had been issued that no inmate should ask him for extras, and that he inquired of the clerk, Peter Abbott, whether it was so, when the clerk told him it was a mistake. On further examination, Dr. Maher said he believed his patients did get such extras as he ordered, but that his only means of knowing was from the answers given by them to his questions. In view of the constant fear of "the gate," under which the inmates of Macquarie-street constantly lie, in the opinion of your Board on the evidence before them, it does not appear that Dr. Maher's belief has the best foundation; and it is very significant that he should, nevertheless, "feel very much more satisfied to have the patient in Mooreliffe"—that is, for feeding before operation (Q. 7897-902). The evidence on this topic given by the Inspector-General of the Insane may now be adverted to, and it will be found on examination to be similar in effect to that of the late Dr. Morgan and of Dr. Maher:—

Dr. Manning said that in former years he had a considerable number of cases which, having been cured by treatment in one or other Hospital for the Insane, he discharged to one of the Benevolent Asylums, and which came back to him for treatment within a very short time. He then said, in answer to the question 7934—Do you consider that that ration or that system of management is likely to maintain a person in a proper state of health after he has been discharged from an insane Asylum?

The

* Among the papers referred to may be found one in which it is pointed out that Dr. Morgan had the right to order whatever extras he deemed necessary for his patients, but that he had exercised it in "no single instance." The evidence on which this statement is made does not appear. The Board, however, at the close of their inquiry, are of opinion that Dr. Morgan acted at the least wisely in removing his patients to an institution in which he knew they would get every article of diet ordered by him. (Inspector of Public Charities, Appendix A, No. 17).

The impression I have formed with regard to these cases was that they had not been sufficiently fed, and that if they had been sufficiently fed they would not have returned; and I considered that the general Benevolent Asylum dietary, and the want of variety, were very objectionable. I must say that I do not think it is a satisfactory diet for old or for sick people.

And on further examination he gave the following evidence:—

7953. The mental condition of aged persons and persons of weak mind is liable to be aggravated by insufficient food? Undoubtedly.

7954. So that the case of a person who is an ordinary harmless imbecile may be converted into such a case as actually requires treatment in a special hospital for the insane? It is easy to understand that persons in their dotage, with faculties already partly gone, may be made absolutely insane by slighter causes than persons who are in ordinary fair health and fair mental condition to begin with.

7955. When you received these old persons into the Asylums in these aggravated mental states, did the essential part of your treatment consist in feeding them up? Most decidedly. That was the treatment adopted, and it is the treatment for all elderly people whose minds are disturbed.

And Dr. Manning said, further, that he does not now discharge such persons in the numbers he would discharge if he could feel sure that the dietary and care of the Asylums would keep them well.

Your Board have now to record their opinion that the evidence adduced firmly establishes the proposition that the house-ration at present served to the Asylum inmates is for one reason or another not sufficient to maintain normal vitality in such inmates as are either suffering from cataract or from senile weakness of intellect. But the subject of this part of your Board's report being the sufficiency of that ration for ordinary inmates, it seems necessary to explain that the first of the classes referred to is to be regarded as healthy, cataract being a disease which does not affect the general health; while senile dementia is a failure rather than a disease, especially liable, as Dr. Manning testifies, to be converted into disease by insufficient feeding, of which, in fact, it proves a very delicate test; so that what is not sufficient for these classes is not sufficient for the general run of inmates either. Further, for fear it should seem that the conclusion here indicated is arrived at by a process of special reasoning, it should be pointed out that the subject could only be otherwise examined (in the absence of elaborate observations of a kind never undertaken here) by the death-rate. But while this would be an extreme test, man being able to endure a degree of privation for long without dying, to which persons under State care should not only not be subjected, but should not even be allowed to approach, it would, in such case as the present, be very difficult of application. The inmates have always been fed and maintained as at present; whether the current death-rate, therefore, is higher than it should be, or lower than might reasonably be expected, your Board have no means of judging. In the case of any one Asylum examination of the death-rate over a series of years may be expected to show whether at any time any disturbing influence has been at work to raise it above the ordinary proportion; but clearly such examination does not answer the question whether the death-rate there is a fair average rate or not. So far, indeed, is the reasoning relied upon to show that the house-ration is insufficient from being special, or partial, or one-sided, that it may even be said that in operating upon cases of cataract one of the most delicate, and certainly the most direct, test available of the subject's state of nutrition was inadvertently applied, and the result, therefore, is unanswerable evidence that the diet under consideration requires alteration. In conclusion on this head, it may be necessary to remind you that the age of the patients operated upon is not a factor in the case, as stated by the late Dr. Morgan. Why this diet should be insufficient, since it is, as already remarked, practically the same as that upon which many men undergo very severe labour and yet maintain health, during many months together at least, perhaps requires some elucidation. The sense of taste in relation to food is often spoken of as the pleasure of the palate—as a temptation—by austere persons. But they are fundamentally wrong to do so; nature never provides luxuries, and taste is a necessity which must be gratified, or neglect will avenge itself. Nourishing diets of constant composition lose for the individual a part of their nourishing capabilities as soon as they have become monotonous by long continued use. Further, the dullness of the life led by the inmates, most of whom pass day after day with no other distraction than gossip and complaint, is likely to aggravate the effects of an unvaried diet; occupation of mind, or rather, perhaps, what may be more intelligibly referred to as "interest in existence," being essential to due nourishment of the body. Now, the bushman referred to, although he actually does live on a diet which is monotonous and practically the same as this Asylum diet, is, after all, not strictly confined

confined to it; occasional changes are seldom entirely beyond his reach, and he is, most often, certain of the power to obtain variety whenever his task in remote parts is completed, or whenever he chooses to leave it for a few days. But perhaps the most important feature in his case is that his privation is voluntary; it is undergone with a definite object; and, above all, his interest in the life he leads under it is keen and constant. Your Board are of opinion that all these considerations have been overlooked in framing the house-ration under examination; and that in accusing it of monotony they, in effect, accuse it of insufficiency. But, having reached this point, it is necessary to remind you that after all a comparison between the aged and men in the prime of life—or, more exactly, between men possessing full vitality and men of vitality impaired, whether by age or by the effects of foregone sickness, is not a sound one; and it is not probable that persons without teeth, or with weakened digestive powers, would be able to benefit to the largest possible extent by a diet of meat and dry bread. This source of possible failure to feed has been recognised; the Inspector of Public Charities having pointed out nearly four years ago, in some comments on the reports of the late Dr. Morgan already alluded to, and while dissenting from the general conclusion drawn by him, that “the principal endeavour has been to provide strong nourishing soup, suitable for persons of advanced years who are no longer well able to masticate solid food” (Appendix A, No. 17). A most proper endeavour this, well-founded in common-sense; but, unfortunately, the statement is purely formal—admirable in the abstract, but not confirmed in practice. On inquiry, your Board found that the liquid referred to is, in fact, the water in which the meat has been, not stewed, but boiled, thickened by the addition of some rice, barley, or flour, and a variable quantity of green vegetable; and the “strength” and “nourishing” power of so-called “soup” thus prepared cannot be, and are not, such as those words may properly be used to describe. Your Board therefore conclude that the Asylum house-ration is ill-devised; that it would be unsuitable if, its alimentary substances remaining the same, its alimentary principles were properly proportioned; and that therefore it is practically insufficient. Whether, in course of reconstruction, it should be improved in the ordinary sense or not, they do not feel it within their province to pretend to decide; but in the Appendix B may be found several dietary scales of similar Institutions, from which it will be seen that the present diet is the poorest (in an ordinary sense) of all.

COMMENTS.

Apart from the comments necessary and indispensable upon those portions of the Report dealing with the medical attendance, dietary, and involving credibility of evidence, your Board have hitherto contented themselves with a bald statement of facts; they have carefully refrained from commenting upon the horrors and miseries and the amount of human suffering endured for years in these Institutions; although the groans and cries of distress from the helpless creatures never appear to have reached official ears, or, if they did, those ears were so inured to agonizing appeals and so dulled to all sympathy with human suffering as to render the appeal unavailing. It is not now the purpose of your Board to dilate upon this subject; it is far too painful, and no pen is capable of exaggerating the horrible story of wretchedness and misery in a single detail. The evidence so simply yet pathetically given by those blind paralyzed witnesses, corroborated, as it is, over and over again by others, cries for alteration and amendment, and the cry should not be allowed to pass unheeded.

We have at Newington the fact that unfortunate consumptives have been actually starved to death through neglect; we have at George-street ample evidence showing how the doctor habitually neglected his duties and harshly and improperly treated the inmates; and at Macquarie-street the evidence is incontrovertible of the gross brutalities practised upon helpless inmates by the wardsmen who were appointed by the matron.

It would be quite impossible to absolve from blame the matrons affected by the evidence of these atrocities. The wardsmen and wardswomen are all appointed by them. By no process of reasoning can your Board arrive at the conclusion that these matters were daily happening under the management of these officers and yet remain unknown to them, except on the assumption (which is equally discreditable) that they systematically neglected the work for which they were paid.

Take

Take the case of Batho—and it is not an isolated case by any means—at Newington. Here we have a young woman decently reared, intelligent, and with her companion, Miss Hewitt, struggling to earn a livelihood by honest labour. We find her stricken down with typhoid, and removed to the Coast Hospital at Little Bay. Here, after the lapse of some few weeks, we find her sent away owing to proper nursing and attention in a convalescent state. Subsequently, what is not infrequent after attacks of typhoid, she is attacked with phthisis. After being in the Prince Alfred Hospital long enough to enable the authorities there to discover that hers is a chronic or incurable complaint, she is turned out to die in the streets or drift into an Asylum. Finally her friend, who is as poor as the unfortunate herself, procures her admission to Newington, and here for days and weeks she lies in a state of semi-starvation. At last, after several piteous appeals (read letters already quoted and evidence of Miss Agnes Hewitt, p. 106), her friend removes her, and a few days afterwards she is released from further sufferings by death. Take also the cases of Bath and Kennedy. For ten years and four months these persons had lain side by side, bed-ridden, when they were suddenly separated because the doctor discovered that one was a chronic and the other an acute case; but this discovery was made after they had been overheard conversing with the Ladies' Board. Also the case of Emma Redding, bed-ridden all her life—quite helpless and unable to do anything for herself. She is placed in a ward, where she remains for weeks, and when removed her hair has to be cut off, and she is found to be in a horrible state of filth. This girl, when the Board visited, was in the Protestant hospital. Subsequently a complaint reached the Chairman, and on visiting the Asylum he found the unfortunate creature had been removed to a dormitory in the Northern Pavilion, where, without companions or amusements of any kind, she was reduced to a state of tearful helplessness which was pitiable to witness, the more especially as the Chairman was not in a position authorizing him to order her immediate return to hospital. She and those just mentioned (Bath and Kennedy) gave evidence, and their punishment followed as a matter of course. Again, at Macquarie-street, take, as an example, the case of Dowling, not because that particular case exhibits any peculiar or special cruelty of treatment, but simply because it is typical of a number of others. Here we have a helpless, paralyzed, and almost idiotic creature dragged out of bed on a cold winter morning, swilled over with water on the floor of the apartment; the excrement, which in his helpless condition he had passed during the night, wiped from his buttocks with a mop—the mop used to clean out the room—and thrust into his face by his brutal tormentor, who was receiving pay and extras from the Government to attend to the wants of those under his charge. In view of the existence of such atrocities as these, your Board therefore urge that immediate steps may be taken to better the condition of these unfortunates, and end a system of ill-treatment and neglect which, although existing under the name of charity, and in the midst of a Christian community, would be degrading to the most inhuman race of savages.

It may be accepted generally that the comfort and accommodation of the inmates are regarded as secondary in importance at all these Institutions to the comfort of the matrons. At Newington the available space for recreation for 300 inmates is 3 roods and 14 perches, while the estate contains 47 acres or more. At George-street the inmates are huddled together in a small yard, and in wet weather are compelled to take refuge in a shed, narrow and open on one side, into which the wind and rain may beat all day. There are no fireplaces, and so the essential for preserving life in the aged—warmth—is wanting. At Macquarie-street the space available for recreative purposes is less than that set apart for the accommodation of the matron's poultry; and while there is a green sward destitute of seats, which might be made available, the inmates are confined to that portion marked "drying ground" on plan, and to the shed; and evidence has been given to the Board of inmates (6583) having been expelled for merely walking upon this sward, while the horses of the matron's husband are allowed to feed over it. Poultry and pigs have been raised in large quantities at the various Asylums, fed upon asylum refuse; but at Newington the only record we could find of the inmates having benefited thereby was the providing of one fowl, which was charged to the Government. While there can be no possible objection to the managers of these Asylums keeping poultry or pigs for their own use, there seems to be no good reason why they should be kept for profit, and the inmates derive no benefit therefrom. The want of space at

George and Macquarie Streets is very marked, and the crowding together of the inmates cannot result in good.

In the Report of a Commission presided over by His Honor Mr. Judge Windeyer, in 1873, the following passage occurs :—

“A number of the men having made complaints to us respecting the management of the Institution, it appears that they were afterwards turned out of the Asylum by Mr. Dennis for having done so. This conduct on his part we consider highly reprehensible, and indeed cruel, as one of the men was blind, and utterly unable to obtain a living.”

It does not appear that at that time any action was taken upon this conduct. Your Board have now to point out that a similar course was followed in the present case by Mr. King with regard to the witness Baird. Baird gave evidence first upon November 18. In January your predecessor in office, who had commanded this Inquiry, went out with the Ministry, of which he was a member. Immediately the Manager of Public Asylums repaired to Macquarie-street. Baird was brought before him, and was there and then ejected from the Asylum because, as Baird himself says, (8316), he was accused of collecting evidence for the Board, and of fomenting a spirit of insubordination; because, as the matron says (8188), there were several complaints about him, and (8183) he had been seen going about with his pencil and paper; and because, as the entry of the transaction in the matron's diary says, the Manager ordered it (8188), no reason being there assigned. Baird came to Sydney the same day and sought out your Chairman. The case being at once referred by him to your predecessor in office, that gentleman (who had not yet handed over his Department to you) immediately directed Baird's readmission, and issued the very necessary order that for the future, and pending further instructions, no inmate should be discharged except upon his own request. Your Board are clearly of opinion that this is an instance of the manner in which “the gate” was habitually employed at this Asylum as a means of coercing and cowering the inmates; and, further, that its use in the case of a helpless cripple like Baird, who had given evidence in this Inquiry, is an offence from every point of view of the very gravest kind. This superior officer having been present on the occasion referred to, nothing can be said of any share which the matron may have taken in this proceeding; but other, and not less important matters, have now to be described, for which she is responsible. On March 30 a document, signed by 138 of the inmates, was obtained and forwarded to the Board. It certifies that the undersigned, having heard that a few of the inmates had conspired to make many false and exaggerated statements to the Board, especially with regard to the treatment of patients in the hospitals, wish to certify that, “until made known to us by the Superintendent, we were unaware of any such misconduct or cruelty had been carried on.” (Appendix A, No. 69). The same day this certificate was obtained, Baird (*loco citato*, No. 70) wrote to the Chairman, informing him that on the morning of March 30 all the more important witnesses before the Board, including himself, had been shut up in a dormitory while this certificate was being signed; and that they were induced to submit to this isolation on the understanding that they were waiting for the arrival of the Board to prosecute this Inquiry, although the matron knew the Board had concluded their inspection. Thereupon the Chairman repaired to Parramatta, and saw Baird, Roy, Fitzpatrick, Thomson, and two others, who corroborated Baird's statement; and at the same time he questioned three or four of those who signed the certificate, and these then averred that they did not understand exactly what it was they had signed. It seems reasonable to surmise that had the witnesses, who are the more courageous and intelligent of the inmates, been allowed to be present when the matron appealed to the rest to testify in her favour, they might have succeeded in explaining the true import of the document, and that then so many signatures would not have been obtained to it. A further certificate, that the attendance of various Protestant clergymen had been regular, was signed by eighty-seven inmates on April 4, and transmitted to your Board.* To both of these certificates, and in the same order in each, are affixed the following six names: John Johnson, Charles J. Olin, Joseph Lambert, James Burton, Albert Regamy, and Thomas Herford. In the document certifying that the undersigned had heard of no cruelty, &c., Olin's name alone may have been written by himself; the other five are in one hand,
and,

* It may be worth while to remark here that no evidence had been given before the Board upon this subject; and the irregularity, or non-attendance, of spiritual advisers formed no portion of the Inquiry.

and, by the attachment to each of crosses, the owners are represented as being unable to write. But in the second certificate, while Olin again signs his own name (that is, while his name appears in the same hand as at first), the other five are respectively written in different hands, and by inexpert penmen. If those five men can write, why did they not sign the certificate which denies cruelty? Have they ever seen that document, or were their names and marks affixed without their knowledge? The certificate against allegations of cruelty bears nothing on the face of it to show that it was not spontaneous; but there is no doubt it was solicited by the officers of the Institution, of whom Mrs. Cunningham (the matron-superintendent) is the head. She, therefore, is responsible for it. But Mr. Cunningham must share this blame; for he, too, busied himself in obtaining signatures. Officially, he is known to you only as the Dispenser, and in that capacity fault need not be found with him; but he relieves his wife of much of her managerial work, and may be properly described as the *de facto* superintendent. And, as for this officer's evidence, your Board are now obliged to say plainly that they feel unable to rely upon any part of it whatever; and this opinion was formed at the time it was taken.

Although the Inquiry ended at the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, the report of Mr. M'Allister upon the Liverpool Asylum is printed (Appendix C), as it shows how a considerable sum may be annually saved in that Institution.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

Your Board, although appointed only to "investigate and report upon the general management and mode of conducting these Institutions," trust that the careful consideration they have given to the present treatment of the infirm and destitute may be deemed to warrant them in concluding this Report with the following general recommendations:—

1. The obligations, restrictions, and disabilities under which destitute persons entirely supported at the public expense may in this Colony be deemed to lie should be now defined by Act of Parliament; and powers to enforce labour on the part of capable inmates, and to inflict punishment for disobedience to orders, should be conferred upon some suitable person or persons, not being officers of any Benevolent Asylum. In this connection attention may be drawn to an Act assented to September 27, 1866, and repealed March 30, 1869. This measure appears never to have been operative; but, with some modifications, it might now be re-enacted.
2. The present system of management should be changed: Probably management by a Board, having a Secretary who would perform many of the duties now laid upon the Manager of Public Asylums, as in and before the year 1876, would afford the greatest security against abuses, and would at the same time be most economical. This Board should not be drawn from the townsmen among whom the Institutions happen to stand. It should not be unpaid.
3. Two or more members of the same family should not be employed at the same time as officers of the same Institution.
4. The dietary scale should be recast. The cooking should never be entrusted to paid inmates; professed cooks of suitable grade should be employed.
5. The chronic sick should no longer be treated in all the Asylums. The time has come when a Central Sick Asylum for the proper care of all destitute persons chronically afflicted with illness should be established. It should be inexpensively constructed on hospital lines. It should be under the direction of a Resident Medical Superintendent. It should have a comparatively small staff of trained nurses. A part of the work might be done by the less infirm inmates of the Benevolent Asylums, drafted to the Sick Asylum for this purpose; but these should never be engaged in cooking, nursing, or the like. 700 beds, more or less, should be provided at first, and on a plan to allow of additions to house, eventually a total of 1,200, if necessary. The accommodation should include special wards for the treatment of eye-cases, and there
might

might well be attached male and female lock-wards, for which there is at present urgent necessity. The inmates should be amenable to the same law as may apply to the inmates of the Benevolent Asylums, but the Sick Asylum should be under the direct supervision of the Medical Adviser to the Government.

6. A Sick Asylum being established, medical care of the Benevolent Asylums should be entrusted to Visiting Medical Officers, and their attendance twice a week (and on special summons) would probably suffice. They should be charged with the small amount of dispensing which would be necessary. A suitable ward should be selected in each Benevolent Asylum where the few cases of sudden illness which would from time to time arise might be treated pending removal. The Visiting Medical Officers should be under the supervision of, and should make report to, the Medical Adviser to the Government.
7. In view of the necessary provisions of the last two paragraphs, any Board of Management which may be constituted should include the Medical Adviser to the Government among its members.

Your Board desire to convey to the Principal Under Secretary their warm appreciation of the hearty manner in which he dealt with their suggestions, and for the alacrity displayed in furthering, by every means in his power, the Inquiry upon which they have been engaged. They desire also to record their thanks to the shorthand writers, who so faithfully took down the evidence, and to their secretary, Mr. C. R. Burnside, who has laboured unceasingly throughout this investigation.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M.,
Chairman.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

THE third member of the Board, the Inspector of Public Charities, having declined to sign this Report, for certain reasons stated in the minutes of the last meeting, his Anticipatory Report, dated 4th January, 1887, is appended hereto.

T.K.A.,
Chairman.

4/5/87.

ADDENDUM.

Report of The Inspector of Public Charities.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of Inspector of Public Charities, Sydney, 4 January, 1887.

The length of time occupied by my attendance on the Asylum Inquiry Board has already interfered considerably with my inspection duties, at a time of year when I can best be spared from the Sydney office.

The Board not having sat now for three weeks, and my previous knowledge of the subject enabling me to offer suggestions as to desirable improvements in the management of the Asylums, I have taken the liberty to anticipate the formal report of the Chairman of the Board, by placing my views before you for presentation to the Colonial Secretary, in the hope that I may be permitted to proceed with the inspection of the country Institutions within this Department.

A considerable portion of the evidence being unreliable, and other parts having reference to medical questions which can best be dealt with by Dr. A. Thompson, I have referred to it in general terms, only as indicating the direction in which reforms are necessary.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON.

The views of Mr. Robison, as expressed herein, should be forwarded to the Chairman of the Newington Commission, who, I understand, is now preparing the report of the Board.—G.R.D., 13/1/87. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board.—C.W., B.C., 14/1/87.

Report on Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

THESE Asylums were taken over by the Government from the Benevolent Society in 1862, and placed under the direction of a Board of gentlemen occupying prominent official positions.

Early in 1876 the Board retired, and Mr. King, their Secretary, was appointed General Manager.

The system pursued may be thus described:—

A medical officer, non-resident, has charge of the health of the inmates,—a matron (resident) supervises the administrative duties (which are required to be performed by the inmates themselves).

All who render services receive extra bread and tobacco, and some whose work is constant and onerous are also paid in addition a small money gratuity, varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per diem.

The dietary scale was drawn up by Dr. Greenup, late Government Medical Adviser.

Extras are added under directions of the medical officer, who has full discretionary powers in above regard.

NOTE.—The weak points in the present dietary scale appears to be that it is monotonous—too limited in its ingredients, wanting in variety, deficient in some of the constituents of food necessary for, and most easily of being assimilated by, the aged; and that it casts a too heavy responsibility on the medical officer in ordering needful extras for a large number of individual cases whose general health may not bring them prominently under his notice.

Printed rules at one time existed, but for many years past they have been discarded as impracticable. The routine, however, is well understood by the inmates, and scarcely ever varies.

The practice in the Asylums gives rise to the impression that the intention of the Government has been to require each inmate, according to his ability, to aid in carrying out the work of the Asylum, and to offer to the infirm and destitute a relief which shall ensure to them cleanliness, order, and a reasonable ration of food, but shall in no manner be of such a character as to attract into the Asylums applicants who can otherwise obtain their subsistence.

From motives of economy, and, perhaps, in consonance with previous existing ideas, it was considered that the treatment of the indigent, infirm, and sick was sufficiently provided for by placing them, with little attempt at classification, in the care of nurses selected from the ordinary inmates.

Circumstances, however, now suggest a different arrangement and better provision for the sick, for not only have the numbers in the Asylums largely increased, but greater care being paid in the general hospitals for separating active from chronic cases, and regarding the latter as ineligible for admission, many serious chronic cases, requiring skilled nursing, have to be treated in the Asylums, no hospital existing in the Colony to which they may be sent.

The scrutiny of the Board of Inquiry has been most searching, embracing:—General management, domestic routine, the quality of the accommodation and appliances for the sick, the medical supervision, the accommodation for the more able-bodied paupers, the dietary, cookery, water-supply, and a variety of other details.

NOTE.—A palpable defect, although a necessity, in the plan on which the Asylums have heretofore been conducted is the absence of classification and separation of the diseased and helpless from the more robust inmates.

In England the former are now gathered into pauper infirmaries, where they are under direct medical control and have the advantage of skilled nursing.

For the latter, a less expensive provision would suffice.

It is true that heretofore certain descriptions of disease have been generally sent by the Manager to particular Asylums, as consumptive cases to Liverpool; but this has been as much from considerations of convenience of management as for purposes of treatment.

Applicants for admission who are tolerably robust have been so distributed among all the Asylums as to secure service necessary for carrying on their routine without the employment of hired labour.

Management.—The evidence goes to show: That, in regard to general cleanliness and order, little to be desired has been wanting, at the same time the personal comfort of the inmates has scarcely been sufficiently studied.

That in the distribution of extras, especially for the sick, economy has been carried to excess.

That the Manager has placed too implicit reliance on his officers, some of whom deputed to their subordinates duties requiring their personal supervision.

NOTE.—Applies to Newington and Macquarie-street, Parramatta.

That

That at the Liverpool Asylum the system has been faithfully carried out with very fair results, excepting in so far as its plan intrinsically is defective from want of an entire separation (into different Asylums) of the diseased and helpless from the more able-bodied paupers.

That at the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, the matron's supervision has been well maintained, but that the relations between her and the visiting medical officer have been strained to an extent prejudicial to the inmates.

NOTE.—The allegations of neglect and harshness made by the matron against Dr. Rowling (supported by evidence and letters) should have been brought forward by her at a much earlier period.

That at the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, complaints against the medical officer and the matron were made to the Board—against the former for neglect, and the latter for having introduced a species of terrorism by expulsions, and for having allowed the chief wardman to exercise powers which it is said he has used in a tyrannical manner.

Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the quality of the food, especially the deficiency of vegetables.

That, at the Newington Asylum, from the time of its occupation (about the end of February) to a date shortly before the Inquiry began, the management has not been satisfactory, and although allowances may be made for some of the irregularities and shortcomings observed by the Board, the explanations offered by the General Manager and the matron do not excuse the condition in which the Institution was found in June, four months after occupation. Complaints of irregular attendance and neglect against the medical officer were also heard at this Asylum.

That, in some of the Asylums, consequent on the matron being allowed to exercise the power of expelling inmates, acts of oppression, and even of cruelty, were alleged to have occurred, and that complaints were stifled by a fear lest the fact of bringing charges forward might render the complainants liable themselves to expulsion.

LIST OF EXPULSIONS—1855-56—SUMMARISED.

For refusing to assist in work	55
For refusing to obey rules as to bathing, &c.	14
For refusing medical treatment... ..	3
For insubordination, bad language, &c.	26
For wilful disobedience	6
For intoxication	6
For refusing to open letters (supposed containing money) in presence of matron	2
For bringing false charges	1
For pilfering	7
By Manager, for misrepresentation to him	3
Total	123

NOTE.—Extreme caution is necessary in accepting such statements, few of the inmates being scrupulous as to veracity. Attached is a list reaching back to January 1, 1855, showing the number of persons expelled (and the reason in each case) from the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, whence the greater number of charges emanated.

It would be safer, unless under extraordinary circumstances, that expulsion should be made only after reference to the General Manager. At the same time it is very necessary that inmates not only submit themselves to authority, but that they acknowledge their obligation to assist in carrying on the work.

The charges of cruelty against some of the attendants referred to a time too remote to allow of their being properly investigated. It is not unlikely some of them were well founded, the duties requiring to be performed on behalf of the helpless and imbecile being often of a most repellent and disgusting character, and likely to irritate the person who renders them when resisted or accepted ungraciously by the patient.

To reduce this danger in the future to a minimum, extra precautions are necessary, both by a closer supervision and by providing trustworthy nurses of a higher grade of intelligence than can be selected from the general inmates of the Asylums.

That to present time there appears to have been a certain amount of waste permitted in not utilising kitchen refuse.

NOTE.—Profit might be derived either by selling it, or, where practicable, by raising pigs on Asylum account.

Under no circumstances should it be allowed to become a perquisite of any officer, as it renders him liable to suspicion, and for the same reasons it might be advisable that the superintendents be forbidden to make use of the garden produce or to keep horses, cows, pigs, or poultry on the Government premises.

Buildings—(Hospital Accommodation).—That although at Liverpool, Newington, and George-street, Parramatta, there are large and airy wards, yet in none of the Asylums are the hospital arrangements in character with modern ideas as to what are considered essential requisites.

(General Dormitories).—That the accommodation for inmates not requiring hospital treatment and nursing appears to be good and ample.

NOTE.—Insufficient attention, however, has been given to providing day rooms furnished with comfortable seats and fire-places, where the inmates would be protected from bad weather or extremes of temperature.

A room fitted with lounges, into which the weakly and very aged might retire, is much needed, as the inmates not in hospital are forbidden to enter the dormitories during the day.

That bath-rooms at Newington, George-street and Macquarie-street, Parramatta, are not capable of being warmed in winter, and that the supply of hot water is scanty, occasioning often much reluctance on the part of inmates to allow themselves to be properly cleansed.

That in all the Asylums the accommodation is defective both in regard to baths and lavatories, inasmuch as entirely separate provision is not made for those who suffer from open sores, ophthalmia, or skin diseases.

That the supply of towelling appears deficient, and although no instance of infection arising from contact was brought to the notice of the Board, yet that danger exists under present methods.

NOTE.—Stringent rules regarding bathing, daily ablutions, hair-cutting, trimming of beards, and personal cleanliness, generally require to be conspicuously notified.

Medical Supervision.—The examination of the Inquiry Board establishes the necessity of introducing a staff of trained nurses into the hospital wards, under whose direction certain of the inmates might be usefully employed.

It further shows that, at the two Asylums at Parramatta, and that at Newington, the duties performed by the Medical Officer, Dr. Rowling, have been rendered in a manner the reverse of satisfactory.

Dr.

Dr. A. Thompson will, no doubt, report in detail in above regard; but the general evidence tends to show that he was inattentive, and sometimes harsh in manner, and that he neglected to use the power he possessed to order extras and medical comforts to an extent which must have often proved prejudicial to patients.

Certificates of death were also drawn out by him very irregularly.

Domestic Routine.—(Food.)—The evidence further proves the advisability of introducing a more liberal dietary scale, in a form better suited to the aged.

In regard to the sick, the extent to which changes ought to be made will probably form a portion of Dr. A. Thompson's recommendations when submitting to the Colonial Secretary suggestions on opening pauper infirmaries.

NOTE.—For the general body of the inmates of the Asylums a more varied and nourishing diet appears necessary, one in which milk, coffee, vegetables, mince, porridge, suet, flour, dripping, molasses, or syrup might all be added to the present issues without materially increasing expense.

Accompanying is forwarded copy of the dietary scale used at the Almshouse at San Francisco.

(Stimulants.)—It may be remarked that of late the issue of stimulants has been largely reduced at Parramatta and Newington, with results advantageous neither to the health of the old people nor to their contentment; in fact, the stoppage of their grog allowance to a number of the inmates who render services or are of feeble constitution has occasioned sullenness, vented in complaints against the management, and especially against the medical officer.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that on the occasion, some months back, of an inquest held at Parramatta on the death of an inmate of the George-street Asylum, the jury commented on the subject, and that the evidence of the matron went in effect to show that since stimulants had been used so sparingly in the Institution the death-rate had perceptibly increased; from which it may be inferred that stimulants had to some extent supplied defective dietary.

Stores.—Supplies received at any of the Asylums appear to be regularly notified to the Manager, but issues are less carefully registered, nor are periodical balances of stock taken.

Such a system is objectionably lax, and admits of some of the inmates being unduly favoured, while others are neglected, without the possibility of such irregularity being detected by the General Manager.

Hours.—The very early hour at which all inmates (excepting those in hospital) are required to leave the dormitories must by many be regarded as a hardship, especially in winter, and the more so from want of warmed rooms in which they may shelter.

NOTE.—The rule appears harsh, and conformity with it might be made optional till a later hour named.

Rules.—The absence of printed rules conspicuously placed, informing each inmate of what is expected from him, and what are his privileges, is decidedly an error which cannot too soon be rectified.

As a matter of fact the daily custom scarcely ever varies in the Asylums, but the want of rules has been made a subject of complaint to the Board, and has furnished excuse for non-compliance with certain unwritten customs of the Institution, *inter alia*, "that letters supposed to contain money shall be opened in the presence of the Matron"; "that assistance, when called for, shall be rendered without demur, unless excused by the medical officer," &c.

In drawing up new regulations, two points to which heretofore sufficient attention has scarcely been paid might be embodied, viz. :—

1. That stricter attention be given to the manner in which meat and bread are supplied. The former should be received only in quarters, alternately fore and hind; the latter should be weighed daily, and results in detail reported to the Manager weekly.
2. That musters of inmates at each Asylum be made by the Manager or his officer at least once every month, for verification of numbers.

From Biloela a report is sent weekly to the Inspector of Public Charities as to quality and weight of provisions, which report is transmitted to the Department of Public Instruction. A similar course in regard to the Asylums might be advantageous.

Cesspits, Closets, Drainage, &c.—At the George-street Parramatta Asylum the cesspit is dangerously close to the buildings.

At the Newington Asylum the entire drainage and closet arrangements are defective in plan, and have proved a frequent source of trouble and annoyance.

At the Liverpool Asylum the drains discharge on the river bank, and will have to be diverted in some other direction. Filters will also have to be introduced to prevent nuisance arising from them.

Water Supply.—The remarks on this subject refer to the Newington Asylum only. Up to a recent date very considerable trouble was experienced not only from scarceness of water but also from the inefficient means for its distribution.

The catchment area to the present dam, which is the main source of supply, is very restricted, and it may be found necessary to construct a second dam at a lower level.

As regards the water supply for the laundry, kitchen, lower bathroom, and lavatory, it is unnecessary to raise the water to the level of the elevated tanks, nor is it safe to trust to wind-power alone.

A steam-engine, supplied by a boiler of extra size, appears essential for the proper carrying out the work of the Institution.

Steam would be a convenient means for heating water for the laundry and the bathrooms, and its introduction in the end prove economical.

General Remarks.—In concluding this report, a few remarks may be considered advisable with special reference to the Newington Asylum, the condition of which necessitated the present Inquiry.

A good deal of the irregularity and discomfort experienced by the inmates, between the time of the first occupation of Newington to end of June, was owing to want of forethought on the part of the Manager in neglecting to requisition for the supply of necessary furnishings in anticipation of the arrival of the inmates; also from his entering on building contracts in place of first confining his attention to providing essential requirements for the internal economy of the Institution.

There appears also ground for thinking that had the matron's attention been less occupied in her family concerns she would have been at liberty to better attend to her official duties; also, had she been supported by a more efficient sub-matron, many defects in matters of detail would have been forced on her notice, and might have been quickly rectified.

Miss

Miss Applethwaite, the daughter of Mrs. Hicks, occupies an unauthorized position in the Asylum, and her presence interferes with the responsibilities which properly fall on the matron and sub-matron.

The practice of appointing as sub-matrons, &c., the daughters of the matrons of these Asylums is objectionable, as tending to relax discipline, and should not be repeated.

Newington Asylum Ladies' Visiting Committee.—For the Asylum at Newington the appointment of a Visiting Committee of Ladies, who would report to the Colonial Secretary, might be attended with advantage. Their attention should, however, be restricted to clearly defined subjects.

HUGH ROBISON, -
Inspector Public Charities.

4 January, 1837.

The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Macquarie-street,
Sydney, 15 January, 1887.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of the papers forwarded me, under B.C., from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 13th instant, and purporting to be a Report from the Inspector of Public Charities upon the Destitute Asylums, I have to express my intense surprise at the extraordinary course taken by Mr. Robison in dealing with this subject without consulting either of his colleagues, and before the evidence regarding these Institutions had been completed.

Mr. Robison knew that the last meeting of the Board was held in November; he also knew that the continuation of the Inquiry was prevented by the removal of Dr. Thompson in that month to investigate some cases of milk typhoid at St. Leonards; and he knew further that the whole of the evidence already taken had not yet been printed, owing to delay at the Government Printing Office, and that several witnesses (himself included) whose official conduct is affected by the startling revelations which have been made to the Board had yet to be examined, and that their examination could not possibly take place until Dr. Thompson returned from the Quarantine Station, where he is in charge of the small-pox patients brought here by the "Preussen."

How, in the face of this knowledge, this gentleman could pen such a document, violating his position as a member of the Board, and endeavouring to anticipate the Report of this Board (upon incomplete evidence, too), is more than I can understand.

I have to thank the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for declining to read this production, pending the Report of the Board; and in doing so I would point out that Mr. Robison has been Inspector of Public Charities for ten years, that in his Report for 1885-6 he says (p. 3), "The Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute still maintain their character for orderliness, economy, and general efficiency"; and, although it was his duty to have discovered and put an end to the horrors and miseries existing, he does not, during that period, appear to have made a solitary suggestion of value for ameliorating the condition of the wretched inmates of these Asylums.

I shall have something further to say in the Report upon this subject, but I cannot refrain from indignantly protesting against the course which this gentleman has seen fit to adopt.

I have, &c.,

T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT,
Chairman.

Submitted.—18/1/87. Seen.—I did not read Mr. Robison's report, but sent it on to the Chairman; Mr. Robison's attempt to anticipate the Report of the Commission is in my opinion blame-worthy.—G.R.D., 18/1/87. The Inspector of Public Charities.—C.W., B.C., 19/1/87. To be returned. Read.—H.R.—The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 25/1/87. Returned.—C.S.O., 25th Jan.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

25 January, 1887.

In handing you lately a Report on the Asylums management, along with my request to be allowed to proceed into the country for the purpose of inspection, it escaped my notice that such procedure invited misconstruction as being discourteous to the other members of the Asylums Inquiry Board.

I therefore beg you will convey to the Chairman my sincere regrets and apology, and assure him and Dr. A. Thompson that I did not intend any disrespect to them personally or to anticipate the Board's Report.

I now see my proper course would have been to have addressed the report to the Chairman, with a request that he would intimate to the Colonial Secretary that he was in possession of my views in regard to the subjects of the inquiry.

My inspection of the Hospitals, Benevolent Asylums, and Schools of Arts in the country districts had been entirely prevented last year through circumstances quite beyond my control, and my anxiety to again take up this important portion of my work caused me to overlook the fact that the course I pursued laid me open to the charge of violating official courtesy.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,
Inspector Public Charities.

Refer to Board.—C.W., B.C., 28/1/87. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 29 January, 1887.—C.W., Principal Under Secretary.

87-89. Inspector
Public Charities
4 January.
Report upon
Asylums for in-
firm and desti-
tute.
Chairman
Inquiry Board,
14 Jan.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Newington.

THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:--

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Hicks, Matron, examined:--

1. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us the date of your appointment as matron of this Asylum? It was in the year 1862 or 1861. I have been twenty-five years in the service. Mrs. Hicks.
19 Aug., 1886.
2. At what salary? At present £200 a year. I have been reduced since coming to Newington.
3. Any other emoluments? Yes, £20 a year ration money.
4. And this building forms your quarters? I have two rooms on the ground-floor.
5. And the whole of the upper rooms? No; some of these rooms are occupied by the sub-matron, and by the laundress, who has been with me for twenty-four years.
6. Is she an inmate? She is certainly entered in my books, but I should not like her to think of herself as an ordinary inmate.
7. You and your family live here? Yes.
8. How many children? You must give me time to think.
9. They must be somewhat numerous? I have six.
10. And your husband lives here? Yes.
11. And you occupy the upper part of the building? I do; but I have not as much accommodation as at Hyde Park—not to my liking.
12. How many servants have you under you paid by Government—male servants? We pay four men, and one old man 4d. a day.
13. He is an inmate? Yes.
14. And the others? They reside on the premises.
15. What books do you keep? In Sydney I kept all my own books myself. The book work was done at the head office. This is a copy of the rations supplied. This is the monthly ration return. I have to make a copy of that and send it into the head office. I have to initial that. This is the admissions book, showing the names, ages, and religions, and the country of those admitted, and, where necessary, how they were discharged. It is the admissions and discharges book. This is the ration order book for each day.
16. Your ration requisition book? Yes. This is the bread requisition book. This is the meat requisition book. This is the undertaker's requisition book for coffins and graves. This is a book of receipts for certificates of burial, signed by the district registrar.
17. *Mr. Robison.*] Who signs the certificate of burial. They sent that book to my daughter, who wanted it. The young man at the Registrar-General's Office disputed with her over giving receipts for one old woman, and she would not give him a duplicate. She had a little book, and made the man sign her entries in it. Then Mr. Ward gave her this book, which shows that we have given information of any death occurring.
18. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Then really this heading is wrong? Yes.
19. *Chairman.*] What other books have you? This is a book I keep of my own accord with regard to the clothing.
20. This is your stock book? Yes, but only of clothing. You see entries of so much unbleached calico and other stuff given out. It is a quarterly stock book entered up when I take stock. This other is my store book showing what I have received.
21. I see an entry "thirteen chairs on wheels"? Yes; I have asked for them specially.
22. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] This is the quarterly stock account of things in use? Yes. This book contains a list of the clothes taken into stock or discarded, and of the clothes issued for the dead. We always bury our dead clothed.
23. Then this contains the quarterly account of things in use and of all things issued from the stores? Yes.
24. But don't you keep a store book as well? Yes.
25. And it should accord with this? Yes.
26. And this contains a complete list of clothes in use and of those issued or discarded? Yes.
27. And of those which remain? Yes.
28. This quarterly stock-taking book contains also all the stores account? I will ask Mrs. Hicks to produce her stock-book? Here it is (*book produced*).
29. This is a list of things received into store, and the dates on which they were received? Yes. We have not very much store-room, and we only ask for a six months' supply, and we receive our rations daily, except arrowroot, sago, oatmeal, and sugar, which I get monthly, and my return of them goes into Mr. King.
30. You keep no book showing what is issued from the store, and to whom? We keep ration books.
31. *Mr. Robison.*] Mr. King comes up here, does he not, and you keep him informed of what is wanted—that is to say, of what is wanted and what you have issued? Yes; and I am sure you will find that nothing is wasted.

- Mrs. Hicks. 32. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What is this? That is a weekly report book. In Sydney I had it in my power to run down to the office and have things settled at once; but since I came here I have had to start this. It shows the number of inmates, who are admitted and who discharged.
- 19 Aug., 1886. 33. What are these? Weekly report papers, showing the admissions and discharges for the week and the total number in the institution. I also send to Mr. King a copy of the form in the weekly return book.
34. What is this? This is a diary; there is also a visitors' book, which I began to keep since I came here: I began it on July 29th.
35. *Chairman.*] Does that ration-book show yesterday's requisitions? Yes; I think it contains to-morrow's, too.
36. The bread ration? Yes; I ordered 315 lb. of bread.
37. Have you any rules prepared? No; but the old women are shown how to manage their wards, and they do their work well.
38. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have no rules for your guidance been prepared and issued by the Manager? Not for years. We had some, but they were absurd for these old people. You have to give way to them a little, and sometimes you have to punish. I was called up last night to the cancer ward, and found two old women fighting like tigers. One said she would see the other weltering in her gore. I had to take one and put her in the Roman Catholic hospital.
39. *Mr. Robison.*] You once had rules, and these now form the basis of your operations? Yes.
40. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have very great liberty? Well, I have always had it in my power to punish a very bad woman who comes home drunk and disorderly. In Sydney I could put her out of the place, and send for a policeman.
41. What are the ordinary rules of the house? Do you make them get up at a particular time? No, I do not.
42. You have discretionary power in the matter? Yes.
43. No printed rules, but power to manage the place in your own way? Well, I may say I have.
44. *Chairman.*] Do you issue any rules to the wardswomen or others? Yes.
45. Rules written or verbal? Mr. Hicks promised last night to write me out some lists of rules, but has not done it.
46. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] At present these rules are issued by yourself? By myself or the sub-matron.
47. How are these rules made known to the people? I say, "Come, girls, do so and so," and they do it, and do it well.
48. What is the routine of the day? They rise at 6'30 a.m. in summer, and at 7 o'clock in winter. It is the greatest difficulty to keep these old people in bed. The minute they get up my orders to the cook are to have boiling water ready, so that any woman that has the privilege of tea and sugar for herself can come and get boiling water, and they can also get it at 3 in the afternoon every day.
49. This is for tea which they purchase for themselves? Yes. Then we have tea at 5 o'clock, and go to bed soon after. I never keep them up when they want to go to bed.
50. *Chairman.*] When they go to bed, are the doors locked? No; one woman is left to keep order in the ward.
51. When do you have dinner? At 1 o'clock, when we get our meat in good time. To-day, we will have to have it at 2'30, for meat must be well boiled, and it came late.
52. *Mr. Robison.*] What about the butcher? I don't approve of having a Sydney butcher. I wish we had a butcher in Parramatta, which is much nearer.
53. Does the contractor deliver the meat regularly in good time? I think so. One day last week it was late, but he explained that his horse fell down dead in the street, and he missed the steamer.
54. How does he bring it up? By steamer; this is an exceptional day.
55. *Chairman.*] You stated that you had certain paid persons attached to the institution? Yes.
56. Who are they? Mrs. Gorman. She was sub-matron twenty-three years ago. She is not an inmate.
57. What others have you? My daughter is assisting me.
58. Not paid? No.
59. *Mr. Robison.*] You have a laundress also? Yes.
60. She is an inmate? Yes.
61. What does she receive? She got her wages raised to 15s. when we came to Newington. For twenty years before she had 12s. She is not an inmate, and she could get more if she left us.
62. *Chairman.*] You have four men here. What are their names? There is Burns.
63. His duty? Whatever I can give him to do.
64. The next? Newitt, the gardener—the head gardener.
65. The next? Ibbott.
66. What does he do? He cleans the out-houses and the premises.
67. The next? Gordon.
68. What are his duties? He is assistant gardener.
69. What pay does Burns get? £10 a month.
70. What do the others get? Newitt gets £65 a year, I think.
71. The next? Ibbott gets £4 3s. 4d. a month.
72. The next? Gordon gets £40 a year; about £3 a month.
73. These persons you speak of, do they receive rations from you? Yes.
74. How? They get them every Tuesday according to a certain scale—that is, the two men, Ibbott and Newitt, get their rations in this way, and the other men get their rations at the kitchen table.
75. *Mr. Robison.*] What are the duties of Burns? He goes round the premises, locks the gates at night, and unlocks them in the morning. I have told him that his first work must be to look over the place.
76. Does he watch at night? No; his duties are the easiest of the lot.
77. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] He is the odd-job man? Yes; I keep him to out-door work.
78. What is their scale of rations? $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tea each, 4 lb. of sugar each—white sugar, because they say they cannot drink brown, 1 lb. of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pepper, 2 lb. of soap per week, 3 lb. of meat per day, and two loaves of bread—that is, 4 lb. of bread per day each man.
79. That is what they are living on? Yes.
80. *Mr. Robison.*] Do they live on the premises? Yes.

Mrs. Hicks,
19 Aug., 1886.

81. And two of them are married men? Yes.
82. *Chairman.*] Is the standard ration issued to the inmates whether they are ill or well? It is, indeed; every ounce of it. In the hospital I say to the nurse, "Well, now, keep back a couple of loaves here in case some additional inmates come in by the evening boat."
83. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You draw rations for every person in the house, and they receive them? Yes, certainly.
84. *Chairman.*] Have you a roll-call? Yes; we call it a muster. I go through the hospital first, and muster the other women, all of them, in the dining-hall.
85. And by that means you are able to check your books? Yes.
86. Do you ever find any of them away? Yes; now and then, but very rarely. My daughter keeps a rough book of anyone who goes out.
87. How often do you have these musters? Whenever I think one necessary. We can always tell by the messes if the number is right, and if I find a woman or two short, we muster directly.
88. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You do not muster once a week or so? No; you see it is a long job.
89. *Chairman.*] Have you any ward-room rules. Any ward lists in addition to the muster-roll? No, I have not. We change the women about if they get fighting. I go in and say, "Now, shake hands, old girls, and make friends," and then I remove them.
90. Do the people go into each room as they like; that is, how do you prevent them from changing beds? They never do that; they are quite as particular as we are about our beds; besides, the wardswoman knows their beds, and never makes a mistake about them.
91. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] But does nobody want to jump another woman's bed? No; the head wardswoman comes to me and I tell her what bed each one is to have, and each is very particular about keeping it.
92. *Chairman.*] Do you make any classification of the inmates? No; decidedly not.
93. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You mean ordinary social classification? No.
94. *Chairman.*] But you do classify the blind and ill? Of course; there is a classification of them and of gouty cases.
95. *Mr. Robison.*] What about the blind people? I find some of these the worst class we have here.
96. But you mix them among the others? Always. I find the old people very good to each other; always ready to help a blind person.
97. *Chairman.*] You have already said that you discharge inmates. Have you any means of keeping them in? No; they are not prisoners. A lawyer told me years ago I had not power to keep a woman in if she wished to leave.
98. How are deaths reported to you? At once, unless a woman dies in the middle of the night, and afterwards at the usual time of getting up, the wardswoman reports the death. I find the inmates very good to the dying and the dead. You would say so if you saw a corpse laid out. Every corpse is bathed all over and dressed in a clean chemise and nightcap. Of course I keep the oldest clothes for that use.
99. Where is this done? In the ward.
100. Who reports the deaths to you? The wardswoman or my daughter; I am beginning to make her very useful to me.
101. How do you find out people who walk out of the institution? We have three people who go out every day; my daughter keeps a rough book and dates down the names of the liberty women. We generally give them two days, because it is too much to expect these poor old creatures to get to Sydney and back in less. If a woman does not return within three days we take her off the report, and she has to get re-admitted. Last night my daughter went down to the steamer, and found two women coming home with a bottle of grog. It was smashed, because I never allow anything of the kind about the place.
102. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do these old women who go to Sydney go in the Asylum clothes? Oh, no; unless they have nothing of their own to put on instead.
103. If they stay away a night beyond their time, have they to be re-admitted? Not without a fresh order. I have done it at times here, but at once reported the matter to the Manager. Thus in the case of a poor girl whose mother died when she was with her, I re-admitted her. If I had sent her back to Sydney it would have been the destruction of her.
- 103½. If persons don't want to come back, what becomes of them? We generally see it in the *Evening News*; some of them get drunk. They go to Mr. King for the sake of the shilling to pay their passage, and then drink it. I have written to Mr. King about that, and he now franks them up. I warned him of the trick.
104. Is the trick still going on? Yes, they try it on still.
105. *Chairman.*] Would it not be better to supply them with a card? I used to, but they would not show it.
106. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do they pay their own passage to Sydney? Yes.
107. Is the butcher regular or irregular in his hours of delivery; I have looked at the diary, and there is no word of the delivery of stores there up to the 5th of June? When they are irregular I put them down. We are very much at the mercy of the contractors here. I sent the bread back once, and the contractor refused to serve me with my private supply of bread for a week.
108. *Mr. Robison.*] You report these things to Mr. King? Yes, always.
109. *Chairman.*] Has notice been taken of your report? Yes. We have a splendid Manager in every way. Looking at my diary I see entered on the 8th July, "Meat very bad—wrote to Mr. King complaining of it." Uhde supplies us, and has been very regular usually. On the 22nd July I see, "Returned meat this morning in consequence of the way it was cut up. Sent to Parramatta for more. Dinners delayed." Here is another: "Bread very bad. Sent in to Parramatta. Breakfast late." On the 23rd July my diary reads: "Meat late, very late, to-day. Butchers said the 7 o'clock steamer refused to take it." 26th June "Bread very bad. * * Not brought until dark. I was compelled to take it, and tell the contractor he must send it earlier. He told me the Principal Under Secretary told him he could deliver it when he liked." This is my diary opened on the 13th May. I lost another in moving.
110. *Chairman.*] Is this the day's supply of bread? Yes.
111. Have you weighed it all? Yes, and instead of its weighing 315 lbs. it only weighed 312 lbs.

[The Board weighed loaves picked at random from the supply, with the following results:—Two 2-lb. loaves together 2 oz. short; two loaves together about 3 oz. short; two others, 2½ oz.; two others, 3 oz. short.]

[The Board inspected the kitchen and saw the dinners served out.]

- Mrs. Hicks, 112. *Chairman.*] How often do you have tea? Twice a day. [The Board inspected the supply of vegetable tables for next day's use, and adjourned to the bath-room.]
 19 Aug., 1886. 113. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you put these old rugs on the floor when the women are bathing? Yes.

 Maria North, an inmate, examined:—

- Maria North, 114. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am bathroom woman, and we have ten baths.
 19 Aug., 1886. 115. Do you allow ten women to come in at once? Ten; one to each bath.
 116. How many women does the same water serve? The same water does not serve more than two women. Sometimes two will get into one bath. [The Board then visited the laundry and the stable.]

 Mrs. Hicks recalled:—

- Mrs. Hicks, 117. *Mr. Robison.*] How many Asylum horses have you? Two.
 19 Aug., 1886. 118. How many pigs? Four.
 119. Are they Asylum pigs? Three are mine. [The Board adjourned to the dining-room and viewed the rations.]
 120. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How often do the inmates get potatoes? They are getting potatoes every day now. Before we had one day rice, three days potatoes, and the other three days nothing but the rations. Mr. Dibbs gave the order for potatoes every day.
 121. *Chairman.*] How many are at dinner to-day? 213.
 122. At what time are the fires lit here? At 7 o'clock, before they get breakfast; Miss Clara Applethwaite comes round and reports to me.
 123. *Mr. Robison.*] When I was here before a woman told me that some of them wanted fire and others did not—how do you arrange that? That is true; but I insist on having the fire, and I pay one woman 4d. a week to look after it. [The Board adjourned to the lavatory, a room furnished with thirty-eight basins.]
 124. Do not you think there should be an outer place for the work? I think there should be another shed for the women to dress in again? No; I do not think it is required. The old women do not strip themselves. I depend on the baths for personal cleanliness in the lavatory. [The Board adjourned to the hospital wards, and observed that they smelt close and ill-ventilated.]
 125. What allowance of coal have these wards? I don't allowance them at all; I have 6 tons of coal a month, and we have plenty of wood here. When a scuttle of coal is wanted the wardswoman comes for it; but I see they don't waste it.
 126. *Chairman.*] I see that the names and diseases of each patient are not fastened above the beds? They are all ready, and we are about to put them up.
 127. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How are these wards divided? There is a Catholic hospital ward and a Protestant one, each holding thirty-six beds, and each divided by a partition—chronic cases on one side and acute ones on the other.

 MONDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

John Burns examined:—

- John Burns, 128. *Chairman.*] What is your salary? £120 a year.
 23 Aug., 1886. 129. How long have you been employed in this institution? Since the commencement of this year.
 130. Who appointed you? Mr. Walker, the Principal Under Secretary—at least he recommended me to Mr. King.
 131. What are your duties? I came here to do anything that was to be done about the place.
 132. No particular duties? No.
 133. Were any instructions given you? No; I only receive instructions to look after everything.
 134. By whom were these given? By Mr. King.
 135. Verbally? Yes.
 136. Have you any written letter of appointment? No.
 137. How did you receive notice of appointment? From Mr. King; Mr. Walker sent me to Mr. King, and he sent me here.
 138. Give us the details of one day's work? At 6 o'clock in the winter-time, and 5 o'clock in the summer-time, I unlock the gates and see after the cattle all about in the paddock.
 139. How many cattle are there belonging to the institution? About nine; three heifers which have never calved, aged from about twelve months old, and another getting about three years old.
 140. Are they the property of the institution? I think so.
 141. How many were there here when you came? I think two cows, beside the young ones, and there are three calves and two yearlings.
 142. How many of these are milking cows? I believe there are four.
 143. Who milks them? One of the servants.
 144. Mrs. Hicks' servant? I think it is an inmate acting as a servant.
 145. Does she wear the Asylum dress? I think so; she has the same dress as the rest of them.
 146. At what time does she milk the cows? About 7 or half-past.
 147. It is your duty to look after that? I think so, but there are some taken away, and some put in without acquainting me.
 148. Who does this? I think it is by Mr. King's orders.
 149. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You said your first duty was to look after the cattle? I say that it is not exactly my duty. I was told to look after everything about the place.
 150. Do you look after the cattle every morning? I look to see they are in the paddock. 151.

151. Can you perform that duty without knowing how many should be in the paddock? I don't know whether some are in the paddock or not.
152. You are not the wiser for looking at the cows? No.
153. *Chairman.*] Do you know where the milk goes to? No.
154. What are your other duties? I go on messages, go to the wharf for goods, gather manure, shift the corpses whenever one has to be shifted.
155. Anything to do with the stables? No.
156. Do you supervise the other men's work? No; Mr. King told me that when Mrs. Hicks came here I was to be specially under her.
157. You were here before the inmates and the contractors arrived? Yes.
158. What is your salary? £120 a year.
159. And your other duties? At night I go up for the milk, and lock up the gates. I see if everything is right. I am liable to be called at any time in the night if anything is wrong with the women.
160. What does that mean? They go out of their mind sometimes, and I have to stop to quiet them.
161. Do you go into the ward? Yes.
162. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do they often go out of their mind? No; there was one woman the other day who was demented.
163. What did you do then? We tied her with sheets on her bed.
164. Who was with you? Mrs. Hicks.
165. Did you go away then? Yes.
166. Who summoned you? Mrs. Hicks.
167. What did she ask you to do? She wanted me to help her.
168. How did you help her? By tying the woman. Mrs. Hicks was there also. After the woman was quiet we left.
169. Was that woman reported to the doctor next morning? No.
170. Do you know the date of that? No.
171. What else have you been called for in the night? To go and see if persons were about the place; to stop dogs barking. Sometimes when the contractors were here Mrs. Hicks thought persons were about at night, and she summoned me, and I walked around the place three or four times.
172. Are you called in the night for any other thing after hours? No.
173. Has anybody else than yourself anything to do with the removal of corpses? Another man.
174. Do you remove them before dark? Yes.
175. Have you ever been called to remove corpses at 7 or 8 o'clock, after you had gone to bed? No.
176. Is there any reason for that? I don't know.
177. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? In that cottage outside.
178. Are you married? No.
179. What rations do you get? None.
180. You supply yourself? Yes, from Sydney.
181. Who supplies you? The contractors for the Asylum, from Sydney.
182. Do you purchase anything from the matron? No.
183. And what you have already said comprises the whole of your duties? I am always at work doing something; I am never idle.
184. You unlock gates, potter about all day, and lock up at night? Yes.
185. *Mr. Robison.*] You have a cottage with four rooms and a kitchen? Yes, but not to myself.
186. How many are with you? Two besides. I have one room, one man has another, and Gordon has two rooms and the kitchen.
187. *Chairman.*] What are the names of the two other men? Gordon and Newitt.
188. *Mr. Robison.*] You are employed in carrying up patients arriving by steamer? Yes; but it is not a frequent duty.
189. Have you to meet any steamer by which inmates are expected? No; I am not asked to do that.
190. Does anyone else? Not without I do.
191. Where do you spend the major part of your time? Cleaning about the place.
192. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who is associated with you in removing corpses from the wards? Ibbott.
193. How do you receive information of death? The sub-matron, or the wardswoman, or Mrs. Hicks tells me.
194. Has there ever been any delay in getting you to remove a corpse? No; there might be a delay by Ibbott being away with the horse and cart.
195. How long has been the longest delay owing to that? About a couple of hours.
196. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by being away with the horse and cart. Is the man ever away at night? No.
197. Are you aware of any delay having occurred? No.
198. *Mr. Robison.*] If Ibbott were away, are there any other men to remove corpses? There are, but I am not allowed to ask them.
199. Have you ever asked for them? Yes; and the reply was that they would not be allowed to be taken away from the garden.
200. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do more people die in the night than in the day? I think so, but I don't know.
201. At what time do you generally remove them? Before or after dinner.
202. In which wards do you generally find these women? Generally in the hospital wards.
203. Have you ever removed corpses from other than the hospital and cancer wards? I have removed a corpse after 11 o'clock from the principal wards.
204. That person must have died there during the night? I cannot say; I think so.
205. Do you know the name of the woman you removed on that date? No; it was about two months ago.
206. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect within the last fortnight or three weeks removing a dead body from the hospital ward in the afternoon? I cannot say; I do not pay particular attention to the time I shift them; I do not think we have shifted a corpse for the last fortnight.
207. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who keeps the key of the dead-house? It is always in the door; anybody can always get in.

- John Burns.
23 Aug., 1886.
208. Who delivers the body to the undertaker? Sometimes I do; and other people; anybody.
209. What is the longest time you remember a body being received into the dead-house and the undertaker's taking it away? I suppose it would be over twelve hours. There was one time, I think, on a Saturday, and the undertaker said I was too late, that he was engaged in the evening, and he could not do it until Monday morning.
210. *Mr. Robison.*] Is it your duty to report to the undertaker? No.
211. When a corpse goes out, have you any duties with regard to the dead-house? No.
212. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Whose duties are those? The women's, I think.
213. *Mr. Robison.*] You do nothing but what you are ordered? No. I clean up about the place, and if anything particular has to be done I receive the order.
214. *Chairman.*] You said you purchased all your own rations, and from the contractor for the Asylum. Have you any bills? Yes.
215. Where do you have your dinner, your meals? In my own place.
216. You cook your own meals and buy your own rations? Yes; that is the last bill from the butcher (*bill produced*).
217. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you any family? No.
218. *Chairman.*] When the butcher comes with the meat, do you get part of the Asylum meat or your own? I have my own.
219. Have you any receipts for groceries? Yes; I get nothing from the Asylum but candles to go about the place with.
220. Do you get wood? Yes; I find it for myself about the place.
221. Anything else? Yes; vegetables. Mrs. Hicks told me I might have them.
222. What was your occupation before you were placed in charge of this institution? I was dealing in cattle and horses on my own account.
223. Do you know anything about horses? No.
224. Do you know how many horses there are here? Four.
225. How many belong to the institution? Two.
226. To whom do the other two belong? To Mrs. Hicks's boy, I think.
227. Where are they kept? In the Asylum stable.
228. Who looks after them? There is a man specially engaged for that.
229. What is his name? Brophy.
230. Who pays him—is he an inmate? I don't know.
231. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who looks after the Asylum horses? Ibbott looks after one of them.
232. Who looks after the other one? I don't know; I think the old man Brophy, hired by Mrs. Hicks.
233. *Mr. Robison.*] How long has Mrs. Hicks had horses here? I don't know.
234. Have they been here long? They have been a good while.
235. Has Mrs. Hicks got cattle here, and how many? I don't know who the cattle belong to; I believe they belong to the Government.

Joseph Ibbott examined:—

- Joseph Ibbott.
23 Aug., 1886.
236. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Three years on the 22nd of the month after next.
237. How long has the Asylum been occupied by any inmates? About six months, I think.
238. Who employed you when you came here? Mr. King.
239. What were your duties? Shifting night-soil at first, and then being cow-keeper.
240. What wages do you get? £4 6s. 8d. a month, and I have to pay 2d. out of that for the stamp.
241. Do you receive rations? Yes.
242. Where do you live? I did live in this big house for eighteen months, and then Mr. King shifted me away to the back premises, and afterwards shifted me out altogether.
243. So you have to pay rent? Yes.
244. What rent? A penny a month.
245. Do you receive rations? Yes; 20 lb. of meat per week, 20 lb. of potatoes, 20 lb. of flour or bread, 4 lb. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tea.
246. Anything else? Yes; there was an addition this month of a pound of soap, 2 ounces of pepper, and, I think, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of salt.
247. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Why was the addition made? I don't know; I made no application for it.
248. *Chairman.*] Who supplies you with rations? The contractor from Parramatta brings me my own goods separately.
249. What kind of sugar do you get? White; I used to get black.
250. Is white sugar served out to you separately? Yes.
251. Have you any family? Yes, three.
252. Is your wife living with you? Yes.
253. She is not connected with the institution? No.
254. What are your daily duties? In the mornings I have to remove night-soil from the closets at the cancer hospital; then Mrs. Hicks's private closet and the men's private closet have to be attended to. I am a general working man about the place, generally commencing before daylight. If there is anything on the wharf I have to go and fetch it up; if not, I sweep the yards up, and then look after the drains and the other water-closets.
255. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you supervision over the other closets? No; but I am called upon to clean them out, if they get blocked.
256. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] That is a day job? Yes; I came here the other day and found the long drain of one closet full of night-soil.
257. What do you do when you find it like that? I have to get rods and try and clear it; and on two occasions have had to take up pipes and put them down again.
258. *Chairman.*] Have you anything to do with the horses? Yes; I am the driver.
259. How many belong to the Asylum? Two.
260. Have you control over them? No; only over one.
261. Who manages the other? Mrs. Hicks provides a groom for them named Brophy.

262. Do you feed them? Yes, the one I drive; I keep him in the paddock and feed him there because there is no room in the Asylum stable for him. Joseph Ibbott.
23 Aug., 1886.
263. So there is no room in the Asylum stable for this Asylum horse? No.
264. How do you provide feed for the horse? Mrs. Hicks's lads used to bring it out; but now I have to go and get it myself. Now that Brophy is there I can feed my horse whenever I like.
265. What do you use this horse and cart for? I go down to the steamboat and fetch whatever is required; I draw manure for the garden; I draw manure from the stable and the pigs into the garden; and sometimes I go to the Railway Station.
266. *Mr. Robison.*] You say there is a difficulty about the closets—is it because there is an insufficiency of water? Yes; I have had to fetch caskloads of water from below and put it down them.
267. Any difference since the rain? Not a bit; the wind-mills do not supply enough water to keep the place clean.
268. Are you referring now to the large closets? Yes.
269. How do the cisterns attached to the wards receive their supply? From the tanks up here; the water is pumped into them by wind-power; it does not force enough to keep the closets clear.
270. *Chairman.*] Have you any other duties to perform? Anything about the place; whatever Mrs. Hicks requests me to do.
271. Have you to cut or draw wood? Yes, I have to draw wood; and during the day I have to dig a hole to receive last night's night-soil.
272. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How do you shift that—with the horse? I have a very large barrow.
273. *Chairman.*] You sometimes cut or gather wood: where do you get it—out of the bush? Around here and out of the bush. This wood is for the laundry and the two cook-houses. I never take anything to the cancer ward.
274. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Has anybody else done so? I do not think so, because I would have known it if they had.
275. *Mr. Robison.*] How are the cancer patients supplied with wood? I think the old women pick up the little pieces for themselves.
276. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You said you supplied two cook-houses just now; there is only one belonging to the Asylum? Yes; but one is Mrs. Hicks's private cook-house.
277. You have nothing to do with the removal of dead bodies? I have, and had to do it all when Burns refused to help me.
278. Does he help you now? Yes.
279. How long is it since he has consented to help you? About six weeks ago.
280. When the inmates came here at first, did he help you? Yes, and about a month afterwards he refused. After that any of the inmates I could get helped me.
281. How long did this state of things last? It lasted for two or three months.
282. When was that arrangement changed, and how did it happen? Burns came to me, and I never asked him why he came to help me again.
283. How do you get notice when a person dies? The sub-matron or Mrs. Hicks's daughter tells me.
284. At what time do you generally receive notice? In the morning, the middle of the day, or at night.
285. When you receive it in the middle of the day or at night, from what wards does it come? From the cancer ward or the hospitals.
286. Have you, after dinner, removed a body from the general wards? Yes.
287. The inmates are forbidden to be in the general wards after dinner, are they not? Yes.
288. At what time do you suppose that person you mentioned died in the general ward? I should say in the forenoon.
289. Do you know whether bodies lie long without your getting notice? I do not; but I go for them whenever I get the order.
290. *Chairman.*] When did you last remove a body? I do not think one has died for the last eight or nine days.
291. Do you remember one dying about a fortnight ago in the Roman Catholic hospital ward? Yes.
292. Do you remember at what hour you removed that body? I cannot be sure of that.
293. Do you remember removing a body about the sixth of this month, in the afternoon, from the Roman Catholic ward? Yes; I am sure, because it was after dinner, about 3.
294. Do you know when the death occurred? No.
295. At what time did you receive notice of that death? I don't know.
296. But you must have received notice before 3 o'clock? Yes.
297. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you ever had reason to suspect that any body has been left too long in any of the principal wards? No.
298. Have you any knowledge of how fires are lighted in the cancer ward? No.
299. Have you seen the women who light them carrying over any wood? Yes.
300. Did you ever quarrel with that man Burns? No.
301. Did you report him to Mrs. Hicks? No.

George Newitt examined:—

302. *Chairman.*] You are employed here. Yes.
303. Who employed you? Mr. King.
304. What is your salary? £5 8s. 4d. per month and rations.
305. What rations do you receive? 20 lb. of meat per week, 4 lb. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tea; and two loaves of bread per day.
306. Have you received any increase to that scale lately? I am getting some milk from Mrs. Hicks twice a day.
307. Where do you live? In the cottage at the end of the garden.
308. What are your duties? I am gardener—vegetable gardener.
309. Do you confine your attention to that? I look after the lawn in front.
310. About your rations: there are $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tea, 4 lb. of sugar, 1 lb. of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pepper, and 2 lb. of soap per week, and 3 lb. of meat and two loaves of bread per day? Yes.
311. And you get firewood and coal? Yes; I did not get it all along.

George Newitt
23 Aug., 1886.

- George Newitt
23 Aug., 1886.
312. How did you do before you got it? There was a lot of old fencing about, and when I spoke of it to Mr. King he told me I might cut a little of it occasionally.
313. What is the area of your vegetable garden? I do not know.
314. A quarter of an acre? More than that.
315. Half an acre? I think so.
316. Are you able to supply the Asylum with vegetables? No; I cannot do that without manure.
317. Do you supply any vegetables? Yes, some.
318. How much a week? I cannot say; Mrs. Hicks began giving them vegetables since she came.
319. Do any of the men take vegetables for their own use? No.
320. Do you? Yes, some for myself.
321. Have you any control over the horses? No.
322. How do you get manure? Ibbott comes down about once a fortnight with a few loads of manure.
323. Have you anything to do with the inmates? Yes, when called upon by Mrs. Hicks. Once or twice a case of drunkenness occurred and she called me.
324. Does that occur frequently? Yes; before the Asylum was fenced in they used to make excuses for going out for groceries, and then try to get grog in. Mrs. Hicks used to destroy the grog before them on the spot.
325. What quantity of lawn have you to look after, and have you had plenty of water and manure for it? I could not say, but I have a man with me now.
326. Who is he? Gordon.
327. Had the garden been cultivated before? Yes, but it was in a wild state at first. If I had two good men and myself, with an old man for weeding, and plenty of manure, and water laid on, I could supply the Asylum with all the vegetables they would require.
328. In all seasons? I would not say that; sometimes the seasons are very bad.
329. Could you help to supply other Asylums? I think with more assistance I could.
330. Is the land here pretty good for gardening purposes? I think so.
331. How long have you been out here? Four years.
332. From Ireland? Yes, and gardening all my lifetime.
333. You were appointed by Mr. King? Yes.
334. Mr. Robison.] Are you now working the garden where the fruit trees are? Yes.
335. Is it not more than half an acre in extent? Yes.
336. Are you aware of any large deposits being worked into the ground? I have seen plenty of coal ashes.
337. Have you not seen night-soil brought down from George-street, Parramatta? Not that I am aware of.
338. Have you not reason to believe that the ground has been enriched? I have not. I am certain it has not been within the last two years. The ground has not the appearance of it.
339. Chairman.] You have nothing to do but gardening? Nothing.
340. Cannot you then form an estimate of the vegetables you supply? I suppose I give them from forty to fifty small swede turnips each day. I have done it daily for the last five or six weeks, and that was the first time I began to supply vegetables. I have grown a lot of lettuce, and occasionally they have had it.
341. On how many occasions? One or two. I also give them potherbs every day.
342. Did you ever help Burns with the dead bodies? I did when I came here first.
343. On how many occasions? I suppose about four.
344. At what hours? I think in the morning. They called me from the garden.
345. In what manner is the body carried? On a stretcher.
346. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] Was it covered over? Yes, with a white cloth, or something of the kind.

Joseph Gordon examined:—

- Joseph
Gordon.
23 Aug., 1886.
347. Chairman.] How long have you been employed here? About three months.
348. Who employed you? Mrs. Hicks.
349. At what salary? £40 a year and rations.
350. With whom do you live? I have a room over along where Mr. Burns stops.
351. Where do you get your meals? In the kitchen.
352. Do you draw rations? No.
353. What are your duties? Assistant gardener.
354. You are under Newitt? Yes.
355. Do you do anything else? No; I am constantly in the garden.
356. What quantity of ground have you cultivated? Close on half an acre now.
357. What is the supply of vegetables to the institution? A great many turnips during the last few week; cabbages, parsley, celery, and others.
358. Do you supply them daily? Yes, during the last three weeks; the quantity I could scarcely say.
359. Before that three weeks, did you supply any? No.
360. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] Why not? Because they were not fit to be cut.
361. Chairman.] Do you ever assist in the other duties of the Asylum? No.
362. Have you never assisted in the removal of a dead body? Yes; I had to assist in putting a dead body into the coffin.
363. Where was the body? In the dead-house.
364. When was it put there? The night before.
365. When did you put it in the coffin? About 7 o'clock.
366. You are employed by Mrs. Hicks? Yes.
367. Put on by her orders? Yes.
368. Under Newitt? Yes.
369. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] Did you apply to Mrs. Hicks for employment? No; I had just come into the Immigration Depot, and she came in and hired me.
370. Chairman.] Who pays you? She does; I have to sign a voucher and affix the stamp.
371. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] You sign a receipt? Yes.

372. Where did you last do so? On the 2nd July.
 373. Do you ever sign before you get your money? No.
 374. *Mr. Robison.*] Did Mr. King ever notice you as being a regular worker on the ground? No.
 375. *Chairman.*] Has he ever spoken to you? Yes; about the way we were getting along with the vegetables.

Joseph
Gordon.
23 Aug., 1886.

John Brophy examined:—

376. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Close on three months.
 377. Who engaged you? Mr Hicks; he brought me from the Parramatta Asylum.
 378. Which one? Macquarie-street.
 379. What are your duties? Grooming the horses, and looking after the pigs and the harness, and jobbing about.
 380. How many horses have you under your control? Three.
 381. Whose are they? One belongs to the Government, and the two others belong to Mrs. Hicks.
 382. Is there any other Government horse on the establishment? There is; he goes with the man Ibbott, who cleans up the yard.
 383. Is he kept in the stable? No; in the shed up above; but he gets his feed from Mr. Ibbott.
 384. How many stalls are there in the stable? Three.
 385. Is it part of the Asylum premises? Yes.
 386. Who supplies you with fodder? Some man in Parramatta.
 387. You feed them all alike out of this fodder? Yes.
 388. How does it arrive; in bales? Yes; some of it goes for bedding; some of it is cut up for chaff for the horses and mixed with lucerne.
 389. And the corn? They get corn.
 390. You feed the horses out of this straw and lucerne which come in the bales together, and the corn? Yes.
 391. Do you serve it out to them all alike? Yes.
 392. Do you keep any check which you give to Mr. or Mrs. Hicks of the amount given out? I think the daughter keeps an account.
 393. Have you any other duties to perform except attending to the horses? None; except the back yard, which I clean up when I am done with the horses.
 394. What wages do you receive? 4d. a day.
 395. You are an Asylum inmate? Yes.
 396. Do you receive rations, or have the run of the kitchen? Just the run of the Asylum kitchen.
 397. Do you ever receive any rations from Mrs. Hicks? No, except at meal-times, what is given to me.
 398. You have never bought any? No.
 399. You have nothing to do with the removal of dead bodies? One morning I gave a hand to put a female in the coffin and then in the hearse.
 400. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How often is your pay of 4d. a day paid to you? Once a month.
 401. Do you sign a receipt for it? Yes.
 402. When is that receipt signed? When I get the money.
 403. Do you always receive the full sum due to you? Yes.
 404. How much have you to receive for a month? I have 10s.
 405. How long had you been an inmate of the Macquarie-street Asylum? About four or five months. A portion of that time I was employed by Mrs. Cunningham on the farm, and getting £1 a month.
 406. How old are you? Fifty-three.
 407. What are you suffering from? Sciatica of the hip.
 408. What was your occupation before? Labourer, gardener, groom, and coachman.
 409. Who pays you your wages? Mrs. Hicks.
 410. Do you consider yourself Mrs. Hicks's servant, or the Asylum servant? Mrs. Hicks's servant. Mrs. Hicks came to the Asylum for me.
 411. What sort of receipt is it that you sign for your money? It is a written receipt in a book.
 412. Do you write? I make my mark.
 413. Is the receipt you sign like that paper (showing the witness a service voucher paper)? It is very similar to that.
 414. A printed form? Yes.

John Brophy.
23 Aug., 1886.

Margaret Gorman, sub-matron, examined:—

415. *Chairman.*] How long have you been employed here? Since the 1st March. I came up with the old women. Since the beginning of Newington.
 416. Were you employed in the other Asylum before? No, sir. I was employed in the Immigration Depôt years ago.
 417. From whom did you receive your appointment? I think from Sir John Robertson.
 418. Who asked you to come here? Mrs. Hicks is over me; I made my application for the Immigration Depôt when Sir Patrick Jennings was Colonial Secretary, and they gave me this.
 419. What is your salary? £75 a year and rations. At least, I get £20 a year, and Mrs. Hicks supplies me with food. I get that here as my ration allowance.
 420. What are your duties? I could not exactly tell you.
 421. When do you begin them? As Mrs. Hicks directs me; I have no rules only those given me by her.
 422. Have you never seen any rules? Never; nor ever heard of any except those given by Mrs. Hicks herself.
 423. What is your daily routine? To assist in everything she requires me to do; to see to the cleansing of the building; to look after the old women and see what they require.
 424. You say you have no absolute fixed duty, and are only under Mrs. Hicks's direction? No; whatever she requires me to do I do. I try to please her and the old women, too.
 425. Is it part of your duty to receive notice of deaths that occur? No; that is Mrs. Hicks's daughter's work.
 426. Are you aware that she gets no salary? No; but Mrs. Hicks told me she would be appointed assistant matron or sub-matron,

Margaret
Gorman.
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Margaret
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427. Are you ever called up at night and told that some person is dying? No; that is Mrs. Hicks's work. She generally attends to that herself. I have gone down at a very late hour.
428. You say you have gone down at a very late hour. Was it in reference to any person that had died? No; the nurse tells me of that in the morning.
429. Is notice always given of a person dying? The nurse comes the first thing in the morning to tell me. I have never heard of a death in the middle of the night.
430. If one does occur in the night, there is no notice given of it until morning? No.
431. How many rooms have you here? I am supposed to have two, but I only occupy one, a bedroom; I don't want more.
432. Who told you you were to have two? Mrs. Hicks said so.
433. They have been placed at your disposal? Yes; Mrs. Hicks said I could have them if I liked.
434. How many rooms are there upstairs? Nine, I think.
435. How are they occupied? Mrs. Hicks has one bedroom, I have the bedroom next to hers, then a spare bedroom, then a room in which the children have their lessons; one I could have if I wished, but that I have never time to sit in it.
436. You have no defined duties, but to obey Mrs. Hicks's orders? No; I do whatever she wishes.
437. When you were employed, were you told you were to have two rooms? Yes; Mrs. Hicks told me so, and I could have two if I liked, but I only require a bedroom.
438. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Did you get a letter appointing you from someone? No; I was gazetted.
439. *Mr. Robison.*] In the event of an old woman in the wards falling ill, are you referred to by the wardswoman, or does she remain in bed until the doctor sees her? No; they remain until Mrs. Hicks is referred to.
440. Can they remain in bed? Yes, until the doctor sees them, or even if they acquaint Mrs. Hicks of it through the wardswoman.
441. Then the wardswoman does not apply to you? No.
442. *Chairman.*] Are there many who lie in bed? No; sometimes three or so a day.
443. It is one of your first duties to go round the wards in the morning and see if there are any sick requiring Mrs. Hicks's notice? Yes.
444. Do you report what you see to Mrs. Hicks? Yes, if there is anything worth notice. If there is quarrelling or bad language I report it.
445. Does the doctor attend to his patients regularly? I have never seen one that the doctor did not attend to.
446. How many deaths have occurred at Newington? I do not know.
447. Have there been six? I do not know.
448. Have there been any? Yes; one in Margaret Haggarty's ward.
449. Have any deaths occurred in the afternoon in the general ward? No; I do not remember. One girl died in fits in the early part of the morning without the doctor seeing her.
450. Are you aware of anybody dying at night and the body not being removed until the next afternoon? I do not remember. If they died in the morning they might be kept till afternoon; if they died at night they would be kept, too. Mrs. Green died at night, in the erysipelas hospital, and was kept one day and one night until her grandson came and buried her.
451. How many other patients were there in that hospital? Seven.
452. Was there no objection made by these other women to the body remaining there? I heard of none.
453. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Suppose an old woman in the dormitory is taken sick in the night, how long is it before the doctor sees her? Never before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I don't think he ever comes later. I think he is pretty regular in the time of his visit.
454. If an old woman stays in bed, whose business is it to go and see after her? There is always a wardswoman in each dormitory, and if there is anyone ill it is her duty to attend to them.
455. Is there any rule with regard to dormitories in the day-time, as to people stopping in them or not? No; there are no rules about it.
456. Is anybody, except some old woman who is sick, allowed to stop in the dormitories during the day-time? Yes; they may go there and do a little needlework occasionally.
457. Is there any rule about that? I do not think we have any rules.
458. Does the wardswoman stay in the dormitory all day, except for meals or for a few moments occasionally? Yes.
459. Do you mean that people are allowed to stay in the dormitory? I do not know of any rule against it.
460. *Mr. Robison.*] Are not many of the more respectable women allowed, as a privilege, to sit at their bed-sides and work? Mrs. Hicks has never told me to prevent it.
461. *Chairman.*] Do you remember a death occurring a fortnight ago, on a Friday or Thursday, in the Roman Catholic ward? I think so—on a Thursday.
462. Do you know whether the body was kept until the evening of the Friday following? It was not kept until night, I am sure. The corpses are all washed and cleaned in the hospital.
463. On Thursday, the 6th of this month, did not a person die in the Roman Catholic hospital, and the body was not removed until 3 o'clock on the following day? That might happen if she died in the morning.
464. If she died in the night, would it remain until the next afternoon? I do not know.
465. How long after death is a body washed and laid out? They generally let them grow cold.
466. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Bodies are then washed and removed to the dead-house? Yes.
467. How many screens have you? Only one.
468. Then the bodies are washed in view of all the other occupants of the ward? Yes.
469. There is one screen in the Roman Catholic hospital? Yes.
470. When was it used last? Never since we have been here.
471. The bodies then are never screened? Not here.
472. Do the other people like it? They never complained to me.
473. What sort of people are they—troublesome? They are rather troublesome. I suppose I would be the same myself in their position.

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474. And they have never complained to you of seeing the bodies washed? I do not think so.
475. *Chairman.*] Do you attend to the cancer hospital at all? Yes.
476. Have you any knowledge of their rations? I am supposed to make the tea for them.
477. Did they receive all black tea until Mr. Dibbs came here? The cancer hospital never received any without milk.
478. How many times a week do they get vegetables? Every day. They get potatoes, and there are vegetables in the soup every day.
479. Are you aware that very often the cancer hospital get one-third their quantity of bread sent in? They complained to me on several occasions, and I said they should have proper bread.
480. Did they get it? Yes; I insisted that they should get it.
481. Do visitors sometimes send in anything in the way of luxuries for these inmates? I know that sometimes some ladies—Mrs. Townsend and others—give them tea and sugar.
482. Do you know if the inmates of the cancer hospital receive that? I think so.
483. At what time is dinner supplied to the cancer hospital? At the same time as the others.
484. Generally about 3 o'clock? No, about 1 o'clock. Yesterday it was about half-past 2 when they got it, and on other days, it has been equally late.
485. How many potatoes do they get? Three-quarters of a pound for each person.
486. Some inmates have about half a potato apiece? I do not know.
487. Is it not your duty to know? I have to go to the other hospitals.
488. What is the coal allowance there? I do not know.
489. Do the people get any wood? Yes; they are supposed to have as much as they can burn. They go to the cook's scullery and get it; sometimes it is short.
490. Was it ever represented to you by an inmate of the cancer hospital that one of the wardswomen had beaten her? No. I once went into that hospital and two of the women were fighting or using bad language. I said I would report them to Mrs. Hicks, and one of them said, "If you heard Ann Simpson sometimes." A woman of the name of Duke had a black eye. She said she fell off the verandah. I reported it to Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Hicks sent Ann Simpson away, and said to Duke, "How did you get this black eye?" and she said, pointing to Ann Simpson, "She did it."
491. Do you know Biddy Maloney? Yes; she never complained of a wardswoman. She had been an inmate for a long time; then she went away, and a policeman brought her back. She was very dirty.
492. Do you visit the cancer hospital often? Four or five times a day.
493. There are always fires there? Yes, now.
494. Are you sure that Dr. Rowling always comes here at 3 o'clock? Yes.
495. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] He might omit a day—one day in the week? Once a fortnight, perhaps.
496. *Chairman.*] Not every week. Have you ever known him to be absent for three or four days at a time? I do not take notice of it.
497. When the doctor comes, does he go into every ward where there are sick people? Not unless he is asked. The hospitals he goes into every day as a matter of course.
498. Does he go into all these wards? I do not think he goes into the cancer ward regularly every day.
499. Has he ever been absent from the cancer ward for three or four days? I do not think so.
500. How long is the longest time you have known him to be absent? I cannot be certain.
501. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say you have had complaints from the cancer ward of bread being short? Yes, frequently.
502. What do you do when such a complaint is made to you? I go down to the cook and tell her that she must send up the right rations. She told me one day that the cancer ward women had two loaves over.
503. What is their allowance? Half a loaf a day.
504. Is it left to the cook to send up the rations as she likes? I do not think so.
505. Have you ever complained to Mrs. Hicks? Yes.
506. What does she do on these occasions? She tells the cook to send the rations right.
507. Have you had more complaints than one? Yes.
508. Have you told Mrs. Hicks of them? Yes.
509. Have you told her that her orders are disregarded? Yes; but it seems to do no good, for the rations are still sent down short from time to time.
510. When were they sent down short last? The day you gentlemen were here and weighed the bread. I had to complain on Friday last that it was short.
511. *Chairman.*] Do you have similar complaints from the other hospitals? No; the nurses go up and get their allowance.
512. How much do they get in the other hospitals? I do not know.
513. In the cancer ward they have half a loaf? Yes.
514. And the other hospitals? They don't get so much.
515. How many are there in the other hospitals? I do not know.
516. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you not got superintendence over the cook as to the distribution of rations? No, sir; I superintend the making of the tea, night and morning, and I give out the medical comforts. Mrs. Hicks looks after the meat, bread, and potatoes. The tea and sugar, the oatmeal, the arrowroot, and the gruel I look after.
517. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You look after the issue of medical comforts from the store? Yes; I weigh them out from the store and give them to the cook.
518. What book of record do you keep? None at all; I go by what Mrs. Hicks orders me. The doctor orders it of Mrs. Hicks, and so it comes to me.
519. Does he not write it down for you? No.
520. Where are these medical comforts cooked? In the kitchen.
521. Are the inmates entitled to any ration of dripping? I have heard Mrs. Hicks say they could have as much as they liked.
522. Do they ever get it? I do not know.
523. Have you seen it on the table and seen them eating it? No.
524. Do they like dripping? I do not know. They can have it if they like. I have seen them making toast, but whether it was butter or dripping toast I do not know.
525. How could they get butter? They might buy it.
526. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything about the milk provided in the morning? Yes.
527. Where is that milk stored? In this place outside.]

- Margaret Gorman.
23 Aug., 1886.
528. Is the milk all used by the inmates? I understand that Mrs. Hicks has a cow of her own,—is the milk of that cow kept separate from that of the others? Now it is. It was not until the 8th of July, when Mr. Robison came here.
529. How much milk is brought in? Three, four, and five buckets sometimes. The buckets are not large. We get fifteen quarts in the morning and fifteen quarts in the evening, and put it in the copper.
530. Do you serve it out? Yes.
531. What is it for? For the use of the general inmates.
532. How long have they had milk in their tea? Since Mr. Dibbs's visit.
533. What was done with it before? The hospital used to get it.
534. Before Mr. Dibbs came, what was done with that milk,—was it separated? I do not know. We are getting extra milk. The cows are not giving much milk.
535. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The cancer hospital is specially under your charge? I go to it more than to the others.
536. When are the potatoes weighed out? I take them from the ration man in the morning, and they are weighed then.
537. Are the potatoes for the whole establishment weighed together? Yes; some days 235 or 240 pounds are all weighed and put in the copper.
538. They are all boiled together? Yes.
539. Afterwards, is any weighing done again? No; they are measured out for us.
540. How do they tell the proper measure for the cancer hospital? I think they go by guess. Some days it is not as much as others.
541. *Mr. Robison.*] Ever more than they require? Yes, sometimes.
542. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How are they taken over to the ward? In a vegetable dish. There are two or three vegetable dishes for the cancer ward.
543. Are they ever sent back? No.
544. How many patients are there in that ward? Twenty-one.
545. Will three vegetable dishes hold enough potatoes for twenty-one people? When they are all good, but they are not all good sometimes.
546. *Chairman.*] You have nothing to do with the people leaving? No; Mrs. Hicks will not allow me.
547. Miss Applethwaite gives them the necessary permission? Yes, by her mother's directions.
548. Does she ever give it herself? Her mother has placed her in the position of giving them liberty to go out.

TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Elizabeth Carroll, gatekeeper, examined:—

- Elizabeth Carroll.
24 Aug., 1886.
549. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum? About seven years.
550. Have you been with Mrs. Hicks the whole time? Yes; I was in the establishment at Hyde Park with her.
551. Have you been here ever since the place was opened? Yes.
552. Always gatekeeper? Yes, all the year.
553. What pay do you receive? 10s. 4d. a month.
554. That is 4d. a day? Yes.
555. What are your duties? The old women—some of them—go out and get spirits, and I take them from them.
556. When they go on leave? Yes.
557. Do you keep a register or record of their going? Yes.
558. Do you enter in that book when they go and return? Yes.
559. Have you that book? Mrs. Hicks keeps it.
560. Have you ever found people bringing liquor into the building? Yes.
561. How often? Four or five times during the week.
562. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What do they bring generally? Rum.
563. *Chairman.*] Did you ever find them bring anything else? Yes; a little tea and sugar from their friends in Sydney.
564. You allow them to retain that? Certainly.
565. Are they punished when they bring in liquor? Our matron talks to them, and, of course, they don't bring it again. Sometimes four or five women go out for liberty.
566. How long do they get out for? Two or three days, according to the places they have to visit.
567. Do they always return? Not always; we have to enter it in the books if they do not.
568. Are any of them absent more than three days with only two days' leave? No, sir.
569. Do they ever come back after three days have expired? No.
570. How do they travel—by steamer? Most of the women have a little of their own, about 1s. 6d. or 2s.
571. How do they get that? I don't know.
572. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] They pay their own fares? I believe so.
573. *Chairman.*] Do they go away every day? It is according to what day their month is up; three or four went to-day, and one is gone for good.
574. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many went to-day? Four on leave and one for good.
575. Have you a latch on your gate? Yes; I have a little house to sit in.
576. How do you know what women to let out for the day? They tell me over night.
577. How do you know what they say is true? I take their word for it.
578. Does Mrs. Hicks never tell you who has leave? Yes, sir; she does herself.
579. You have just told us you have taken the word of other persons? Yes; they've been to the missis before that, and in the morning they come to me, and I know they have leave.
580. Whom does Mrs. Hicks send word by? By Miss Applethwaite. There are three or four go to Mrs. Hicks for liberty, and in the evening they are booked by Mrs. Hicks, and they are let out the next morning.

581. Does Mrs. Hicks send you the book? Yes, and I checks them off from the book.
582. Have you known a woman who had liberty for three days stop off four days? No; they are left off the rolls if they do not come within three days.
583. You say that four people have liberty to-day; do sometimes more than five get liberty? No.
584. Is four the usual number for one day? Yes, always so.
585. *Chairman.*] Do you ever find any other persons bringing anything into the institution but the liberty women? No.
586. Is there not an hotel close by here? I have never been there; I have never been that way; I do not know.
587. Do these people always go to Sydney? Some go to Parramatta and some to Sydney.
588. Could anybody get out except by your gates? They could get out by the erysipelas hospital.
589. Do any people go on leave without your knowledge? No.
590. Does not Miss Appletchwaite sometimes pass them? No.
591. Where do you meet these people when they come in? At the gate where the lodge is.
592. Have you ever known Miss Appletchwaite take anything from them in the shape of grog? Not to my knowledge.
593. Would you be likely to hear of it if it happened? Yes.
594. Do you remember last Thursday? Yes.
595. Do you remember last Wednesday? Yes.
596. Do you remember any women coming here on Wednesday night? Yes, I do.
597. Did you take any grog from them? No.
598. Do you know of any grog being taken from them? No.
599. No one takes it except yourself? No.
600. And you did not? No.
601. And therefore it was not taken? No.
602. At what time do these liberty women return? Some at 3 and some at the last boat, at 7.
603. On that Wednesday night, did anybody come in at 7? No; it was at 5 they came.
604. And with no grog? Yes.
605. What were their names? Ammie Ritchie, and a blind woman called O'Brien.
606. Had they ever been out before? Annie Ritchie had, but O'Brien had not.
607. Did she go with O'Brien? Yes.
608. Did she ever bring liquor into the Asylum before? No.
609. And she was a well-conducted woman? Yes.
610. Did any other women come in that evening? Yes, two others; they were from Monday to Wednesday—three days.
611. Did they bring any liquor in? No.
612. Have you any rules laid down for your guidance by Mrs. Hicks? No.
613. Can you read and write? Yes.
614. What instructions do you receive, verbal? Yes, verbally from Mrs. Hicks.
615. You have no other duties then, except the lodge and the visitors coming? No.
616. Do you keep any book of those who come in and go out during the day? No.
617. What are the names of the two other women who came in on Wednesday? I do not know.
618. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do the liberty women generally wear the Asylum clothes? No; they mostly provide their own; they are too proud, some of them, to wear the institution clothes here or at Hyde Park.
619. *Chairman.*] You have told us all you know? Yes.
620. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You are paid once a month? Yes.
621. Do you sign the receipt for it? Yes; Mrs. Hicks signs it on the paper when I get my money.
622. Do you sign? No; Mrs. Hicks puts it on the paper; I go with the laundress and other women who get money. There is a long strip of paper, and everybody signs it?
623. She makes the memorandum out? Yes.
624. Is the money paid every month? Yes.
625. You never sign such a voucher as this service voucher (one produced and shown to the witness)? No.

The Board adjourned to the cancer hospital. On the ward the following notice was posted:—"Any inmate of the Newington Asylum found out of bounds without leave will be expelled, and not re-admitted for three months. Any person bringing grog to the inmates will be prosecuted. Signed LUCY H. HICKS, Superintendent, 5/4/86."

[The Board then entered the cancer ward, and removed a bottle labelled as containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of morphia to the $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of water. This was taken from a mantel-shelf, on which there was a bottle of similar shape containing about 30 oz. of carbolic acid lotion, labelled "One in thirty." In an ordinary 2-oz. medicine phial, standing amongst ordinary medicine bottles, was about 6 drachms of aconite liniment, labelled "The liniment; poison; for outward application only." There were two other bottles of similar shape and make to the foregoing containing medicine to be taken internally. All these were mixed up together. In the sore-leg ward, No. 2, on the mantel-piece, were a brandy bottle, two small beer bottles, and one square gin-bottle; all containing lotions, and labelled "Poison." There was also a 12-ounce bottle of medicine to be taken internally belonging to some person named Burgin, and also belonging to the same patient was lotion in a bottle of the same make and description as before. In the fire-place there was a bone weighing about 1 lb.]

Mrs. Jane Macdonald examined:—

626. *Chairman.*] Did you put this bone in the fire? No. I will take it out, and who ever did it will never do it again.
627. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What dinner did you get to-day? A very good one.
628. How many potatoes did you get? One; one inmate has had two, and another one.
629. Is one the usual quantity? Yes; I get one tureen for fourteen patients.

Elizabeth
Carroll.

24 Aug., 1886.

Mrs. Jane
Macdonald.

24 Aug., 1886.

Mrs.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell. Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell, an inmate of the ward, said : I usually get one, or two if it is a bad one. I do not complain; but two women, Mary Smith and Mary Murphy, to-day they had no meat. Mary Murphy sent back her meat, and said she would not have it. The wardswoman offered her a bone for it. She said she had no teeth to pick bones. She threw it behind the fire.
24 Aug., 1886. [The Board then examined the cutlery of these wards. There were thirteen knives and forks, fourteen new spoons, and three old iron spoons. The number of persons in the two wards was fifteen, and three paralysed in the sore-leg ward who could not use knives and forks.]

Mrs. Jane Macdonald recalled :—

Mrs. Jane Macdonald. 630. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long have you had all these knives and forks? Thirteen days, and the crockery also; they came the day that I came.
24 Aug., 1886.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell recalled :—

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell. 631. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Can you tell me when these knives and forks came? About a fortnight ago.
24 Aug., 1886. 632. How did you have your meat before? Previously to that we had to feed like pigs on the bed.
633. Before the ladies visited you? Yes; previous to the ladies visit here we had no chairs, we had no knives, we had no seats to sit on; we eat our food off the bed or the floor as we could get it.
634. How long did this last? Since the 1st of March until a fortnight ago.
635. When did the first of the ladies come to visit you? About four weeks ago; I first saw Lady Martin.
636. Are you able to walk about? No, only to my seat.

Mrs. Jane Macdonald recalled :—

Mrs. Jane Macdonald. 637. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are those all the basins you have? Yes, fourteen; thirteen is the number I used for dinner to-day.
24 Aug., 1886. 638. You have fifteen patients here? No; one bed is occupied at night only by the woman told off to help me at night.
639. Where does she get her meals? In her own place next door.
640. Then you have fourteen patients? Yes.
641. Who went without a basin of soup to-day? Nobody; I gave it to the blind woman in a plate, and to another one in a pint-pot.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell recalled :—

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell. 642. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you warm enough at night? Yes, since the ladies came.
24 Aug., 1886. 643. *Chairman.*] Did you ever have a fire before? No.
644. Any candles? Two for the two wards for the week.
645. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long have you been an inmate? Eighteen months.
646. Are you more or less comfortable here than at Hyde Park? We are far better off here; we are without the rats; it was a regular pig-stye down there; we have some here, but not many.
647. Whose lotion is this? Mary Anne O'Hara's.
[There was an ordinary medicine phial containing half an ounce of belladonna liniment, labelled "Poison, for outward use only"—it had a red label; there was also a 4-oz. medicine phial similarly labelled "Turpentine Liniment."]
[The Board then adjourned to the kitchen, and weighed some of the day's supply of bread.]

Mrs. Hicks recalled :—

Mrs. Hicks. 648. *Chairman.*] Have you weighed all these loaves? Not all; very nearly.
24 Aug., 1886. [The Board then weighed several loaves left—two 2-lb. loaves together were 1 oz. over weight; two others correct weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; two others 1½ oz. under weight; two others 1½ oz. over weight; two others 1½ oz. over weight; two others 2 oz. over weight; four others 5½ oz. over weight. The Board remarked that the bread they had just seen was infinitely better than what they had seen on the occasion of their previous visit.]

THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Margaret Haggarty, head wardswoman, examined :—

Margaret Haggarty. 649. *Chairman.*] Are you in charge of all the wards? Yes; occasionally to go round and see that all is right.
25 Aug., 1886. 650. How long have you been in an asylum? Twenty-three years.
651. Under Mrs. Hicks? Yes.
652. What payment do you receive? £2 3s. a month.
653. What are your duties? To mind my own ward and see that the others are tidy.
654. Have you one ward altogether? Yes.
655. Have you any written rules for your guidance? No; I get my orders by word of mouth.

Margaret
Haggarty.

25 Aug., 1886.

656. You take your instructions from the matron? Yes.
657. Do the whole of the inmates bathe once a week? Yes; the nurses bath them in the hospital.
658. Do you look after the beds in your particular ward? I do; I go there, and if there is anything wrong I report it to the Lady Superintendent.
659. Do you remain in your particular ward at night? Yes, at night.
660. And in the daytime? Not always.
661. When the inmates go to bed at night, are you there? Yes.
662. To see that each gets her own bed? Yes.
663. Do you remain there all night? Yes.
664. Are the doors locked? No; there is no occasion for it.
665. Have any deaths occurred in your ward? Not many.
666. Have any ever occurred? Two; one in the night, and the other in the daytime.
667. At what time did the one die at night? About 9 o'clock.
668. What was her name? Margaret Kelly.
669. When she died, was she left in the bed all night? Yes; the men were away.
670. Have you any means of communicating with the men? No; the matron does that.
671. Did you tell the matron of that particular death? Yes, between 9 and 10 at night.
672. Was the body allowed to be there all night? Yes; we washed her and laid her out.
673. Have you screens in the ward? There is one double one, which goes all round the bed.
674. Have you any name or letter showing your ward? No; I can neither read nor write.
675. What do you call the ward you are in charge of? Nothing.
676. At what time on the following day was the body you spoke of removed? The first thing in the morning before breakfast.
677. At what time did the other woman die? At 11 o'clock in the day.
678. What was her name? Jane Hyde.
679. At what hour was her body removed? About an hour and a half after she died.
680. It was taken to the dead-house? Yes.
681. Do you see that every woman occupies the same bed every night? Yes, when they stay in; when they go out some one else is put in their place.
682. Have you anything to do with letting them in or out? No.
683. Who makes up the beds in the morning? The inmates themselves who are able to, and the others I have to do for them.
684. After the beds are made, what do you do for the rest of the day? Afterwards the room is swept and scrubbed every morning.
685. How many have you in your ward? Thirty-six.
686. How many of them do you employ scrubbing the room? Six; three in each division, and there is one downstairs.
687. After the scrubbing is done, what do you do? After they get their breakfast they go in the sewing-room, or do any housework.
688. Are the fires lit every morning in the ward? Yes, lately; none formerly. I never saw a fire laid before in a sleeping-room.
689. Have you any light? Yes, candles.
690. Have you always had them? Yes.
691. Are these burning all night? Yes.
692. When the inmate, Margaret Kelly, died at night, were you with her? Yes, and two or three others.
693. Within your knowledge, since you have been here, has anyone died during the night and you did not discover it? No.
694. Who washed Margaret Kelly? A woman of the name of Margaret Gannon.
695. She has charge of the lavatory? Only to scrub it out. She is one of the paid inmates.
696. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When you have attended to your own lavatory you go round the others? Yes.
697. If the other wardswomen have not done their wards, what do you do? Make them turn to and do it. If not, turn to the Lady Superintendent. At any hour of the day or night they would get up and serve the matron.
698. Have any of the women refused to do their work? No.
699. You have to report them if they refuse? Yes.
700. When did you last report any person? It is some time ago.
701. What happened then? Nothing; the matron called her up and spoke to her.
702. You get £2 3s. per month? Yes.
703. Do you get it regularly? Yes.
704. Do you sign a receipt for it? Yes.
705. How do you sign? I put my finger to the pen.
706. After getting it? Yes.
707. You bathe the women not in hospital once a week? Yes.
708. How many did you bathe last week? All but the hospital patients.
709. If a woman likes to go away, she can get off her bath? Not unless the doctor or the Lady Superintendent excuses her. We know them all, and get them to come to the bath.
710. How long does that bathing take? We begin at 9, and sometimes it takes till about 2.
711. Is there anyone in the bath-room to assist you? Yes, all the wardswomen.
712. How many persons bathe in a bath before you change the water? Two; one at a time goes in.
713. Do you have warm or cold water? Hot. We never bath the women in cold water.
714. Do you run the warm water in from a tap? Certainly.
715. Is there always hot water? Yes; there is seldom any want of any to run through the tap.
716. On how many days has the tap not gone well? Two or three; not as many as six.
717. Since this place has been opened? Yes.
718. When the hot water does not come through the tap, where do you get it? Out of the laundry; but that seldom happens. It is the matron's order to have the copper boiling every morning.
719. *Mr. Robison.*] Who is it, that when a new inmate comes in, chooses a bed for her? I do.

- Margaret Haggarty.
25 Aug., 1886.
720. Can you tell us how there was no hot water on the few occasions you referred to? There was a time here when there was no hot water for days together. We had to carry it up by casks from the waterhole and put it in the boiler.
721. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long do these women stay in the water? The wardswoman washes them, then sponges them all over, and dresses them.
722. The wardswomen do that? Yes; they could not do it themselves.
723. Where do they dress themselves? In the bath-room always. Before they used to cut outside.
724. Do you know that I have seen one of the women washing and dressing herself outside? If one slips away, and we see it, we bring her back. One of them might slip out, because some of them do not know what they are doing.
725. What are the days for combing heads? On Tuesday and Friday.
726. Have any women ever complained to you about the bathing? No.
727. Do you receive any complaint about anything. No; they go to the Lady Superintendent.
728. Have any persons come to you with any complaint? Very few.
729. Do the women ever fight or quarrel in the wards at night? No; but they may have a civil growl between themselves.
730. How are people who do not attend to their duty punished? The matron talks to them, and gets them round somehow. There is no punishment.
731. *Chairman.*] How many fire-places are there in the wards? One in each.
732. Any fire at night? We do not keep up much at night.
733. Where do you get your coals? From the Asylum.
734. Can you get what you require? We can, and wood with it.

Mary Cox, wardswoman, examined :—

- Mary Cox.
25 Aug., 1886.
735. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? I have been out here eight months.
736. Under Mrs. Hicks? Yes.
737. What do you receive? 4d. a day.
738. What are your duties? To attend to thirty women, and see that the ward is cleaned, and see also as to making the fire.
739. When do you make the fire? Every day, in the morning.
740. Do you keep it burning all night? No, all day.
741. Although there is nobody in the ward? Yes.
742. Are you free all day? No; I have to bathe the women.
743. How do you begin in the morning? I begin by getting them up.
744. Do they make their beds? Some of them do, and afterwards I have to make them in the regulation way.
745. Have you been in charge of a ward long? Five months.
746. Have any deaths occurred during that time? No; not in that ward. Some have been sick.
747. When they are sick, are they allowed to remain in bed? Yes.
748. When you have made up the beds in the morning, what else do you do? This week I have to attend to the bathing.
749. How many do you bathe? Thirty-six of my inmates. I bathe them on Saturday, and get clean clothes for them.
750. On what days do you comb them? Tuesdays and Fridays.
751. How many go into the bath at once? Eight, and two others are undressing while the others are being bathed.
752. Where do they dress? In the bath-room, and they never undress outside if I see them.
753. Do you see that they dress before they get out of the room? They cannot get out of the room undressed.
754. Are you aware that they dress outside? Not lately. Some of them have dressed outside, or have come down undressed, because they all want to get the water first.
755. How many use the same water? Two.
756. Have you seen more than two in a bath? No; the bath would not hold them; but they would go three at a time if they could.
757. Have you any rules for your guidance? No.
758. From whom do you get your orders? From Mrs. Hicks.
759. Have you anything to do with the lavatory? No.
760. How often do the women wash? Once a day, at any time up to 9 or 10 o'clock.
761. Are they compelled to wash? I do not know; they do it of their own accord.
762. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you not responsible for the people in your own ward washing? No.
763. Has anybody in your ward been taken suddenly ill? No; a woman slipped out of bed, and was taken to the hospital.
764. Supposing a woman were taken suddenly ill, what would you do? Ring for Mrs. Hicks.
765. Never had occasion to do that? No.
766. Do the women ever quarrel? No; they are very peaceable; they talk a little.
767. How are they punished when they are troublesome? I do not know.
768. Have you never heard of people being punished? Never. I have heard of them being turned out.
769. Can you read and write? I can read, but my hand is disabled, and I cannot write.
770. *Chairman.*] How do you sign for your money? I touch the pen.
771. What do you sign? I sign in a book.
772. What kind of book? I cannot remember. I cannot say whether it is a book or a paper.
773. *Mr. Robison.*] Are you in the same ward as Margaret Haggarty? No; in a separate ward.
774. How do you clean the wards? Wash the boards, scrub them with a brush, and then wipe them dry.
775. Do you see this properly done? Yes; I look after that every morning.

Bridget M'Carthy, head-nurse in the Roman Catholic ward, examined:—

Bridget
M'Carthy.
25 Aug., 1886.

776. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the service? About two years, and I was nine months in the Protestant ward.
777. What do you receive? £1 Os. 8d. last month; before that I got 6d. a day.
778. What are your duties? I have to see to the medicines and the slops, such as gruel and arrowroot, and wash my people.
779. How many have you in your ward? Twenty-seven.
780. Are they chronic cases? Yes; some bed-ridden, some blind and paralyzed and bad inwardly.
781. Give us a sketch of your daily work? We get the morning breakfast about 7. That is their own tea.
782. Do you have that prepared and sent to you? It is; the tea is put into a tea-pot, and I give it to the inmates at their own bedside.
783. How do they drink it? They sit up and drink it out of the basin.
784. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who carries the tea to the kitchen? The helper does, and then I give it round.
785. *Chairman.*] What do they have for breakfast? Nothing but bread and tea, unless they have a bit of butter or an egg.
786. Where do they get these? Ladies give them to them.
787. How long have they been having milk in their tea? About three months, but we have always been having milk in the hospital.
788. Whose duty is it in your ward to light the fire? The helper's.
789. You have an assistant? Yes, three.
790. From whom do you receive your instructions? From Mrs. Hicks.
791. Are they written? No.
792. After breakfast, what is done? A good many do not take the second tea, but take gruel and other things.
793. At what time? 11 or 12.
794. What time do you have dinner? According as the butcher comes; sometimes he is late.
795. How often have you had dinner at 1? Four or five times.
796. Do you keep the fire burning in the hospital wards? Yes, all day.
797. At night? Only until 10.
798. How many candles do you burn? Two, one in each division of the ward, and there is one burning all night.
799. Any deaths since you have been in charge? Yes; four in the Roman Catholic hospital.
800. When do they usually occur in the hospitals, at night or in the day-time? One was about 12, one at half-past 10, one at 8, and one at 3 o'clock in the morning.
801. Were you in attendance when they died—actually at their bedsides? Yes.
802. When did you tell the matron? Not until next morning.
803. Is it your duty to report these things at night? No.
804. Did a death occur on the 5th or 6th of this month? Yes; Kitty White died.
805. At what time? About 8 o'clock in the evening.
806. Did you report that death to the matron? Yes; next morning.
807. She was left there among the other inmates all night? Yes; I left her until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is usual to remove the body early in the morning, as soon as the men can come for it. There was a screen round the bed to hide it from the others. The body was washed and laid out at half-past 6 the following morning, and was taken away at 3 o'clock to the dead-house.
808. At what time in the morning do you report to the matron? At 7 o'clock.
809. The bodies are not removed until morning? The patients are often all asleep, and we do not like to disturb them.
810. What does a patient's first meal each day consist of? Dry bread and tea, unless they have a bit of butter of their own.
811. Are not all the inmates of the hospital getting medical comforts? Yes; four of them are on beef-tea; others are getting sago, one is on wine, and the other one on brandy.
812. Who serves these latter? Miss Applethwaite.
813. Does she always serve out the liquors? Yes.
814. You have no control over that? No.
815. Is it left in the room? They drink it at once.
816. How much brandy do they get? About a glass a day.
817. Did you ever know of a body being left in the hospital without a screen for hours and hours? No.
818. Are the beds always made up daily? Every morning.
819. What do you do with the bed-ridden patients? Put them in a chair.
820. Has everybody got a chair? No, but we manage. We watch every morning; they all get clean sheets every week, and as many clean clothes as we require to change the women.
821. Do you keep the hospital fires burning? Yes, and after bed-time the light goes all night.
822. At what time do you light it? About half-past 6.
823. Do you recollect my visit to the wards at 11 o'clock and finding the fire out? Not in my ward.
824. And you making the remark that it was Saturday, and that the grates had to be cleaned? No.
825. How many pints of beef-tea do you get served out for your ward? About 3 pints.
826. You have thirty-five inmates? No, twenty-seven.
827. How many are bed-ridden? Pretty nearly all.
828. Seventeen that cannot get out of bed without being assisted? Yes.
829. Have you always had all the furniture you require? No; we are badly in want of commodes; we have now only one.
830. Have you any other duties than you have stated? No.
831. From whom do you get medicine? I bring the bottles to the chemist and get them again from Miss Applethwaite.
832. Where do you keep them? On the mantelpiece.
833. Do you ever find a case of a patient helping herself to medicine? I help them; if I have to administer powders or sleeping draughts they get them out of a feeder.

834.

- Bridget
M'Carthy.
25 Aug., 1886.
834. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What are medical comforts? Sago and milk, beef-tea, rice and milk arrowroot, and gruel.
835. These are the only medical comforts? Yes.
836. Oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot can be got by anyone? Yes, by any hospital patient.
837. Do you know that Mr. King has said that oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot are supplied to anyone who asks for them? No.
838. And if any inmate of the hospital ward applies for them? If they ask Mrs. Hicks for it they get it.
839. At what time does the doctor visit the hospital wards? Every day about 3 o'clock.
840. How many times has he missed? He may have missed once or twice.
841. Does he come to a ward of his own accord? Yes, regularly at 3 in the day; always since we have been here.
842. Can you read and write? No.
843. Then how do you know how to give the patients their medicines? There is a little girl there who reads them for me.
844. You say you have three helpers here, who are they? They are inmates out of the wards.
845. Do they help in the ward? Two of them do. We commence at 6 in the morning.
846. Are they paid? Yes.
847. Have you any water-beds? No; we have air-cushions and India-rubber sheets.
848. I suppose some of the bed-ridden patients are dirty? Yes, very dirty.
849. Are the patients contented? They seem very well satisfied.
850. Do you get sleeping draughts in large bottles? No, in a small bottle; we only get it for one patient.
851. Have you got a sleeping draught which you can give to any person who gets noisy in the night; or must you wait for the doctor before you get her attended to? Yes.
852. Do you put a screen round the bed of a dead patient? Yes, as soon as possible; I screen the person from the patients before I wash her.
853. Not before they die? Yes; I put the screen around them when they are dying, and keep it there afterwards.
854. How many bed-pans have you in your ward? Four or five.
855. Where did you get them? From the Catholic hospital.
856. When did you first receive them? They were there about seven weeks ago.
857. The doctor comes to the ward as a matter of course? Yes, and he is very attentive to the patients.
858. Would it surprise you to hear that he was not attentive to them? I have always found him very attentive.
859. *Mr. Robison.*] Can you tell me why the body of Kitty White was left until 3 in the afternoon? No.
860. Do you receive instructions as to whom beef-tea or anything else is to be given? Yes; all get it in the Catholic hospital.
861. Do you distribute three pints of beef-tea among twenty-seven people? No; only four of them are on beef-tea.
862. Are these put on by order of the doctor? Mrs. Hicks orders some, and the doctor the others.
863. Is there any part of dinner which patients save for tea-time? Sometimes they save it for their tea.
864. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Where do they put it? Sometimes in their handkerchiefs; sometimes they get sick and cannot eat it.
865. Is any minced meat supplied? No.

Jane Nightingale, head wardswoman of the Protestant section, examined:—

- Jane
Nightingale.
25 Aug., 1886.
866. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? About five months here.
867. Ever been in an Asylum before? No.
868. What is your pay? £1 0s. 8d. per month?
869. You are head hospital nurse of the Protestant ward? Yes.
870. How many have you under you? I have three assistants.
871. What are your duties? To see to the washing and dressing of the patients, with the assistance of the others; to see to their clean linen, and attend to their rations, and to give them their medicines.
872. What ration do you have for breakfast? Bread and tea.
873. With milk? With milk.
874. How long have you had milk? Ever since we came here.
875. At what time do they get it—the first thing in the morning? At half-past 6 or 7 for their tea.
876. Is that tea supplied by the institution? No.
877. Where is it prepared? In the kitchen.
878. Where do they get it? From their friends.
879. At what hour do you have breakfast? About 8 o'clock.
880. What is the hour of dinner? About 12 or 1. We always have dinner about 1 o'clock.
881. Have you ever had it at 1 o'clock? Yes.
882. How many days a week? I cannot tell you. The butcher does not always send his beef, &c., in proper time, and the matron would sometimes send it back.
883. What do you get for dinner? Boiled beef or mutton and potatoes; sometimes cabbage. On Sunday the potatoes are baked with the meat.
884. Have you any patients who require minced meat? They can all manage what I give them. I pick the thinnest parts for them and chop it up with potatoes and gravy.
885. You have soup at dinner? Yes; but when they have roast meat they have no soup.
886. And in the evening? Dry bread and tea.
887. With regard to medical comforts—do they have all they require? This morning I have served out arrowroot, porridge, beef-tea, and milk; whatever the doctor put them on.
888. What milk did you get to-day? About 2 quarts.
889. Do they have oatmeal, arrowroot, and porridge without having to ask for it? Yes; I have gone to the matron's kitchen and made it myself, before the fires were lit in the wards.
890. Have you written instructions for your guidance? No; but the matron gave me my instructions when I first went into the hospital.

Jane
Nightingale.
25 Aug., 1886

891. Verbally? Yes.

892. When a death occurs, what do you do? I go at once or send to the matron that a patient has died. After the patient is dead I go myself, and send someone to wash and dress her. Then the men carry the body away to the dead-house, and I go with it to see that it is right.

893. How long after the death of a patient do you wash the body? As soon as it is cold; about two hours, not longer.

894. Do you screen off the body from the other patients? Yes.

895. How many people have died since you came here? Four.

896. How long after you have washed a body is it sent away? I send to the man, and it is always taken away before meal-times.

897. If a person dies in the night, at what time would she be taken away? At 8 o'clock in the morning.

898. You have never allowed a body to remain until 3 o'clock in the afternoon? Never.

899. How do you receive medicine from the hospital? I go up with the bottles myself.

900. Can you read and write? Yes; I was a schoolmistress before I came here. On my window-sill the medicines are on one side and the liniments on the other, and when it is time I give it to them.

901. Have you tickets showing the name and complaint of your patients to hang up over each bed? I have them, but I have not suspended them.

902. Why? I cannot drive the nails in, and it is a brick wall.

903. How do you make up the beds in the morning? After they have their first tea I go on washing the patients, and put clean linen on while I am washing them. Then we make the beds.

904. How often do you change the bed-linen? Every day; as often as I think. Sometimes two or three times a day, and sometimes oftener. I get clean linen whenever I require it. Of course on Saturday I take up one of the helpers and change all the beds. This week I got six extra sheets.

905. How many patients are in the ward to-day? Forty-two.

906. Are they bedridden? Almost all but two or three consumptive patients. I take them into the verandah sometimes.

907. In what chairs? Wheeled chairs.

908. Do you keep fires burning? Yes, night and day.

909. How many helpers sleep in the ward with you? One.

910. Where do the others sleep? In the dormitory.

911. If you require them, do you send for them? Yes.

912. Any difficulty in getting them? No; they come willingly.

913. Have you all the furniture you require? No; we want some new commodes.

914. How many chairs are there in the ward? One between each bed, and three rollers.

915. How often does the doctor visit your ward? Every day.

916. He never fails? Twice, I think.

917. Never more? No.

918. Do you check his attendance? Is there a ward-book in which he enters his name? No, but any remarks I make to him he writes down.

919. Do the patients in the hospital complain about their food at all? I have heard some of them do so sometimes.

920. Is there no list printed showing them what they are entitled to in the way of rations? No.

921. Not when they want sago and arrowroot? No. They have only to ask for them, and I go to the matron and ask her, and they get what they want. On some occasions patients have fancied brandy and have had it, unless the doctor has strictly forbidden it.

922. The hospital is not used exclusively for sick patients? No; there are only six of the hospital patients that can get about.

923. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have forty-two patients in your ward? Yes.

924. Are you sure? Yes.

925. How many beds? Eighteen on each side.

926. That is thirty-six. You told Mr. Abbott that you had forty-two patients? All the beds are full.

927. Does nobody else sleep in that ward? Two women came up and I turned them out.

928. At what time? About 5 o'clock. They thought they ought to be put in.

929. Did you tell anyone about this? Yes; I went to Margaret Haggarty and told her.

930. Can any woman in your ward get sago? Yes; I go to the matron for it.

931. Is it necessary for you to ask the matron for spirits? No; I should have to ask the doctor for that.

932. How many commodes are there in your ward? One between each two beds.

933. How many do you think you want? One for each bed.

934. You have a water-closet at the end of each ward? Yes.

935. Has the cistern ever been full to your knowledge? No.

936. How many bed-pans have you? One for each bed.

937. How long have you had them? A couple of months. I had not one for each bed before.

938. Have you any air-cushions in the ward? Yes.

939. No water-bed? No.

940. How long have you had the cushions? One is a new one and one an old one.

941. When the doctor puts a woman on medical comforts, does he write it? He writes it down in his own book, and tells me what he orders. In the meantime I have to trust to my memory; I have to go to Mrs. Hicks and tell her.

942. Has Mrs. Hicks ever seemed to know that a patient wanted medical comforts before you told her? She comes in every morning, and I tell her what is ordered.

943. Have you any reason to think that the doctor tells her also? I think so.

944. What is the list of medical comforts? Wine and spirits; nothing else.

945. Can they get the other things by asking Mrs. Hicks through you? Generally; except one who thought she would like some chicken, and that is not down.

946. Did she ask the doctor? Yes, and she had it, or will have it.

947. Is it ready? I think so; I think it would be ready by now.

948. Did you ever know a patient ask for chicken before? Yes; Mrs. Bath, in the Catholic hospital.

949. How many times? Once.

950. Anybody else ever have chicken? Yes; Elizabeth Jordan, who was delicate.

951.

- Jane Nightingale.
25 Aug., 1886.
951. How long is it since Mrs. Jordan had her chicken? Three months.
 952. Where did it come from? I do not know; the matron sent it down.
 953. Did the doctor order it? No; he had not been here.
 954. Do the patients in any ward ever get eggs? Yes; they are bought with their own money.
 955. Do they ever get them as medical comforts? No.
 956. Are wine and spirits the only medical comforts? Sago and arrowroot, wine and spirits.
 957. Cannot everybody get sago and arrowroot? Yes. I do not consider wine and spirits medical comforts.
 958. Then these are the only two that are got by the doctor's orders? Yes.
 959. Do many patients use liniments and lotions? Yes.
 960. Are they very troublesome? Yes.
 961. They complain for anything almost? Yes; some of them are very bad, and I do all I can to help them.
 962. You keep their liniments on the window-sill? Some on their own window-sill, but any that are poisonous I keep on my own window-sill.
 963. Why did you not tell the Chairman that? I only keep the medicine on their own window-sill. Liniments I keep on my own window-sill, to prevent accident.
 964. Do you know of anyone who took liniment instead of medicine? No; I do not think so. There was a woman who took the wrong medicine. She made a mistake, and she should have waited until I came to give her her medicine.
 965. Is there any rule forbidding them to take their own medicine? No, but I have told them not to.
 966. Have you any sedatives in the hospital? No; but the doctor has sometimes given me a soothing mixture. It did no good at all.
 967. Have you heard of patients complaining of not being able to get into the hospital? No; I have been asked outside if there was a vacant bed, and I have told them to go to the doctor.
 968. *Mr. Robison.*] Who is it that cooks the arrowroot, sago, and oatmeal? A cook kept on purpose. It is cooked in the matron's kitchen.
 969. How long has this person been there? Ever since I have been here.
 970. Was it not in your ward that when I was last here complaints were made that the gruel, arrowroot, or sago was not given them by the wardswoman, and that the wardswoman said the cook would not cook it? When I first came into the Asylum it was before this cook made the slops for the hospital, and the other wardswomen were obliged to go into the kitchen. The cook refused to work with them, and I had to get the matron to arrange matters. She threatened to discharge her, and afterwards I had the use of the fire at any time.

[The Board then adjourned to the kitchen and examined the bread supply for the day. Two 2-lb. loaves were an ounce overweight; two others, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. over; two others, 2 oz. under; two others, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. under; two others 1 oz. over. On examining the sink, from which a bad smell arose, it was found that the gully was fitted with an iron dip-stone trap which was not fixed in.]

[The Board then adjourned to the hospital.]

[On entering the hospital the Board found on the window-sill beside the first bed visited a bottle of liniment "For outward application only; poison"; one 6-oz. bottle of medicine; and a 4-oz. bottle, marked "Liniment; poison; for outward application only." On the next window, one bottle, marked "Liniment; poison; for outward use only." This was for a patient named Agnes Grant. On the next window, a 2-oz. bottle, marked "The liniment; poison; for outward use only," and two 8-oz. bottles of medicine for "internal use."]

Patient Charlotte Pearce examined:—

- Charlotte Pearce.
25 Aug., 1886.
971. *Chairman.*] Is this always here? Yes, day and night.
 [There was also a 3-oz. bottle of liniment, marked "Poison; for outward use only." On the next window was a 3-oz. bottle, marked "The liniment; poison; for outward use only; patient, Baker"; also, a 6-oz. bottle for internal use; patient, Stephenson. On the next window, an 8-oz. bottle and a 6-oz. bottle of medicine; also a 4-oz. pot. The inmate Crunden said that their medicine was within reach day and night. She had 12-oz. and 6-oz. bottles of medicine, and also a 4-oz. bottle of opium liniment always within reach. Inmate Bardt had a 6-oz. bottle of lotion, a 2-oz. phial, labelled "Wine of opium," but apparently containing some kind of liniment, and a 4-oz. bottle of medicine for internal use.]

— Bardt examined:—

- Bardt.
25 Aug., 1886.
972. *Chairman.*] What do you take this out of? A little cup.
 973. How do you always get it? It is always within reach, or I ask one of the helpers to give it me.
 [A bottle was found in the next patient's bed. It was marked "Liniment; poison; for outward use only." The patient said it was always within reach, and keeps it in bed along with a 12-oz. bottle of medicine for internal use. Patient Jones had a bottle of medicine. Patient Saunders had a lotion marked "Poison; for outward use only," always kept within reach. Patient Field had on the next window a 6-oz. bottle of liniment, marked "Poison," and two others for internal use—one 12-oz. and one 6-oz., for internal use. The next patient, Lloyd, had a pot of ointment marked "Poison," a pot of vaseline, another labelled "Lead ointment, poison," another marked "Ointment, poison," another marked "Bed-sore ointment," a 3-oz. pot of ointment marked "Poison," a 12-oz. bottle of medicine, another marked "The lotion, poison," another, a bottle of medicine for internal use, another 2-oz. bottle marked "The liniment, poison," and a bottle of essence of peppermint for internal use.]

Jane Nightingale recalled:—

- Jane Nightingale.
25 Aug., 1886.
974. *Chairman.*] You told us you kept all these medicines where the patients could not reach them? Yes.
 975. You said you kept them on the window-sills, and the lotions and poisons where the patients could not get them? Yes.
 976. Then you told lies? I am not accustomed to tell lies.

977. Every woman can get at her medicine and poisonous lotion, and that woman has hers in bed with her? Where?

Jane
Nightingale.

978. There; and she says she can get it always. Are these all the patients in the place?

25 Aug., 1886

[The Board pursued their round of the ward. An inmate, Bridget M'Carthy, said that a bottle of liniment, found on a window-sill, had just been handed to her. Sarah Bath, another inmate, said that her bottle had been there for over a week. An inmate named Rice said that a bottle of liniment was always within her reach, and she could take it whenever she wanted it. On the window-sill was a liniment of iodine. The screen said to be used for hiding dying and dead people from the other inmates of the ward was examined. It consisted of three leaves, each 2 ft. wide and 5 ft. 6 in. high. The Board were informed by Jane Nightingale that it was the only screen she had, and that the other half was gone. Subsequently a fourth leaf of the screen was produced from the bath-room.]

FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Ellen Holmes examined:—

979. *Chairman.*] You are one of the hospital nurses? No; I am a helper.

980. Under Jane Nightingale? Yes; in the Protestant ward.

Ellen Holmes.

981. How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? I came in five years ago. I have been below and here.

27 Aug., 1886.

982. You are a paid inmate? No, not as yet.

983. Do you receive any payment? No; I was only put on on the 1st of the month.

984. Are you to receive payment? I do not know; I think so.

985. Have you not been told what you would receive? Yes; 10s. 3d. a month.

986. Who told you that? I heard another woman say so.

987. Never been paid before? No; never since I have been in the Asylum.

988. Are you in the Protestant ward at night? I sleep in the dormitory.

989. In the night, if anything occurs, are you called up? No, never.

990. Never in case of death? No.

991. Have you been present when a patient has died? Never.

992. Have you been present when a patient was dying? Never.

993. Have you seen a patient laid out? Yes.

994. Have you attended at the washing and laying out? Yes—no.

995. How are corpses protected from the view of the other inmates of the ward? They are washed in presence of all the other inmates as far as I know of. I did not see anything of that. I only went in and had a look at them.

996. And there was no screen around them? Yes, there was a screen around them.

997. Are you there every day? Yes, every day.

998. How do the patients receive their medicine? The head nurse brings it down from the doctor here, and then gives it out to the patients.

999. Where is it kept? Sometimes on the window alongside her (meaning Jane Nightingale's) bed, or, if she is in a hurry, she leaves it at the first place she comes upon.

1000. Have you ever seen liniment on the mantelpiece? Yes.

1001. Do you take medicine yourself? Yes.

1002. Do you use any liniment? No.

1003. What are your duties? It is my work to light the fire and sweep the rooms.

1004. At what time in the morning do you begin? At 5 o'clock.

1005. At 5 o'clock in winter? Yes.

1006. How much coal do you get a day? Two buckets for the ward I am attending.

1007. How much wood do you get? I cannot say.

1008. How do you light the fire? We put a few sticks and a bit of paper at the bottom and the coal on top.

1009. Were you in the hospital on Saturday, the 6th August? I cannot say. Yes; I went in on the first day of this month.

1010. On that day, were the fires lit in the morning? The fires are never out, night or day.

1011. How was it then that on that day the fires were not lit at 11 o'clock? I did not see them out.

1012. You have to clean the grates? Yes.

1013. Does it take from 5 to 11 to clean grates? No.

1014. Do you remember my being there on that day? No.

1015. Have you anything to do with passing medicines around to the patients, or assisting them to take it? No; Miss Nightingale does that; our business is to wash the hospital and the patients.

1016. How often do you wash them? The first thing in the morning, and at night if they want it.

1017. How often do you change their linen? Twice or three times a week; whenever I go to the laundry I get clean things.

1018. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You said you had to gather bits of wood to light the fire? Yes.

1019. Are you dependent upon that for your supply? No.

1020. Where do you gather this wood? About the yard.

1021. The supply to you is in ordinary billets? Yes.

1022. What helper have you succeeded? I took Mrs. Allen's place, who went into the laundry.

1023. Are you in the hospital ward all day? Yes; from 5 in the morning until 6 at night.

1024. Do you see the doctor when he comes? Yes.

1025. Does he come every day? Yes.

1026. Always the same doctor? Yes.

1027. Anybody else visit patients? No.

1028.

- Ellen Holmes. 1028. Do the patients ever complain to you about the food? I have never heard complaints about anything.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1029. They are very contented people? Yes; always satisfied with everything.
 1030. That is all you know, that they are satisfied? Yes; I know they are.
 1031. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you never heard any patient complain that she could not get arrowroot, sago, or gruel as she wanted it? Never.
 1032. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is it your duty to get clean linen for your patients? Yes.
 1033. How do you draw it? I bring the dirty sheets to the laundry and get clean ones for them.
 1034. Without any reference to Mrs Hicks? Yes.
 1035. You do it yourself? Yes.
 1036. No order from Mrs. Hicks each time? No.
 1037. *Chairman.*] Have you ever had any orders written down for your guidance? No.
 1038. You simply do what you are told? Yes, what I am told by the nurse, Miss Nightingale.
 1039. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you ever see the sub-matron? Yes, every minute of the day.
 1040. Does she never give you any orders? Yes; she tells us what to do. She serves the patients with what is wanted, and if you ask for anything extra she gets it for you.

Mary Burns examined:—

- Mary Burns. 1041. *Chairman.*] You are helper in the Roman Catholic hospital here? Yes.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1042. How long have you been in the Asylum? Close on four years altogether.
 1043. Are you a paid inmate? Yes.
 1044. What do you receive? 4d. a day.
 1045. How long have you been paid? About two years and three months.
 1046. Have you always been helper in the Asylum at Newington? Yes.
 1047. What are your duties? I go round and make up the beds, have the water ready to wash the inmates of the ward, and do anything else required.
 1048. At what time do your duties begin? About half-past 5 in the morning.
 1049. Do you light the fire? There is a woman who sleeps in the room who does that.
 1050. Do you then sleep in one of the dormitories? Yes.
 1051. Have you ever been present when a death has occurred in this ward? Yes.
 1052. What did you do then? We screened the body from the view of the other inmates.
 1053. How many screens have you? We have only one.
 1054. How many leaves are there to it? Four leaves.
 1055. How wide is it? I do not know.
 1056. How long are bodies left before they are taken away? If they die at night they are taken away in the morning.
 1057. Do you remember the 6th of this month—it was a Thursday? Yes.
 1058. Do you recollect a person dying on that day? I do.
 1059. At what time did she die? I think about 8 at night.
 1060. At what time was that body removed from the ward? About 3 in the afternoon next day.
 1061. Why was she kept so long? I think the men were away.
 1062. How do you give notice of the death of a patient? The nurse in charge of the ward gives notice to the matron or the sub-matron or the matron's daughter.
 1063. If the death occurs in the middle of the night, is the matron informed of it at once? I think it is in the morning at 6 o'clock.
 1064. The body is left there for the night among the other inmates? Yes; there is no other place for them.
 1065. Has it ever come under your notice that the bodies have been left without screens round them? No.
 1066. What lights have you in that ward? Candles.
 1067. Have fires been burnt all night? Yes, pretty well since fires came in.
 1068. How much coal do you get—a bucket a day for one fire-place? Yes; we have only one.
 1069. How do you light it? With wood we gather about the place.
 1070. Do the hospital inmates ever complain to you about the treatment they receive? No.
 1071. Were you in charge of the hospital when Alice Batho was there? I do not remember this person.
 1072. Who goes round and serves out medicines to these persons? I think the nurse goes round at night.
 1073. Does the dispenser ever go and look at patients? Yes, he does.
 1074. Does he ever order something or anything for them? I do not know.
 1075. Does he ever order medical comforts? No; he doesn't, but the doctor does.
 1076. Does the doctor attend every day? I think there were two days when he did not attend.
 1077. In his absence, does the dispenser come and see the patients? Yes.
 1078. What does he do? If the doctor has prescribed something for them, he gives them that again.
 1079. Does he order medical comforts? No.
 1080. Do you know anyone by the name of Bath? Yes; we have her now.
 1081. What are your duties with regard to the patients? I attend to the linen and bed linen.
 1082. Can you get clean sheets whenever you require them? I first get so many, and then as many more as I want.
 1083. You have a certain stock served out to you? Yes; and if they become dirty we could change them six times a day.
 1084. Do you ever assist patients to take their medicine? No.
 1085. The head of your ward is Bridget M'Carthy? Yes.
 1086. Where does she keep the medicines and lotions for patients under her? I think, on the mantel-shelf.
 1087. Have you ever noticed them on the window-sills? I think so; but they are cleared away at night.
 1088. You are sure the doctor comes every day? Yes; I have only missed him twice.
 1089. Does the dispenser come with him as well? I do not see him every day.
 1090. When the doctor is away, does the dispenser go into the hospital wards? Yes.

Mary Burns.
27 Aug., 1886.

1091. Does he either continue the doctor's medicine or prescribe for them? Yes.
1092. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many patients are there in the ward? Twenty-seven.
1093. Does anybody else but you receive the clean linen on Saturday? I take my part of it.
1094. What linen do you expect to get to-morrow? Night-gowns for each, chemises for each, and sheets for each bed—three if we require them.
1095. You never use three sheets at once? Yes; one as a draw sheet.
1096. How many extra sheets did you have during this week? I had about two dozen.
1097. Any extra body linen as well? Yes; I get what I want.
1098. Do the patients wear their chemises as well as their night-gowns in bed? Of course they do.
1099. Do they wear night-caps? Yes; and many wear them in the day.
1100. Do they ever grumble? Sometimes they do.
1101. What about? Oh, different things.
1102. Do you think they have anything to grumble for? Not that I know of.
1103. Is there actually anything to grumble about? No.
1104. Is their food, bedding, and clothing good enough? Yes.
1105. What do they get at breakfast? At the first breakfast any one of them that chooses has their own tea prepared for them.
1106. Any milk? If anyone has saved a little she can use it.
1107. After their breakfast, what do you do with them? They have the 8 o'clock breakfast of bread and tea.
1108. Any milk in that tea? Plenty.
1109. How long have you been having milk in your tea? Not very long.
1110. Is it a month? A month or five weeks.
1111. Before that you never got milk in your tea? No.
1112. Do they get vegetables in the broth they have for their dinner? Yes, and plenty now.
1113. How long have they had them? For two months. They always got more or less.
1114. Do you know that sometimes the only vegetables in the soup have been some bits of potato? No, never.
1115. Mixed vegetables always? Yes; they are got from Sydney, and we have more now.
1116. Is it not a fact that some time ago they had only bits of potato in their soup? No; not that I ever saw.
1117. You were in the ward to-day? Yes.
1118. Do many of the patients purchase extra things out of their own pocket? Yes, if they have the money.
1119. They can purchase wherever they like? Yes.
1120. Who buys the things for them? Friends visiting them bring them up things.
1121. If a patient in the hospital wants to buy something, how does she get it? She could buy from the grocer who comes here.
1122. Is that the only place they can buy from? Yes.
1123. Do they ever buy from the matron? She does not keep them now.
1124. Is it four weeks since she ceased to do so? No.
1125. Is it eight weeks? Close on two months.
1126. Before that it was the rule to buy from the matron? It was for a short time for the matron to keep things.
1127. Do the patients write letters to their friends? Yes, they do.
1128. How do you get them to the post? If there is a friend that comes in to see them they take it out.
1129. If no friend comes, can they send letters out? No.
1130. If a patient gives you a letter, do you put it in the mail-bag? No; I take it to the matron.
1131. The doctor orders brandy for some of the patients? Yes.
1132. Have you seen it administered? No.
1133. You then know nothing about it? No.
1134. When a patient is admitted to the hospital ward, do you see her at once? Not at all times.
1135. Is it not your business to put them to bed? I may help the nurse to do it.
1136. After a patient is admitted to the hospital ward, how long is it before the doctor sees them? Perhaps next day.
1137. Does he always see them next day? Yes, always, as far as I know.
1138. *Mr. Robison.*] Is there any difficulty about any inmate getting a letter posted—anyone to stop a letter being posted? No.
1139. If you wanted to write to anyone, could you get the letter posted? Yes, if I could get some one to write it for me.
1140. If you had the money for the stamp, and had the letter written, would the sub-matron or the matron stop it? I could not say.
1141. Have you ever heard anyone say that this was done? I have not.
1142. Can an inmate write a letter to a friend and have it put into the mail-bag? I do not know.
1143. Have you ever known an instance where an inmate has been treated so? No.

Ellen Lisbeth examined:—

1144. *Chairman.*] You have charge of the lavatory? Yes.
1145. What is your pay? Fourpence a day.
1146. Anybody to help you? Nobody.
1147. Do you know Margaret Gannon? No, Sir.
1148. How often do the women bathe? I do only the lavatory.
1149. Are these basins always ready for the women? Yes; and they are all ready now.
1150. How long have you been in charge of the lavatory? Since the middle of April.
1151. Can the women come in and wash when they like? Yes.
1152. Have you plenty of water for them? Yes, and I have a dozen towels served out for the day's use.
1153. What size are these? The small ones are about 2 feet long.
1154. Is that all you receive for a day? Yes.
1155. Do the whole of the inmates wash in your lavatory during the day? Yes; there are two lavatories.
1156. Do the women wash regularly every morning? Yes, I think so. There are two lavatories you know.

Ellen Lisbeth.
27 Aug., 1886.

1157.

- Ellen Lisbeth. 1157. How many in the day come into your lavatory? I cannot say; I never counted them.
 1158. How many basins have you in the lavatory? Thirty-six.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1159. And you have twelve towels for thirty-six basins? Yes.
 1160. How is the water supplied, by pipes? Yes, but not regularly. I sometimes get it from the pump in the ward and put it in the basins myself.
 1161. Have you had water in the lavatory to-day? None to-day or yesterday.
 1162. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many buckets of water have you used to-day? Only five.
 1163. Do you get twelve towels every morning? No; but I wash them every day, and send them to be boiled once a week.
 1164. You mean that there are twelve towels served out for the lavatory? Yes, and they are changed once a week.
 1165. Is it your duty to see that the women wash themselves? No; only to clean up after them.
 1166. You carried up five buckets of water this morning? Yes.
 1167. That is about as much as you can do? No; I scrub the lavatory out every morning.
 1168. How old are you? Seventy-six.
 1169. How long have you been an inmate of the asylum? Six years.
 1170. How long have you had charge of the lavatory? Four years.
 1171. You got no pay at Hyde Park? No pay until I came here.
 1172. Are not all inmates who helped in the work of the house paid? Not the scrubbers.
 1173. You never got any pay before? Yes.
 1174. Did you get your pay every month? Yes.
 1175. Can you read and write? I cannot write, but I can read.

Agnes Bell examined:—

- Agnes Bell. 1176. *Chairman.*] You are an inmate of this Asylum? No.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1177. Have you ever been one? No; I never was.
 1178. What are you? I am head laundress.
 1179. How long have you been laundress here? Twenty-four years; at least it is twenty-four and a half years since I arranged with Mrs. Hicks.
 1180. You have been here ever since this institution opened? Yes.
 1181. Have you anybody to assist you? There are ten of them.
 1182. What pay do you receive? I got 12s. a week before I came here, and Mrs. Hicks then got me 3s. more, that is 15s. a week.
 1183. What are your duties? To work at the washing, and look after everything that is required in the laundry.
 1184. To wash all the clothes? To see that they are washed properly and clean.
 1185. Do you keep possession of these clothes after they are washed? Yes.
 1186. And serve them out to the wards? Yes.
 1187. That is part of your duty? Yes.
 1188. Can the wardswomen get what they want from you? Yes; anybody that comes can get them from me.
 1189. Have you any written rules for your guidance? No. Mrs. Hicks tells me what my duties are.
 1190. When a woman comes to you from the hospital ward, do you give her, without question, what she asks for? Yes.
 1191. Do you serve out towels in the morning to the lavatories? Yes.
 1192. How many? As many as are wanted; they are served out twice or three times a week.
 1193. What number? Five or six or seven—whatever they need.
 1194. How are these towels returned to you? By the lavatory woman; and when she brings them back I give her clean ones for the week.
 1195. And the lavatory women can get them whenever they require them? Yes.
 1196. How many do you serve out during the week? Six or seven at a time, but whenever they ask me they get fresh ones.
 1197. How many times do you serve them out each week? About twice or three times.
 1198. Are you over where the drying-place is? Yes; I am never out of it; I mind my work.
 1199. Nobody ever interferes with you? No.
 1200. You are head of your own place? Yes.
 1201. Are all the assistants you have paid? Yes.
 1202. What do they receive? 4d. a day.
 1203. Their duties are prescribed by you? Yes.
 1204. And Mrs. Hicks tells you what to do? Yes.
 1205. Have you ever received an application for sheets from the hospital ward that you have not been able to fulfil? No.
 1206. Have you any idea of the stock of linen you have? No.
 1207. There are 315 inmates. How many sheets have you—are you ever short of them? I do not know how many sheets I have, but I am never short of sheets.
 1208. How often are the sheets changed in the cancer ward? Every week; sometimes three or four times a week; sometimes three or four times a day.
 1209. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] In the laundry, what do you use for washing? Soap and soda, blue and starch.
 1210. Any washing-powder? No.
 1211. Nothing but these things you have named? No.
 1212. How much of these different things are you allowed every week? I may get 30 or 20 pounds, as I want it, and if I want more I can go back and get it.
 1213. Would the amount you have named last you a week? No; and when I want more I go to the store.
 1214. How do you get your soda? It comes to me in a little cask.
 1215. Where is it kept? I keep it in the laundry.
 1216. Is it delivered to you by the man who brings it; does Mrs. Hicks call you up then to get it? Yes.
 1217. But not the soap? No.
 1218. And the starch and blue? They are served out to me as I use them. 1219.

1219. How many pieces of linen do you wash in the course of a week? About 200 pairs of sheets every week. Agnes Bell.
1220. That is 400 sheets? Yes. 27 Aug., 1886.
1221. Do you keep any book? No.
1222. When you want more soap, do you apply for it by word of mouth? Yes; I ask the matron. I do not see anything go to loss.
1223. You have some drying-closets? Yes; lovely drying-closets.
1224. How long is it since they were put up? About three months.
1225. How soon after they were put up could you light a fire in them? Directly.
1226. Have they been in working order ever since? Yes.
1227. Did you ever scold any woman who came to you for clean linen and tell her she was getting too much? I cannot help scolding sometimes.
1228. Did you ever scold a wardswoman who came to you for clean linen, and tell her it was unnecessary? No; never.
1229. How much coal are you allowed per week? I cannot say; I take as much as we want.
1230. How do you get the coals? Out of the coal-house.
1231. That is, when the fire needs coal, you go and get it? Yes.
1232. *Mr. Robison.*] Tell me the number of towels you serve out one week with the other to the two lavatories? I cannot say; whenever they come to get them, if it was five times a day.
1233. How many towels have you? About 200.
1234. Are they all pretty well in use? Whenever anybody comes to me they can get them.
1235. How many are you in the habit of washing in the week? I cannot say; about ten dozen.
1236. *Chairman.*] Who has charge of the bath-house? I forget her name.

Maria North examined:—

1237. You are the bath-woman? Yes. Maria North.
1238. What are you paid? 4d. a day. 27 Aug., 1886.
1239. What are your duties? To keep the bath-room clean and do anything I can.
1240. Anyone to assist you? No.
1241. How long have you been an inmate here? About five months.
1242. Were you in the Hyde Park Asylum? Yes; but sometimes when I was working I used to go out.
1243. At what time do you begin your duties? After the first cup of tea. I clean the taps one day, the windows another, and then the baths.
1244. How often do you bathe the women? Everyone who comes in is at once bathed; and anybody else can have a bath at any time.
1245. Is there always hot water ready for them? If there is none on there we can get it from the coppers; we bathe them all on Saturday; those that are able bathe themselves, and four of the bathwomen bathe the others.
1246. Do they bathe every Saturday? Yes, after breakfast; everyone except those in the hospital.
1247. How many baths have you? Ten.
1248. How many women are allowed in at a time? Two.
1249. Two to each bath? Yes; that is twenty.
1250. Do these people all go in at once? No; they stay, some of them, in a little place outside and undress.
1251. Do the rest sit on forms outside? Yes.
1252. And undress there? No.
1253. Do they ever have to race for their baths? No.
1254. How many are let in at a time? Twenty, or more sometimes. There will be a good many in the little room outside.
1255. Ten at a time will be having their baths? Yes.
1256. As soon as they have finished others bathe in the same water? Two may use the same water, and then it is let go. The bath-women take care of that.
1257. But the same water is used by two sometimes? Yes.
1258. How long a time do you allow them to undress, bathe, dress, and get out again? I cannot tell you.
1259. Do you allow them twenty minutes each? Less than that. Some of the women dress the others who cannot dress themselves. They spend from 9 until 2 bathing.
1260. Do they on any occasion dress outside in the yard? Not to my knowledge; they would if they were let.
1261. Were you in charge of the bath-room on the 6th of this month? Yes.
1262. Do you recollect that on the 6th of this month—a Saturday—there were eight or nine women dressing in the yards? If I see them I send them into the little room. I have nothing to do but to keep the place clean.
1263. How long have you had these rugs that you spread on the floor? About a fortnight.
1264. Since the ladies have been here? Yes.
1265. Who gave you these rugs? Mrs. Gorman.
1266. Have you ever known two persons get into a bath at the same time? Yes.
1267. Three? No; and a very big woman would get into a bath by herself.
1268. Have you always had hot water for them laid on to the building on Saturdays? Yes.
1269. Since when? It was not on three months ago.
1270. Have you ever been without hot water since the visit of the ladies? Yes.
1271. When? On last Saturday week.
1272. And when water has to be drawn out of the laundry, who does it; do you? No; I only help.
1273. How much do you put into each bath? About five or six buckets.
1274. What is the water in the laundry boiled in? In coppers.
1275. And you bath over 200 on a Saturday? Yes.
1276. How much water does each copper contain? I cannot say.
1277. About six or eight buckets? Yes, and twenty buckets; and when we take the water out we put cold water in. There are four coppers there.
1278. Can you carry more than a bucket at a time? Yes; two buckets.

- Maria North. 1279. You must carry, then, 1,200 buckets on a Saturday? I never counted. Ten people carry it.
 1280. Do you ever let three or four people use the same water? No; they have to wait.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1281. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have soap in the bath-room? Plenty.
 1282. Where do you get it? From Mrs. Gorman.
 1283. How much is supplied to you at once? I do not know.
 1284. Do you get as much as you want? Yes.
 1285. Do any of the women dress in the yard? Would they prefer to do it if you allowed them? Yes.
 1286. In the cold months? Not in the cold weather.
 1287. When they dress themselves in the yards, do you wish them to do so? No.
 1288. But they do do so? They do not now.
 1289. They have been in the habit of doing so? Not now; they would not be allowed.
 1290. They were allowed before? A few weeks ago a great many women dressed themselves in the yard; they would not come in unless we sent for the matron or the sub-matron.
 1291. Do you send for the matron every time? We need not send for her now; they are all frightened of her.
 1292. Were you frightened? We all do our duty by our mistress.
 1293. How long is it since they have been frightened out of dressing in the yard? About three Saturdays.
 1294. How have you done this? By great work, and by scolding them.
 1295. Why did you not constantly try to make them before? I have nothing to do with them. I have only to clean the bath after them.
 1296. Any inmate can have a bath any day, at any hour she likes? Yes.
 1297. Has anybody had a bath to-day? Yes; two.
 1298. Who are they? Two that came in yesterday.
 1299. Do any of the regular inmates use the bath? Only on Saturdays.
 1300. New arrivals are bathed as soon as they come in? Yes; unless it is very late.
 1301. *Mr. Robison.*] Can you remember a time since you came here to Newington that the inmates have had to bathe in cold water? No; I cannot say. I have nothing to do but scrub the baths and the other place.
 1302. In the summer-time, do they bathe of their own accord? No; unless those that are in want of it.
 1303. Have you seen women in the summer-time go to the bath of their own accord? No.

Mary Morrissey examined:—

- Mary Morrissey.
 27 Aug., 1886. 1304. *Chairman.*] You are the dairy-maid here? Yes.
 1305. What are your duties? Milking the cows and looking after the dispensary.
 1306. At what time do you begin? At 7 o'clock I go and milk.
 1307. What are you paid? 10s. a month.
 1308. How many cows have you to look after? Three belonging to the Government, and one belonging to Mrs. Hicks.
 1309. Do you bring the milk up mixed together? Yes.
 1310. Do you serve it out? No.
 1311. In the evening, do you milk the cows? Yes.
 1312. At what time? At 4 o'clock.
 1313. How much milk do you get from the institution cows? About two buckets altogether.
 1314. What becomes of that milk after it goes into the dairy? It is kept in the dairy.
 1315. Is the cream taken off? No, never.
 1316. How long is it since they left off skimming it? It is a good bit.
 1317. Four weeks? No.
 1318. What used to be done with the cream? The mistress used to make butter and give it to the women.
 1319. How do you know that? I have seen her do it.
 1320. How often do you clean the dispensary out? Evening and morning.
 1321. Who cooks for you? Mrs. Hicks's cook.
 1322. How often does the doctor come? Every day.
 1323. Are you sure? Yes.
 1324. Are you sure he has not been away three or four days at a time? Not to my knowledge.
 1325. Have you known the dispenser to officiate over there? No, sir.
 1326. You have told us all you do? Yes.
 1327. How much milk does Mrs. Hicks take? Only enough for her own tea—her own use.
 1328. I asked you how much? Three-quarters of a bucket.
 1329. For her house use? Yes.
 1330. Your duties end after you milk the cows? Yes.
 1331. Where do you sleep? In the general dormitory.
 1332. Have you known of any deaths occurring? No.
 1333. Have you lights at night? Yes.
 1334. For how long have you had them? Since I first came up here.
 1335. Are the candles burning all night long? Yes.
 1336. Are the fires kept burning? All day long, but not at night.
 1337. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When you used to make butter, how often did you churn? Once a week, I think.
 1338. Have you got the churn here still? Yes.
 1339. When you have milked the cows and put the milk in the milk-room you have nothing more to do with it? No; it is left there in the buckets for the teas.
 1340. You do not see it distributed? I have seen it sometimes; the sub-matron gives out the quantity for the tea and the sago, and the mistress and so on.
 1341. How much butter used you to make? I cannot tell; about a pound I think.
 1342. Scarcely enough cream to churn conveniently? No.
 1343. Where is the churn kept? In the dairy.
 1344. Do you use it at all now? No.
 1345. *Mr. Robison.*] How much milk did you say was taken into Mrs. Hicks's house? Three-quarters of a bucket.

1346. Is that done now? Yes. Just the milk from her own cow.
 1347. *Chairman*] Do you know anything about the feeding of those cows? They feed about the paddock, and when they are milking we give them bran. Brophy gives me the bran, and I give it them.
 1348. Does Mrs. Hicks buy her own bran? Yes.
 1349. How do you know that? I have seen her getting it.
 1350. Do you keep Mrs. Hicks's bran separate from the rest? No; not now; I used to.

Mary
Morrissey.
27 Aug., 1886.

Kate Gilmore examined:—

1351. *Chairman*.] How long have you been here? Going on five years.
 1352. In the Asylum? Yes.
 1353. What are your duties? To clean up the closets—sixteen in all.
 1354. What kind of closets are they? Stone.
 1355. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson*.] There are two sets of closets in the yard; do you clean those? Yes.
 1356. And the water-closets in the wards? No; the wardswomen have to clean them.
 1357. There are closets in the yard, is it those you clean? Yes.
 1358. And you know the water-closets attached to the wards—do you clean them? No.
 1359. *Chairman*.] You have sixteen closets to clean? Yes.
 1360. And nobody over you? No.
 1361. You do not go up to the cancer ward? No.
 1362. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson*.] You only clean the long stone trough? Yes.
 1363. *Chairman*.] How often do you clean that? Every morning.
 1364. Do you ever find anything there—such as clothing or bottles? Sometimes.
 1365. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson*.] Do you clean the trough underneath the seats? No.
 1366. You clean the building and the seats? Yes.
 1367. You know that the trough sometimes gets full and does not get washed out? Yes, and then I speak to Mr. Ibbott, and he sees to that.
 1368. You are a young woman. How is it you are here? I am subject to fits.
 1369. You are paid how much? 5s. 2d. a month.
 1370. Do you get it regularly? Yes.
 1371. Do you go out? Very seldom.
 1372. What do you do with your money? I get some clothes for myself, and keep myself in groceries.
 1373. Where do you get them? A grocer comes here, and I buy them of him.
 1374. Ever buy from anybody else? No.
 1375. How long has the grocer been bringing things here to sell? This past fortnight.
 1376. Before that, how did you get them? I used to get some from Mrs. Heggarty.
 1377. For nothing? Yes, for nothing.
 1378. Did you ever pay for them? No; she would not take anything for them. She would give me a cup of tea in the morning when she was getting her own.
 1379. What used you to spend this money on before? I used to buy clothes.
 1380. Of whom? I used to go down to Sydney.
 1381. You never bought anything to eat of Mrs. Hicks? Yes; when she had the store.
 1382. How long ago is that? I could not tell.
 1383. Was it since she came up here? Yes.
 1384. Used people to buy of her at Hyde Park? No.
 1385. How long is it since she gave up the store? A long time.
 1386. What do you buy now? Tea and sugar.
 1387. How much at a time? A quarter of a pound of tea.
 1388. Where used you to go and get it? I used to go to the store here.
 1389. Where all the rations of the place are kept? Yes.
 1390. How much a pound did you pay for tea? Two shillings.
 1391. Was it good tea? Yes.
 1392. You get 5s. 2d. every month? Yes.
 1393. Can you read and write? Yes, but I touch the pen.
 1394. Why don't you sign for yourself then? I only went by the rules, the same as the rest.
 1395. Nobody signs for themselves? I do not know.
 1396. Mrs. Hicks signs for you? I do not know. When I come in for payment I get my money from her and touch the pen.
 1397. When did you go to Sydney last? In March.
 1398. You pay your own fare by the boat? Yes.
 1399. If you had not any money you would not be able to go to Sydney? No.

Kate Gilmore.
27 Aug., 1886.

Mary Morrissey, dairymaid, recalled.

1400. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson*.] How old are you? I could not tell you.
 1401. Thirty? Not that old.
 1402. How is it that you are here? Because I am sickly; I take fits.
 1403. Often? Yes.
 1404. From where did you come here? From the Orphan School.
 1405. Did you come here straight from the Orphan School? No.
 1406. Where were you before? In Monaro.
 1407. On whose station? Mr. Harnett's.
 1408. How often do you have a fit? Oh, often.
 1409. Two or three times a week? No.
 1410. Once a week? Yes.
 1411. Does it lay you up long? For the rest of the day.
 1412. Do you ever go into Sydney? Very seldom.
 1413. How long ago were you there? It is over two months.
 1414. Can you read and write? A little; not much.

Mary
Morrissey.
27 Aug., 1886.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 31 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.

Eliza Allen examined:—

- Eliza Allen. 1415. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate here? I think about six months, and in Hyde Park between eight and nine years, in and out.
- 31 Aug., 1886. 1416. What are your present duties? Doing up the caps for the old ladies.
1417. What do you receive? 10s. 4d. a month.
1418. Before you were in the laundry, what did you do? General work; I did everything I could to assist.
1419. Were you in the Protestant hospital ward? I was for a month under-nurse.
1420. During the time you were there, what were your duties—did you give medicine to the patients? The nurse did that—the head-nurse.
1421. Mrs. Nightingale? Yes.
1422. Are the patients ever allowed to take their lotions and medicines themselves? Not to my knowledge.
1423. They are not left within their reach? They are always taken out of their way.
1424. Where was the medicine kept? Always on the mantel-piece, or on the nurse's window-sill; it was always under her eye.
1425. Never near the patients? Never.
1426. Did you ever observe any lotions as well as medicines? Yes; for persons who had bad legs.
1427. Where were the lotions kept? Always under the nurse's bed.
1428. Were the patients never allowed to apply lotions? No.
1429. Did any deaths occur while you were there? No.
1430. Did you ever attend at a death? No.
1431. Did you ever see a body laid out? Yes, but not while I was there.
1432. Did you ever hear of any inmate dying? Not here.
1433. How many patients, can you recollect, were in the habit of using liniment or lotions? Only two, I think; and the nurse always applied it herself.
1434. When are the fires lit in the ward? They are kept burning night and day.
1435. How much coal do you get? Three buckets a day.
1436. How many fire-places are there? One.
1437. At what time in the morning do they first get food? At half-past 6 they get their own tea and sugar; some of them purchase it, and others get it from their friends.
1438. At what time do they breakfast? At 8 o'clock they get tea and bread, and if they have any other luxuries they can use them. Some people use their own milk as well as the Asylum milk.
1439. Is the milk supplied to the patients or put into the tea? It is put into the copper by Mrs. Hicks.
1440. Then where do they get the other milk from? Two grocers come here twice or three times a week.
1441. Are the patients allowed to give orders to these grocers? The nurse gets the money from them, and goes out to the cart and gets what they want.
1442. Can you read and write? No.
1443. Your instructions are given to you by word of mouth? Yes.
1444. Who told you what to do? The matron ordered me to do everything that was necessary.
1445. No written rules? No; by word of mouth.
1446. At what time do they have their dinner? At half-past 1 in general.
1447. Is that the time at which all the other inmates get their dinner? The hospitals are always served first.
1448. What do they get? Potatoes, soup, and meat. Sometimes the matron has the meat baked. Some like the meat baked, and some like the soup.
1449. If they ask for baked meat, can they get it? They cannot get soup and baked meat.
1450. Do they ever get anything else beside that? They have gruel and arrowroot and sago, whatever they want, at 11 o'clock.
1451. The hospital patients can? Yes.
1452. And the ordinary inmates? If they are ill.
1453. Not as a matter of course? No.
1454. Are any other comforts ordered by the doctor? No.
1455. Never brandy or wine? Not to my knowledge. I believe there are two in the hospital that the doctor has put on spirits now.
1456. But when you were in the hospital there were no wines or spirits? No.
1457. Did you find that the patients in the hospital were able to eat their breakfast of dry bread and tea? Yes.
1458. How much bread did they get? As much as they asked for—two or three slices.
1459. Merely two or three slices? Yes.
1460. At tea, what did they get? Bread and a pint of tea.
1461. The same quantity of bread as before? Yes; we had tea at 5 o'clock.
1462. Were there always candles in the ward? Yes.
1463. Were they kept burning all night? Sometimes: if a sick patient was very bad.
1464. Are they not all sick in the hospital? No; someone might need more attendance than the others, and the nurse would be up all night.
1465. Is the hospital food cooked with the other Asylum food? Yes.
1466. They get the same food as the others? At times it is not all legs of mutton, and then the matron divides it.
1467. Then they get their dinner at the same time as the other inmates? Yes.
1468. Have you known dinner to be as late as half-past 2 or 3 o'clock? It might happen once in a way.
1469. Is there plenty of drinking water for them? Yes.

Eliza Allen.

31 Aug., 1886.

1470. Is it left within their reach? No.
 1471. They have to ask the nurse for it? Yes.
 1472. Does the nurse always give it to them? Yes, quite willingly.
 1473. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When a person in the hospital wants to see the doctor, what course is taken? The matron sends for him immediately if it is a serious case.
 1474. Is every patient who wants to see the doctor obliged to send a message through the matron? Yes.
 1475. They tell the nurse, who tells the matron immediately? Yes; and the doctor comes every day into the hospital ward.
 1476. Does he speak to every patient? Yes.
 1477. Then why do you send for the doctor through the matron? That is if there is a special case.
 1478. In the month of July you were in the ward? Yes.
 1479. Was the doctor absent any day in July? Not to my knowledge. He was there every day while I was there. I am quite sure of it.
 1480. Did the dispenser ever go into the hospital? He always goes in with the doctor.
 1481. Does he prescribe for the patients? Not to my knowledge. The dispenser goes in without the doctor sometimes.
 1482. At what time? Perhaps a quarter of an hour before the doctor comes.
 1483. What is his object? I do not know.
 1484. Does he come every day like that? No.
 1485. While you were in the hospital the patients were never left to the dispenser alone? No.
 1486. When the dispenser comes, what is his object? I do not know; he speaks to the patients.
 1487. Is your memory pretty good? Yes.
 1488. You would not like to swear to all you have said? I think I could with a clear conscience if the book were put into my hand.
 1489. Do you know of any instance where the patients purchased from the matron? Not to my knowledge.
 1490. Does the grocer sell milk? Yes, preserved milk.
 1491. How much a tin is it? 9d., and some for 8d.
 1492. What price does he charge for tea? Tea is 2s. a lb., and sugar 3d. He is very reasonable.
 1493. And biscuits? 1s. a pound.

Alice Sadlier examined:—

1494. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Since the 12th of July here; and at Hyde Park Alice Sadlier. I have been in and out for five years. 31 Aug., 1886.
1495. What are your duties here? I make the slops for the hospitals.
 1496. Are you paid? I have got none as yet, but Mrs. Hicks says I shall get 6d. a day.
 1497. How long have you been hospital cook? About a month.
 1498. Where do you cook the hospital food? In the Asylum kitchen.
 1499. Are there any other cooks engaged there while you are there? No; I generally go in in the morning about 9 or 10.
 1500. What do you cook? Anything that is ordered. One day rice and milk, and arrowroot and milk; the next day porridge and milk, gruel, and sago.
 1501. How much milk do you get? Twenty-four quarts between two boilers.
 1502. Is this supplied by the doctor's orders? I believe so; and there is beef-tea as well; and this and the slops are generally served out about 11.
 1503. You vary this food every day? Yes.
 1504. How long has this been going on? I do not know.
 1505. Was there a hospital cook before you? I cannot say. I was never in the hospital before I was made cook.
 1506. How are these slops carried to the hospital? In buckets.
 1507. Do you serve it out? The beef-tea I do.
 1508. Have you had vessels to serve it out in to the patients in the cancer hospital? Yes; since the beginning of the month they have had white basins and spoons.
 1509. When did they come? I have seen them since I have been there.
 1510. Where do they eat their food? Those who are not able to get up have it on the bed, and the others take it sitting beside the bed. In this hospital some of them are sitting outside.
 1511. Were you ever in the cancer hospital before you cooked for it? No.
 1512. You know nothing of what they had before? No.
 1513. You prepare these slops in the Asylum kitchen? Yes.
 1514. Have you always done so? No. Before this I have done it in Mrs. Hicks's kitchen.
 1515. For how long? It was a week, or over a week.
 1516. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You make every day 24 quarts of slops—of what do they consist? One day arrowroot and rice, and the other day sago and oatmeal.
 1517. You make 12 quarts of each two things each day? Yes.
 1518. How do you know you are making 12 quarts of each? I do not know. I make what I get and serve it round.
 1519. What have you made this morning? Rice and milk and arrowroot.
 1520. How much rice was served out to you? I cannot tell. The sub-matron serves me with it, and I use generally 7 or 8 quarts of milk.
 1521. How much for the rice? Three quarts, and sometimes four, if I want it.
 1522. How many rations of rice and milk did the matron tell you to serve out this morning? She never told me.
 1523. How much have you made? About 12 quarts, with the milk. I cook it in water, and then put the milk in.
 1524. You are not told how many people are put on these medical comforts? No. I give out all I have, and if there is any extra wanted I would make it. The quantity is not measured, and the nurse gives it out.
 1525. How do you make your beef-tea? I get 10 pounds of beef, cut it up fine, and put it in 3 or 4 quarts of water. 1526.

- Alice Sadler. 1526. Do you get 10 pounds always? Yes.
 1527. Are you told how much beef you use; do you see it weighed? Yes.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1528. How much milk did you get this morning? 8 quarts.
 1529. Four quarts for each mess of rice and arrowroot? Yes.
 1530. That is all you make? Yes, unless some more is put on, and then Mrs. Hicks tells the sub-matron to make more.
 1531. Does she ever say to you, "This morning we shall require 10 or 14 quarts of rice and milk instead of 12"? No; Mrs. Gorman does that. The patients never complain of their rice being burned.
 1532. Do they complain at all? I have never heard the nurse say so; they would if they had cause.
 1533. You do not know that they do? I never heard of them complaining.
 1534. You have been in and out of this place sometimes;—when there is trouble, what are the means of punishing those who make it? I never saw anybody being punished in any way.
 1535. Never heard of anyone being punished? No; but I have not been here long at any time. I go out to service when I have not got the rheumatics.
 1536. Is your work finished in the morning, then? No; in the evening Mrs. Hicks may send for me to make gruel or sago for particular patients. I have been called on to do this several times.

Agnes Bell, head-laundress, recalled:—

- Agnes Bell. 1537. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When you want more soap you ask Mrs. Hicks for it? I ask the sub-matron or Mrs. Hicks.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1538. Do you make no formal written requisition for it? No.
 1539. Do you give a receipt for it? No; Mrs. Hicks takes it down.

Anne Simpson recalled:—

- Anne Simpson. 1540. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum? About three years.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1541. Are you employed in any capacity? No.
 1542. But you have been employed? Yes.
 1543. What was your last position? I was in the cancer ward for four or five months as wardswoman.
 1544. When did you leave that? On the 5th of this month.
 1545. Why did you leave? There was a complaint made against me, wrongfully.
 1546. What was it? That I hit a woman with a stick, but I didn't.
 1547. Who was it? A woman named Bridget Maloney.
 1548. Is she living? No, dead.
 1549. What were your duties? Making up the beds, attending to the patients, and cleaning the place out.
 1550. Did you always have fires there? Not until winter commenced.
 1551. But you have lights at night? Yes, always.
 1552. How were the patients fed? I had a table outside for them.
 1553. Did all the patients go outside? Those not too sick did.
 1554. How many patients had you under you? About six.
 1555. What used they to get for breakfast? They took their own tea at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock there was the regular breakfast.
 1556. How did they get tea of their own? From friends.
 1557. Did you receive coal for the fire? Yes.
 1558. How much? A bucketful a day.
 1559. For the day and night? Yes.
 1560. Any wood? Yes.
 1561. Where from? From the wood-yard.
 1562. As much as you required? Yes.
 1563. When the meals were taken into them in the cancer ward, in what dishes were they taken? I had tin dishes, one dish for each woman and a pint-pot. I used to get it all from the cook in one tin dish and then divide it.
 1564. What did you get for dinner? Meat and soup, potatoes, cabbage sometimes, and bread.
 1565. Had you a knife and fork for each patient? Yes.
 1566. A plate and dishes? Yes, sir.
 1567. Where did you get the dishes and the pint-pots for the patients? From the Government.
 1568. When do you get dinner? Sometimes at 1 or 2, or later.
 1569. Do they frequently have dinner after 2 o'clock? Sometimes, if we were short of coal, we had it late; and sometimes the butcher would be late in sending the meat.
 1570. Have you ever known dinner to be later than half-past 2. No.
 1571. When did Maloney die? I could not tell you the day of the month.
 1572. Was it in August? No; last month.
 1573. Who made a representation against you as regards that woman? The women who are up there now.
 1574. To whom did they make it? To the ladies.
 1575. It must have been this month that you were removed? Yes.
 1576. Did the ladies tell Mrs. Hicks about the matter? Yes, I suppose so.
 1577. Have you ever struck any inmate with a stick? No; she scratched all my face as I was pulling up her stocking, and I just gave her a tap on the shoulder with my stick.
 1578. Where was she? Out on the verandah. She was a pretty harmless woman.
 1579. If so, how could she beat you? She could stand up, and I was kneeling down to put her stocking right for her, and she done it for me.
 1580. Did you hurt her? No; I would be very sorry to do that.
 1581. You did not hurt her by this tap? No; she had plenty of clothes on.
 1582. Was she marked? She had not a blemish on her.
 1583. Any deaths in the cancer ward when you were there? Yes.
 1584. How many? Two in the cancer ward; then an old woman 10½ years old, and another; four in all.
 1585. Did they die in the day or night? In the day.

Anne Simpson

31 Aug., 1886.

1586. What was done with them? I washed them and cleaned them in the ward.
1587. Have you any screens there? No.
1588. The other patients could see them? Yes.
1589. How long were they left there? Not very long. About two hours, and they were then taken over to the dead-house.
1590. They were never left, on any occasion, longer than a couple of hours? Not in the ward.
1591. Who takes them to the dead-house? Two of the men.
1592. During the time you were there, where did you keep the medicines? Upon the mantel-piece.
1593. You never allowed the patients to have their liniments beside them while you were there? No.
1594. Had you not pain-killer while you were there? Yes, given me by the doctor. I kept that in my own charge.
1595. Had you candles and a fire at night? Yes.
1596. Did you ever let the fire go out? Yes; there was an old woman who got up in the night, and I was frightened she would burn herself, as there was no guard there.
1597. When you went to bed, you would go to sleep at once? Sometimes.
1598. During the time you were helper, could not any woman get up and take a wrong bottle from the mantel-shelf? No, they could not.
1599. Do you know Mary Purnell? No.
1600. Do you know of any case where a woman got up in the night and took a liniment or lotion instead of medicine? No; but since I left I heard of a woman taking wrong stuff by mistake.
1601. Do you always give this pain-killer to a patient who requires it? No.
1602. Could a woman not get up in the night and take it? No.
1603. Who assists you in washing and laying out a body? Mary Gammon.
1604. How often does the doctor come and see the patients? Not very often in my time; perhaps once, perhaps twice a week.
1605. Do you know the dispenser? Yes.
1606. Did he come? No; but he used to see me. I was very ill.
1607. Did he prescribe for you? Yes.
1608. Did he tell you what you were suffering from? No.
1609. What medicine did you get? Rhubarb and magnesia.
1610. Did you know him prescribe for others? No.
1611. The doctor only came in once or twice a week? Yes.
1612. How did you know how to use the pain-killer? The doctor told me to give a tablespoonful, and if it had no effect, give another. I only used it to one woman.
1613. Does the doctor look at patients after they die? No.
1614. To whom do you report deaths? To the mistress or the sub-matron.
1615. And if it occurs at night? I have had no deaths at night.
1616. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Can you read and write? No; I cannot read writing.
1617. How many patients had you in that ward? I only had six.
1618. Were they all taking medicine? No.
1619. How many were? This woman taking pain-killer, and two more taking cough mixture.
1620. You always gave them their medicine? With my own hands.
1621. How did you know what to give them? The dispenser told me, and it would be on the label.
1622. But you could not read the label? No; I would have to remember.
1623. What directions were given to you about this pain-killer? To give a tablespoonful, and if that did not give ease, to give another.
1624. And if the second dose did not give ease? I did not give any more not for four hours.
1625. The direction was a tablespoonful every four hours, if necessary? Yes.
1626. You keep all the bottles on the mantel-piece together? I had poison for washing the sores of patients, and I kept that in a place I only knew of. There I kept the pain-killer and the dysentery medicine.
1627. *Chairman.*] You had these poisons there? Yes.
1628. How many bottles of medicines had they? Two each. Some had no medicine.
1629. Where did you keep the other medicines? Out in the passage, behind a box. That was the poison to make washes.
1630. You had only two bottles on the mantel-piece? Yes; only two got medicine. The others had no lotions or liniments at all.

Mr. Joseph Ibbott recalled:—

1631. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you ever been called upon to clear any of the closets when they were stopped up? Yes.
1632. How many times? Eight or nine or ten times, I should think.
1633. They have also been cleared by the contractor? No; I never saw the contractor clear them; but I have seen others.
1634. What is the cause of the stoppage? I think want of wind to work the windmills to supply them with water.
1635. Have you ever found the drain stopped up? Yes.
1636. What with? I have found bottles, a dress, boots, and females' skirts.
1637. What is the diameter of the pipes? That from the closet to the main sewer is 10 inches at the start, and 14 or 18 inches where it goes into the main sewer.
1638. Do you often find the closets stopped? Yes; and I often find skirts, shawls, and bonnets, and I found a basket on one occasion. I think these articles were put in one at a time, and if there had been a good body of water all would have been washed through.
1639. Have you ever seen a state of things like this—the trough under the seat full, and the water running away without moving the soil? If the closets get full underneath the pipes are stopped; but as soon as you clear the pipes the soil flows into a receiving pit. There is a receiving pit for everyone of these closets in addition to the one at the corner.

[The Board then adjourned and inspected the closets.]

Mr. J. Ibbott.

31 Aug., 1886.

Mary

Mary Rooney, head-cook, examined :—

- Mary Rooney. 1640. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Asylum? About six years.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1641. Have you always been cook? No; I was nurse in the Protestant hospital eight or nine months; I was parlour-maid to the matron for eight months; I was in the kitchen eight months, and I was made head-cook two years ago.
 1642. At what time do your duties commence? At 5 or half past 5 in the morning.
 1643. What is the first thing you do? Start up the fires, clean up the coppers, clean up the kitchen, and boil the copper by 6 o'clock for the old women to have their tea.
 1644. Where do these women make their own tea? They bring it to the kitchen.
 1645. In what vessels? In pannikins, tea-pots, and little vessels of their own.
 1646. Some of these people have money of their own; where do they get it? From their friends.
 1647. At what time do you have breakfast? At 8 o'clock.
 1648. You make tea for them then? Yes.
 1649. How is it served out to them—in the dining-hall? The messwomen bring in pots containing 8 pints for the eight people in each mess.
 1650. Have you written instructions as to your duties? No.
 1651. At what time do you begin to prepare dinner? When the meat comes, about twenty minutes to 11.
 1652. At what time is dinner prepared? At 1 o'clock, unless the meat is returned.
 1653. Was it ready at 1 o'clock on the 6th of this month—on the Saturday when I came here? I think it went back that day.
 1654. Where do you keep your coals? In the shed below the laundry.
 1655. Do you ever keep them in the coppers? Yes; one day last week they were all running away with it.
 1656. Who were? The helpers in the hospital and the dining-hall women.
 1657. Are they in the habit of running away with your coal? They have to come and take it. It is to supply them all.
 1658. Where is it kept? It is kept in the laundry shed, in the kitchen yard.
 1659. On the occasion you refer to the supply was short? Yes; I said to the helper, "We had better put some coal away in the copper, as the coalman may not come in time."
 1660. How often are you supplied? Every month.
 1661. Do you know what quantity comes? No.
 1662. What do you cook for dinner? Beef and mutton, sometimes all mutton.
 1663. Who cuts it up for you? The butcher.
 1664. Do you boil that in the copper? I boil it when I am not told to bake it.
 1665. Who tells you what to do? The matron or sub-matron; generally the sub-matron.
 1666. Do you put anything in the copper with the meat? Vegetables.
 1667. Do you put the best of the meat with that you get the soup out of and the vegetables in the copper at once? Not all at once, and I put in the refuse part of the meat, the legs and necks in first, and the best parts of the meat afterwards, to give each part a proper boiling.
 1668. When you put in the other meat and the vegetables, do you add more water? Yes; I have a nicked stick to regulate the supply by.
 1669. Have you anything to do with checking the supply of meat or vegetables? No.
 1670. You always have vegetables? Yes.
 1671. Who supplies them? I think a Chinaman in Sydney.
 1672. Are they sent every day? Yes.
 1673. What do you usually get? Carrots, turnips, leeks, marjoram, thyme, parsley, and sometimes one or two bunches of parsnips.
 1674. Is the fat given to the inmates? No. The meat and vegetables are on together, and when the copper boils we skim the fat off.
 1675. Do you count the bread every time it comes? Yes.
 1676. How many loaves have you received to-day, for instance? 155 loaves.
 1677. To whom do you serve out this bread? To the mess-women in the dining-hall, and the helpers in the hospital.
 1678. How many went to the hospital to-day? Twelve to each ward.
 1679. And the cancer ward and the sore-leg ward? I gave four to one and seven to the other.
 1680. Then there were thirty-five loaves among the hospitals? Yes.
 1681. At what time do you prepare for tea? We prepare as soon as dinner is over; the coppers are cleaned, and fresh water put into them.
 1682. Have you ever been short of water for the kitchen? No.
 1683. Have you charge of the sugar and tea? I put it into the copper.
 1684. Do you put the milk into the copper? Yes.
 1685. How much? Fifteen quarts.
 1686. There is always milk? Always.
 1687. Have you always had milk? No.
 1688. How long have you had it regularly now? About a month.
 1689. Since the ladies began to come here? Yes. I cannot say whether it is a month or two. We did not get milk in Hyde Park, but we have had it here.
 1690. Had you it before the ladies came? I do not know. The ladies used to come before we got milk. I have seen them at Hyde Park.
 1691. Do you ever cook anything else for any inmate? No. I may boil or fry a bit of bacon for them, or boil an egg.
 1692. Where do they get those things? From friends coming to see them.
 1693. Do you ever cook a fowl for them, or make chicken broth? No.
 1694. Do you always have fresh meat? Yes.
 1695. Only once in the day? Yes.
 1696. How many dinners have you sent into the dining-hall to-day? I think I served out twenty-eight messes; that is, I think, twenty-six messes, and one or two who were called odd messes.
 1697. What weight of meat had you to-day to cook? I do not know.
 1698. Do you serve out the whole of the eight meals for a mess and one mess-women? Yes.

1699. And all together : all on one dish ? No ; there is one dish for the vegetables and one for the meat. Mary Rooney.
 1700. Any complaint against the cooking ? No.
 1701. Not by any inmate ? They might say, "This is a hard bit of meat," and that it was nothing to them. Mary Rooney.
 1702. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You get vegetables every day ? Yes. 31 Aug., 1886.
 1703. They do not come daily ? No ; every two days.
 1704. How long have you received vegetables in that way ? Since we came here, and we get a good supply now from the garden.
 1705. Did you ever serve out soup with no vegetables in it ? No.
 1706. Ever any with nothing but potatoes in it ? No.
 1707. What becomes of the kitchen waste ? We throw it into the dirt-box, and the man who cleans that takes the contents away.
 1708. Who is he ? Ibbott.
 1709. What does he do with it ? He throws it away.
 1710. I suppose there are bones in it ? Very little bones come from the kitchen.
 1711. The bones go into the dining-room, and you lose sight of them ? Yes.
 1712. What is done with the kitchen fat ? When I skim the copper I leave the dripping on the bench outside, and the old women use it as butter ; some of them ask me for it, and the others help themselves.
 1713. A dozen women might help themselves and leave none for the rest ? Yes.
 1714. Is none of it sold ? I do not know.
 1715. And you are under the impression that it is all taken by the old women ? Anything left is thrown into a bucket, and I tell Ibbott to take it way.
 1716. Are you aware that this material is worth money ? Yes.
 1717. What are your wages ? 9d. a day.
 1718. You are paid that every month ? Yes.
 1719. Can you read and write ? Yes.
 1720. Do you sign for what you receive ? I sign my name.
 1721. You cook whatever is given to you to cook ? Yes.
 1722. You do not know, and it does not matter to you, what quantity is given to you by the matron to cook ? No.
 1723. Do you notice the way in which Ibbott takes this refuse from the kitchen ? No.
 1724. Do you know whether any pigs are kept here ? No.
 1725. Any fowls ? I see them about the yard.

Mary Ann Carter, general servant, examined :—

1726. *Chairman.*] What are you ? Helper to Mary Rooney. Mary Ann Carter.
 1727. How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum ? A good while ; but I have three months standing in the kitchen. 31 Aug., 1886.
 1728. Did you come here from Hyde Park ? Yes.
 1729. What are your duties in the kitchen ? To clean the coppers and see that the hot water is supplied to the women in the morning ; to clean the tables, and to do what I am told by the cook.
 1730. You receive your instructions from the cook ? Yes.
 1731. Verbally ? Yes.
 1732. At what time do you get dinner ? Sometimes at 1 o'clock, and sometimes later than that.
 1733. Sometimes at 3 ? Sometimes ; but I do not think it was quite 3. I never took notice.
 1734. What is the cause of this irregularity ? I do not know. Sometimes the meat and vegetables are late, and by the time we clean them and wash them it is late.
 1735. In serving dinner out to the mess-women, do you put the potatoes in the soup ? No.
 1736. You have vegetables three times a week ? Yes.
 1737. Do you have them every day ? Yes, and the matron gives us some out of the garden.
 1738. In beginning to prepare the soup, do you put refuse scraps in ? No.
 1739. Have you meat for dinner ? Yes ; we take it out of the copper and skim it, and then put flour and barley into the soup with the vegetables.
 1740. How long do you boil that soup ? Sometimes two hours.
 1741. Is it all fresh meat ? Yes.
 1742. Any mutton with the beef ? Yes.
 1743. Do you ever cook fowls for the inmates ? No.
 1744. Have you ever roast pig or pork ? No.
 1745. Whose are those fowls ? Mrs. Hicks's ; she had them at the Asylum in Hyde Park. They run about and pick up what they can.
 1746. Any pigs ? Two or three pigs.
 1747. How are they fed ? On refuse.
 1748. Refuse that comes from the kitchen ? I do not know ; I put that in a box outside.
 1749. Have you anything to do with the bread ? No.
 1750. Who weighs the meat ? Mrs. Hicks ; she is never away.
 1751. Is she never in Sydney ? I do not know.
 1752. How long have you been attending to the tea ? Three months.
 1753. Has milk been in it all that time before the ladies visited here ? I cannot tell you.
 1754. Was the milk put in more than a month ago ? Yes.
 1755. You have been here three months ? Yes.
 1756. And the milk has been put in one month out of the three ? I cannot say.
 1757. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you send potatoes to the cancer and sore-leg wards every day ? Yes.
 1758. Have you any way of telling how much potatoes one of the vegetable-dishes holds ? I have no idea.

Mary Rooney recalled :—

- Mary Rooney. 1759. *Chairman.*] Who serves out the potatoes to you? The vegetable woman and the helper in the kitchen. We get it in the vegetable-dishes.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1760. What weight of potatoes do you think the mess-kettle holds? There is about 7 pounds in the dish.
 1761. And the white vegetable-dishes? 3 pounds, or 3½ pounds.
 1762. Do you know the weight of the ration given to the inmates of the cancer and sore-leg wards to-day? About three-quarters of a pound.
 1763. How many persons are in the two wards? Seven in one, and fourteen in the other.
 1764. That amounts to rather more than 15 pounds? Yes.
 1765. Is the quality good? Pretty good.
 1766. Every day? Sometimes better than others.
 1767. Do you use scales? No; I measure them out on the plate.
 1768. The vegetable-dish holds? 3½ pounds or 4 pounds.
 1769. And this is the ration for the mess? I fill the dishes, and if there is more, and they want it, I give it them.
 1770. Are all the potatoes used served out? Yes.

Eliza Jenner examined :—

- Eliza Jenner. 1771. *Chairman.*] How long are you an inmate in the Asylum? Six weeks, the last time.
 1772. And before? Many times, in the other place.
 31 Aug., 1886. 1773. How long have you been in charge of the cancer ward? Only this month—five weeks or a month.
 1774. Whom did you succeed? Anne Simpson.
 1775. While you were in there, did any patient die? No.
 1776. Did you sleep there? Yes.
 1777. Had you to administer the medicine to the patients? Yes.
 1778. Does the doctor come there every day? Not every day.
 1779. Does the dispenser come there occasionally? I never saw him.
 1780. Where do you keep your medicines? On the mantelpiece.
 1781. Have you any painkiller? No; it has gone away.
 1782. You have had none served out to you since that disappeared? No; the doctor serves powders to the patients who took it.
 1783. Do you get them? Yes.
 1784. Can you read and write? No; but there is a young woman next to me and I get her to read for me, and she tells me what the directions are.
 1785. How many bottles do you keep on the mantelpiece? Half a dozen.
 1786. Have you lights burning at night? Sometimes I light a candle.
 1787. You do not keep it burning all night? No.
 1788. Do you not sometimes get up in the night and take down a bottle and give a woman medicine? No; there is no bottle for that.
 1789. Can the patients get up and help themselves to medicine? Yes; but there is only one or two that can.
 1790. Do they get their dinners regularly? Yes.
 1791. Did the wards have the same furniture as now? Yes, since I came here; they were just up here when I came.
 1792. What do you get for breakfast? We get a pint of arrowroot or sago every day regularly.
 1793. What do you get for dinner? Roast meat for dinner three days with potatoes, then a little boiled meat and a little soup.
 1794. Are any of them very feeble? Yes, three of them.
 1795. How can they manage to feed themselves? One is paralysed, but can feed herself; I cut up her meat for her.
 1796. Do these three have minced meat? No; but they get vegetables in their soup.
 1797. When do you get dinner? At 1 o'clock generally.
 1798. Do you get it at the same time every day? Yes.
 1799. Has it ever been later than 1 o'clock? Yes.
 1800. 3 o'clock? No; half-past 2 is the latest it has ever been.
 1801. Do you keep a fire burning at night? I put on a good fire the last thing at night, and keep it on till it goes out.
 1802. Have you any guards there? No.
 1803. Any screens? No.
 1804. How much coal have you served out to you daily? A bucket for all day, and if more is wanted I can get it.
 1805. Any wood? The women gather wood, and bring it up so that I can get plenty of wood.
 1806. Do your patients ever ask you for luxuries you cannot supply? No.
 1807. Have you no written instructions? No.
 1808. Who gave you your orders? Mrs. Hicks told me what to do.
 1809. What time do you get up? Six o'clock, or before.
 1810. Do you light fires? Yes.
 1811. How often do you change the beds, and what do you do with the patients at that time? They sit in bed while we scrub.
 1812. Do they complain at all? No; not as I know of.
 1813. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] About this painkiller? There was one patient taking painkiller; sometimes she would not rest at night if she did not get her painkiller, but the doctor told me to give her a dose, and if the pain was very heavy to give her another one in four hours.
 1814. What about the powders? I have some of them now.
 1815. What are they for? To take away pain.
 1816. Was she taking painkiller and powders at the same time? No; the powders were given instead.
 1817. You send for the doctor when you want him? Yes; I go for him and fetch him.
 1818. And the doctor comes there when you fetch him, and if not, he does not come? Not unless he comes to the other room, and then he always comes to the cancer ward. He does not come unless I want him.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Jane M'Donald recalled:—

1819. *Chairman.*] Are you an inmate of the Asylum? Yes, in the cancer ward.
1820. For how long have you been there? For six weeks.
1821. Did you succeed Anne Simpson? Yes.
1822. What are you paid? 10s. 4d. a month.
1823. Since you have been in the cancer ward, have any of the patients died? Not in my ward.
1824. What are your duties? I nurse them and give them anything they want in the way of medicines.
1825. Do you always keep what they want in the way of medicines yourself? Yes.
1826. Where do you keep it? On the mantelpiece; I have no safe or anything else.
1827. Do you keep all the other medical comforts there? Yes.
1828. Does the doctor order medicines every day? Yes; sometimes he comes, and sometimes he does not. If anybody is bad I go for him.
1829. How often does he come to your ward? About twice a week; this week he comes in the afternoon.
1830. Do you have lights in the cancer ward at nights? Yes, a candle.
1831. Have you fires in the ward? Yes.
1832. Do you keep them always burning? No, only to 8 p.m.
1833. Have you always had plates, knives, and forks there? I think after the ladies came we had them.
1834. What had you before? The usual tin plates.
1835. You had to use the tin plates before this? Yes.
1836. Had you knives and forks for all your patients before this? For some of them.
1837. For how many? I think for ten.
1838. How many inmates had you in your ward? Fifteen.
1839. You never have to feed the patients? Yes; all are able to get up except one. They had to feed sitting on their beds before the ladies came.
1840. What do they get for breakfast? Tea and milk and dry bread. At 11 o'clock they get gruel and arrowroot, or anything the doctor orders for them, milk, &c., and milk in their tea.
1841. If they have that at 11 o'clock, at what time do they get dinner? At 1 or 2 o'clock, as the butcher comes; if he is early, they get it at 1; if he comes after, later.
1842. Do you know that the dinner is not supplied at 1 in the cancer ward two days in the week? No, it is not.
1843. Is it not a general rule that the inmates do not get their meals until after 2 o'clock? Sometimes before 2.
1844. Do you recollect the occasion on which we were here last week? Yes.
1845. Did you notice that the food was not on those two or three occasions supplied until after 2? Yes.
1846. Has it been supplied regularly since? Yes.
1847. What is the quantity of bread used? Half a loaf each a day.
1848. What is the quantity of potatoes? They get plenty of potatoes since you came.
1849. Before that, how many potatoes did they get? They each got one big one, or two small ones.
1850. Do they always have potatoes? Yes.
1851. Is it not a fact that before Mr. Dibbs came they had only potatoes three times a week? I do not know.
1852. Were there complaints made about the food before he came up here? Yes. One or two said they did not get milk, and I could not give it to them.
1853. Did they ever grumble about the quality of the meat? Yes; sometimes when it was soft boiled.
1854. What do they get for dinner? Sometimes roast beef, sometimes boiled mutton, and sometimes boiled meat.
1855. Have you a candle burning throughout the night? No; at 8 we put it out.
1856. Can you read and write? I can read, but not write.
1857. Can you read writing? Yes.
1858. And you keep all the medicine bottles on the mantelpiece in the room? Yes; I keep five or six bottles on different sides of it.
1859. How many patients have you in the ward under you? Fourteen.
1860. Are there only five bottles of medicine for the fourteen? Yes, five.
1861. What ward are you in—this one? No; I am in the sore-leg ward.
1862. Have you anything to do with the cancer ward? No; I am confined entirely to the sore-leg ward.
1863. If you cannot read and write, how do you know that the patients have their proper medicines? They look at the bottles themselves.
1864. Is Mary Purnell in your ward? No.
1865. And you give them their liniment or medicine just as they require it? Yes, as the doctor orders me.
1866. And you have to carry his instructions in your mind? Yes.
1867. You have no other means of knowing than when the doctor gives you his instructions? He gives his instructions to the dispenser, and he tells me.
1868. Does the doctor ever come into the hospital? No.
1869. Where do you get the bottles? In the dispensary.
1870. What time? About 5 o'clock.
1871. Do you ever have other medicines than in bottles? No; just as the doctor gives them to me by the dispenser.
1872. Are they marked with the names of the patients? Yes.
1873. Are instructions how it is to be administered on the labels? Yes.
1874. How many papers of powders do you receive? Two for one patient; one for the other.
1875. Are they all put in the same kind of paper? No; one is in white paper, and their names on the back of them.

Jane
M'Donald.
2 Sept., 1886.

Jane
McDonald.
2 Sept., 1896.

1876. How do you keep them separate? I give it to them that night, and put them on the mantelpiece; I put one at one end, one in the middle, and one at the other end.
1877. This is your only means of knowing which patient's particular powder should be given to any person? Yes.
1878. At what time do you have tea? Six o'clock, and sometimes before.
1879. What do you get for tea? Tea and dry bread.
1880. Then, with the exception of medical comforts given at 11 o'clock, they get nothing but the ordinary rations? No.
1881. Do they ever get wine or spirits? Never since I have been there.
1882. At what time do they make up the beds in the morning? Sometimes at 6 o'clock.
1883. Do they turn the patients out of their beds at that time? Yes; sometimes we make the beds at 7 o'clock, and those unable to get up earlier are left in bed.
1884. At what time is the ward scrubbed out? About 8 o'clock.
1885. When those patients get up at 6 o'clock, and help to make the beds, do they get anything to eat? They get their "own" tea from the kitchen.
1886. Do they all have tea of their own? No; but those that have tea of their own divide with those that have not.
1887. You said that their liniments, as well as the medicines, were on the mantelpiece? The liniments are kept in bottles with the medicines on the mantelpiece.
1888. And if a patient wants anything in the night? I rise and get it for them.
1889. How do you know what bottle to get? I light a candle and get it for them.
1890. How are you able to distinguish a bottle of medicine from a bottle of liniment? I look at them before I give them over.
1891. Do you ever give them medicine instead of liniment, or liniment instead of medicine? No; I have given pills.
1892. Who gave you the pills? The dispenser.
1893. Before you went to the hospital ward, where were you? In the ward I am now taking charge of.
1894. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have fourteen patients? Yes.
1895. How many of them are getting food other than their rations? They are all getting it.
1896. These extras consist of sago, gruel, rice, milk, and sometimes beef-tea? Yes.
1897. And those who get beef-tea get it every day? Yes, according as they want it; but they can change as they choose.
1898. When they want a change, how do they get it? The woman who brings gruel or something else to them one day asks them if they will have it next day.
1899. How many of them are able to walk about? All of them except two cripples.
1900. Do they get out into the lavatory? I fetch water for those who cannot walk, and wash them in bed.
1901. How many cannot walk about? Four; I fetch water for them and wash them myself.
1902. The others can go to the lavatory? Yes.
1903. How often do they bathe? I bath them on Saturday.
1904. How do you give it to them? When they want a bath all over they have it in the lavatory, where there is a fixed bath.
1905. And the others, who are not able to walk, do they never get bathed all over? No.
1906. How long have they been in? A very long time.
1907. Never had a bath all over that time? No.
1908. And the doctor only comes into the ward when he is sent for? Sometimes he may look in.
1909. Do the patients ever ask the doctor for extras? Yes.
1910. What does he do? He writes it down in his book and tells me.
1911. Is that book kept in the wards? No; it is a little pocket-book.
1912. *Chairman.*] Do you know an inmate called Mary Ann Burkray? Yes; she has gone out.
1913. How long ago? Oh! a month before I took charge of the ward.
1914. The ladies have been to visit you in the ward? Yes.
1915. Do the women make tea themselves? No; I do for them.
1916. Did you ever hear of its being taken away from them? No; all the tea given for these women they get.
1917. Never any complaint of not having got what was left for them? No.
1918. How do they keep it? In little bags behind their beds.
1919. Was Mrs. Burkray a peaceable woman? She used very bad language at times; she never abused me.
1920. How often does Mrs. Hicks visit you—once a week? No; every day; she comes in the morning and sometimes in the afternoon.
1921. Do you recollect any ladies bringing you tea and sugar for the inmates? No, sir.
1922. Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. Glennie, and Lady Martin? No.
1923. How often are the sheets changed? Before I went there, every fortnight; but when I went there I had them changed every week.
1924. Are you sure that before the ladies came they were not changed oftener? Yes, every fortnight.
1925. Were the sheets in use for seven weeks, or four weeks? No.
1926. How long were you there before you succeeded Ann Simpson? Two weeks.
1927. Was that before the ladies came there? I think it was.
1928. How often do they get clean clothes? Every week they get night-gowns, night-caps, and sheets.
1929. Whom did you succeed? Margaret Cassidy.
1930. Is she here still? She is here still.
1931. Does the matron visit the hospital wards two or three times a day? Yes; she comes regular once or twice a day.
1932. Does she oftener come twice than once a day? Yes.
1933. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How often does the sub-matron come? Always once, and sometimes three or four times a day.
1934. And Mrs. Hicks, too? Yes.
1935. When you first entered the hospital as a patient, was that the practice? Yes.
1936. Do you know of any reason for such frequent visits? No.

1937. Does it not seem to you unnecessary that you should be visited so frequently? I do not know.
 1938. Is there anything to call for two of the principal officers of the institution coming round so often? No; the sub-matron comes with the milk and to see that we are all comfortable.
 1939. What does the matron come for? To see whether we are all happy and right.
 1940. The people in the hospital are the best treated in the place then? They all agree that they cannot complain of the victuals.
 1941. Are they taken special care of? Yes.
 1942. Supposing you had your choice, would you rather stay where you are or not? I would rather stay where I am.

Jane
 McDonald,
 2 Sept., 1886.

Annie Mack examined:—

1943. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Nine months.
 1944. In what ward were you? I was in the sore-leg ward at first, and now that my leg is better I am a helper in the cancer ward.
 1945. In the cancer ward? Yes.
 1946. What do you receive? 10s. 4d. a month.
 1947. Do you remember Biddy Maloney? Yes.
 1948. Do you remember Ann Simpson beating her with a stick? No; but I saw her pull Ann Simpson's hair.
 1949. Did you see Ann Simpson strike her? Yes; I was in the sore-leg ward, and Ann Simpson said, "Look at my eye." I got close to her and saw her eye bruised. I ran back and got a bit of rag to wipe away the blood.
 1950. Did Ann Simpson hit Biddy Maloney on this occasion? Yes, I think so.
 1951. What with? With a stick across the shoulders.
 1952. She was black and blue? She was black from it. I was only three weeks helper at the time.
 1953. Before that, where were you? In the sore-leg ward then.
 1954. How often were the sheets changed before the ladies visited here? Once in three weeks, sometimes four weeks, they were changed.
 1955. How often are the sheets changed now? Once a fortnight, and once a week if required.
 1956. How often do they get clean clothes? Every Saturday.
 1957. And night-gowns? Every Saturday.
 1958. How often did they get them before? Every Saturday since I have been there.
 1959. Do you require three sheets for the cripples who are here? Yes, in the cancer ward.
 1960. Do you recollect the ladies giving them tea? Yes.
 1961. Did you hear that Ann Simpson had taken it away from them? Yes; I was there at the time, and I heard something of it.
 1962. Did you ever see these patients having tea? Yes; each patient got half a pound of tea and two pounds of sugar at that time.
 1963. It was left for every one? Yes.
 1964. Did Ann Simpson take yours away? No.
 1965. But she did from others? Yes.
 1966. What did she do with it? She had it stowed away in her own place.
 1967. Do you remember Mary Ann Burkay there? Yes.
 1968. How long was she there while you were there? She and I came in both together.
 1969. During the time she was there, were you with her? Yes.
 1970. Was she a peaceable woman? Yes.
 1971. During the time she was there, did the matron ever visit the place? She came about twice a week.
 1972. Mary Ann Burkay says she never saw her, is that true? No.
 1973. What did they have for their breakfast? A pint of tea and bread without butter, and no meat.
 1974. After that, before dinner, do you get anything? No, nothing at all.
 1975. No sago? No.
 1976. No medical comforts? No; unless a person had money to buy it.
 1977. Where used those persons to buy it from? From the matron.
 1978. What did you have for dinner before the ladies visited you? Boiled meat and soup.
 1979. No vegetables? Yes; but very little.
 1980. No barley? Not always.
 1981. What was this soup like, good or bad? Sometimes one, sometimes the other.
 1982. What did you have with it? Boiled meat, and we have had roast meat on every odd Sunday.
 1983. At what time do you have tea? About 5 o'clock.
 1984. What do you have for tea? Just bread and tea.
 1985. What time do you go to bed? About 8 or 9.
 1986. Did you have fires in the ward before the ladies came up to you? Yes.
 1987. How much coal do you have allowed to you? About a bucket for twenty-four hours.
 1988. How do you manage to light the fires? Oh, we have little bits of wood which we pick up about the place.
 1989. Have you a fire there to-day? Not much; there has been no coal.
 1990. Did you have one yesterday? No, not this week.
 1991. Since the ladies visited you there has been a great improvement in the food and the regularity of its supply? Yes.
 1992. At what time do you have dinner generally? At 1 o'clock. Sometimes the meat is very late, and we do not get dinner as early as usual.
 1993. Have you sometimes had it at half-past 2? Yes, and later sometimes.
 1994. Is the food better since this inquiry commenced than it was before? Oh, yes.
 1995. Better cooked? Yes.
 1996. Is the bread better? Yes.
 1997. Much better? Yes.
 1998. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you get more potatoes than you used to? Yes.
 1999. How often does the doctor visit the hospital? Pretty often now.

Annie Mack.
 2 Sept., 1886.

- Annie Mack. 2000. When you went to that ward first, how often used he to come? Not very often.
 2 Sept., 1886. 2001. Who ordered you into the hospital when you came to the Asylum? Mrs. Hicks.
 2002. What day did you go in? On the Tuesday following.
 2003. You saw the doctor for the first time a week after? Yes.
 2004. Did he examine you or speak to you? No.
 2005. And nobody drew his attention to you? Yes; the wardswoman, Mary Carter, did.
 2006. What did he say then? He said he would make it a practice to come every Monday to see to what sore legs there were; he did not seem to care to speak; there was a great many besides me wanted him to have a look at them; he would not look at them; I heard the other patients in the ward grumbling.
 2007. Does the dispenser come into the ward? He has been there with the doctor twice.
 2008. Never without the doctor? No.
 2009. When did he first look at your leg? After about a fortnight he came and took the names of the patients. I said, "I have a bad leg, but you have not seen it, and I have been using a lotion for it." He said, "Let me have a look at it," and I did. I said, "There is a pain there still," so he said it would wear away.
 2010. Did you then get the lotion for it? Yes; I got the lotion and commenced using it myself; this was the ordinary ward lotion.
 2011. And you used it yourself? Yes.
 2012. Then it was five and a half months after you got into the Asylum before the doctor visited you? Yes.
 2013. Have you anything to do with giving medicines to the patients? Yes.
 2014. Can you read and write? Yes; I can read printing.
 2015. Where are the medicines kept? On the mantelpiece.
 2016. The liniments and medicines altogether? Yes.
 2017. Who fetches them from the dispensary? The wardswoman or me.
 2018. If you cannot read a written label, how could you tell which to give to each patient? The matron's daughter tells me which medicine to give to each one.
 2019. She is not always there? No.
 2020. You have seven or eight patients? We have had as many there.
 2021. If a patient asks for medicine, how can you tell which to give? I put their medicine separately, and I know what each one is to get.
 2022. You fetch them from the dispensary, you put them each in a particular place, and does the wardswoman do the same? Yes; and a patient who knows her medicine can help herself.
 2023. And a mistake can be made? Yes.
 2024. Do you know Mary Purnell? Yes; she did make a mistake in the sore-leg ward.
 2025. How was that? She took and helped herself.
 2026. Are you sure that the patients never get the wrong medicine? No.
 2027. You are anxious to do right, and the best you can for them? Yes.
 2028. How was it that Mary Purnell made a mistake? I do not know. She said she thought it was medicine for drinking that she took.
 2029. Had she had anything to upset her that day? No.
 2030. But the matron had been with her; had she spoken to Purnell? Yes; she always spoke to her.
 2031. Angrily? No.
 2032. She scolded Purnell? I do not know.
 2033. Did you hear Mrs. Purnell say that her taking the liniment was entirely her own mistake, and nothing about her being abused? Yes.
 2034. *Chairman.*] Do you remember Mrs. Purnell telling a lady visitor something? No.
 2035. Do you recollect the matron on any occasion talking to Mrs. Purnell for saying something to lady visitors? Yes.
 2036. Did she scold her? She spoke sharply to her for having taken the wrong medicine, on that day that she took the medicine.

[The Board adjourned to the cancer hospital and sore-leg ward and found a very small fire made of scraps of wood only, and a bucket of slack, which Mary Purnell informed them had been brought in a few minutes before, while the last witness was under examination.]

Anne Ballard examined:—

- Anne Ballard. 2037. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the institution? Off and on for three years.
 2 Sept., 1886. 2038. You were at Newington ever since it has been used as an hospital? No.
 2039. How long have you been here? I left here on the 21st April.
 2040. What day did you come back? On the 22nd April.
 2041. How many days were you absent? Three weeks in April.
 2042. Are you paid? Yes.
 2043. How much? 10s. 4d. a month.
 2044. What are your duties? To keep the hall and verandah clean, attend to three fires, and see that the messes are kept clean.
 2045. How many messes are there? Twenty-four.
 2046. How many in each? Eight.
 2047. Have you anything to do with the food? No.
 2048. Is there a person appointed to each mess to manage it? Yes.
 2049. Have you always had plenty of coal and wood? Yes.
 2050. How long has the fire been here? A month or five weeks.
 2051. Prior to that there were no fires? No; the grates were not long in then when the fires were first used.
 2052. How long after the grates were put in were the fires used? I cannot say.
 2053. Did you never have fires before the grates were put in? No.
 2054. Have you always been in charge of the dining-hall? From the 21st of last month.
 2055. Was it only in the month of August that the grates were put in? Yes.

2056. Were the grates in before the lady visitors came—the three grates in the dining-hall? There are two *Anno Ballard.*
grates in the dining-hall.
2057. Did you take charge of them before the lady visitors came? Yes; I must have taken charge of them *2 Sept., 1886.*
on the 21st July.
2058. Were the ladies coming then? Yes.
2059. You were there then? I do not know.
2060. But you were put in charge after the ladies began to visit on the 21st July? Afterwards.
2061. Who put you in charge? Mrs. Hicks.
2062. Can you read or write? No.
2063. What instructions have you? She told me what to do, and I did it. She told me to keep my
fires burning until 5 o'clock, and until they went down themselves then.
2064. Are they kept burning between meals? Yes.
2065. Do you allow the old women to come in and go out? No; it was stopped because Mrs. Hicks told
me not to allow them to cook anything.
2066. Since you have been in charge of the dining-hall, have you heard any complaints about the food? No.
2067. Has it improved? Yes; we have potatoes every day, and milk in our tea, and the soups have better
vegetables.
2068. Everything is better? Yes.
2069. Were the complaints numerous before? Some will grumble as to how the food should be cooked.
There is a great deal of improvement since the ladies came.

Mary Bradley, messenger, examined:—

2070. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the institution altogether? I cannot say; I *Mary Bradley.*
went in first twenty years ago; I have been in and out for twenty years.
2071. What are your duties up here? I go up and down with the mail-bag, and go about as Mrs. Hicks *2 Sept., 1886.*
wants me in the house, and make myself useful.
2072. Are you often down at the wharf? I go a certain number of times every day.
2073. Do you ever find any women coming up by the boats? Yes.
2074. Do you ever find them carrying parcels? No.
2075. Never a bottle? No, sir.
2076. You never find them bringing grog in? No.
2077. You have never seen a woman landing from a steamer with a bottle in her possession? No.
2078. Are you ever sent messages anywhere outside the boundary of the institution? Yes.
2079. But never to a public-house outside? No.
2080. Have you ever seen anybody meet people down at the wharf, and seen anybody else take liquor
from them? No.
2081. When do you go to the wharf? At 9, half-past 10, and half-past 1.
2082. That is to meet the boats from Sydney? Yes.
2083. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you go to the wharf after 1:30? No.
2084. If women come in in the evening you do not meet them? No.
2085. You take the mail-bag to the boat? Yes.
2086. Have you anything to do with the letters in the bag before it is taken away? No.
2087. Who does that? The bag is put ready for me in the dining-room.
2088. Who prepares it for you? Mrs. Hicks or Miss Clara.
2089. Can the inmates write as many letters as they like? I believe they do.
2090. You are an inmate of twenty years' standing, is there any difficulty in writing letters or sending
them to the post? No.
2091. An inmate can write as many letters as she likes, and put them into the bag? Yes.
2092. Used you in Sydney to take the letters direct to the post, or send them to Mrs. Hicks to send to
the post? Mrs. Hicks would have some, and Miss Applethwaite would have some.
2093. Who distributes the letters here? Miss Clara or the matron.
2094. Who is Miss Clara? Miss Applethwaite, the daughter of the matron.
2095. Is she an officer of this institution? She makes herself very useful.
2096. Is she paid by the Government? I do not know.

Sophia Silkman examined:—

2097. How long have you been an inmate of this institution? Between twelve and eighteen months *Sophia*
altogether. *Silkman.*
2098. You have been here ever since this building has been occupied—are you a paid inmate? Yes. *2 Sept., 1886.*
2099. What are your duties? First of all they were in the laundry.
2100. And where are you now? I am a cleaner in the dispensary, and make myself generally useful.
2101. What is your pay? 4d. a day.
2102. What are your duties in the dispensary? Scrubbing out the two rooms.
2103. Anything else to do? Yes; I assist in taking the forage to the cows every morning.
2104. Who serves out the forage to you? Brophy.
2105. Do you do that night and morning? Yes.
2106. Have you anything else to do in the dispensary except scrubbing? Nothing else.
2107. How do you get in there? Mrs. Hicks has the key.
2108. How often do you wash it out? Four times a week.
2109. How often are the rooms occupied by the doctor? Every day.
2110. Every day since you came here? Yes; he has not been here to-day.
2111. Have you not been aware that the doctor has been absent three days at a time? I do not know.
2112. Never two days at a stretch? No.
2113. Never away? One day I think he was sick and did not come.
2114. You feed the cows twice a day, what with? Three or four buckets of bran or pollard in the morn-
ing, and we give them lucerne.
2115. How many cows are there? Four; one belongs to Mrs. Hicks
2116. Do they all get the same forage? Yes.
2117. Is the forage put in buckets? Yes; and we give it out separately. 2118.

- Sophia Silkman.
2 Sept., 1886.
2118. Is there anything to distinguish the forage for Mrs. Hicks's cow from that of the Asylum cows? Yes.
2119. When Brophy hands out the bran to you for the cows he tells you which bucket is intended for Mrs. Hicks's cow? Yes.
2120. Are the buckets all alike? Yes; they are tin buckets.
2121. Who carries down the bucket for Mrs. Hicks's cow? We do.
2122. Do you help to carry the milk up? Yes.
2123. Is it all kept together? The milk from Mrs. Hicks's cow is kept separate.
2124. Do you attend to the dairy? Yes.
2125. Do you notice that the milk is there in the buckets into which it was milked? Yes.
2126. Was it skimmed formerly? Yes.
2127. Who gets the cream? The inmates get some, and I get some.
2128. Who gave it to you? Mrs. Hicks.
2129. Have you been talking to anybody about this inquiry since it began? I heard them talking about the place.
2130. Is there any improvement in the food since this inquiry began? No; I am not in wards; I am in the house, in the matron's kitchen.
2131. How many more are there in the matron's kitchen? Four.
2132. What are their names? Jane Manuel, Susan (I do not know her other name), Harriet Cook, Alice Sadlier, and Mary Morrissey.
2133. Does anybody cook for the patients in the matron's kitchen? Not now.
2134. Do you all eat together in the matron's kitchen? Yes.
2135. What do you get for food? The same as the patients.
2136. Do you ever get fowl or roast beef? No.
2137. You never buy anything from the matron? No.
2138. She never sells anything whatever? No.

Margaret Gannon examined:—

- Margaret Gannon.
2 Sept., 1886.
2139. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? In and out, six years.
2140. Have you been at this institution since it opened? Yes.
2141. Are you employed here? Yes, cleaning the bathroom.
2142. Are you paid? Yes.
2143. How much? 10s. 4d. a month.
2144. You clean the lavatory and bathroom? Yes.
2145. And do the women that come in have a wash? Yes, in the morning.
2146. How often do they come in to it? I do not know, because I have some scrubbing to do.
2147. What scrubbing? The dormitories up-stairs, and the stairs down.
2148. At what time do you clean the lavatory? As soon as I have done washing in the morning.
2149. Do the women take off any part of their dress in order to wash? No; they only wash their faces and hands.
2150. Has each got a towel? Yes.
2151. How many wash at a time? Sometimes five or six, and sometimes more.
2152. There is room for more? Yes.
2153. Is this before breakfast? Yes; and after breakfast all the scrubbers come down, and they wash and comb their hair.
2154. How long are they washing, about an hour? More than that; I am close on two hours washing up-stairs, and then they are all in cleaning up.
2155. Have you assisted in laying out a corpse? Yes.
2156. At what time? I cannot say, but I have assisted I know.
2157. Do you recollect above five weeks ago going to the Roman Catholic hospital ward? Yes.
2158. Do you recollect helping to lay out a corpse at night and one in the day? Never any at night.
2159. When you laid it out, did you hear at what time she died? I do not know.
2160. You never heard she had died early in the night? No.
2161. Do you recollect whether there was any screen round the bed? No; I do not remember it.
2162. Did you remain with the body for any time? No, only to dress and wash it.
2163. Was there a screen put round it then? Yes.
2164. There was none when you went to wash it? No.
2165. How far did that screen go round the bed? You can bring it close to the bed, and it covers the whole of it.
2166. Do you recollect at what time that body was removed? No.
2167. Do you always have little funeral displays like that of to-day? No; they generally go to the dead-house.
2168. Do all the inmates follow the body? No; only some of them.
2169. Do you remember after washing that body people following it in the afternoon? No.
2170. You cannot say whether the body was conveyed to the dead-house before or after 3 o'clock in the day? No.
2171. Have you been called up to lay-out other bodies? Yes, several times.
2172. Are you often called in? If the nurse is timid she generally gets someone else as a substitute for her.
2173. Bridget M'Carthy was wardswoman there? Yes.
2174. Why did she call you in that day? I think she was not well.
2175. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many towels do you get in the lavatory? Twelve square and two jack towels.
2176. When are they served out to you? Every week.
2177. *Mr. Robison.*] How many people in the day come to the lavatory? Twelve or eighteen; there is not any of them fond of cold water in cold weather.
2178. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What was the name of the woman who died to-day? I think her name was Kenny.
2179. She had a great many to follow her? Not so many as ought.
2180. She was a great favourite? Not as I am aware of.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

When the Board arrived at Newington the month's supply of coal was being delivered. One bag, which purported to weigh 1 cwt., was weighed and found to be about 6 lb. short.

Jane Manuel examined:—

Jane Manuel.

3 Sept., 1886.

2181. How long have you been an inmate of this Institution? Eighteen months about.
2182. Have you been here ever since Newington has been open? Yes.
2183. Have you been employed here? Not always.
2184. What is your present occupation? Cook to the matron.
2185. Then you are in the matron's kitchen? Yes.
2186. At what salary? £1 3s. 3d. per month.
2187. What are your duties? Only to cook for the matron's household and seven inmates beside.
2188. Are these also employed in the matron's establishment? Yes.
2189. Do you cook for any of the men? No.
2190. Have you ever cooked for the inmates of the Asylum in the matron's kitchen? No.
2191. Has any cooking ever been done for the inmates of the Asylum in the matron's kitchen? Yes; Mrs. Gorman does some at times.
2192. Were ever any medical comforts prepared for the inmates in the matron's kitchen? Yes.
2193. How long ago? I cannot say; the cooking began about a month ago in the general kitchen.
2194. Did you do any cooking for the inmates then? No.
2195. Who did? Mary Rooney.
2196. And she used before this to cook for the inmates in the matron's kitchen? No; Mrs. Gorman did some of the slops.
2197. Did you ever hear of chicken broth being prepared there for the inmates? The matron had one chicken cooked there for one inmate, and chops were cooked twice.
2198. That was during the whole time you have been here? Yes.
2199. Where do you sleep? In the matron's house.
2200. You know nothing about the dormitories? No.
2201. Are you overworked? I have a pretty good share of work.
2202. Have you any fault to find with the duties you have to perform? No.
2203. Do you think you are sufficiently paid for what you have to do? I am quite satisfied with it here.
2204. When the medical comforts were cooked in the matron's kitchen, at what time were they cooked? At about 11 o'clock they would be given out; sometimes the beef tea would be given out later.
2205. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you mean that beef tea would be given out later, as well as at eleven o'clock, or that no beef tea would be given out until later in the day? Yes.
2206. *Chairman.*] You have nothing to do with serving it out? No.
2207. And you have only cooked one chicken and on two occasions chops in the matron's kitchen? Yes, that is all.
2208. And that was at the time that the matron's kitchen was used for preparing medical comforts? It was cooked lately.
2209. How long since was that? Close on a fortnight.
2210. Do you recollect the lady visitors coming to the Asylum? Yes.
2211. Were the medical comforts always cooked in the matron's kitchen before that? Sometimes they were cooked in the Government kitchen.
2212. Has anything cooked for the matron's table been sent to the inmates? Anything that is left unfit to go back again to the matron's table is sent to the inmates.
2213. What do you mean by unfit? A broken fowl, or anything like small puddings, we used to use for ourselves, and not for the inmates.
2214. Have you heard any complaints about the food? I have heard some of the women grumble, but what for I cannot say.
2215. *Mr. Robison.*] Where do you get your provisions from, those you cook for the matron? The man brings them.
2216. Where do you get the provisions for the seven people you speak of? The matron gets it out of stock for the inmates.
2217. Are these seven employed in the matron's house? Agnes Bell, Sophy Collins—she helps with the cows—Mary Morrissey, Harriett Cook, and the housemaid, Susan, myself, and Alice Sadlier.
2218. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who is the man who brings up the matron's rations? Uhde's man.
2219. *Chairman.*] Is it brought with the rest of the Asylum rations? Yes, but it is ticketed to distinguish it from the rest of the Asylum rations.
2220. Is it different? Yes.
2221. And she gets different bread? Yes.
2222. Do the same contractors supply you and the matron with bread, meat, and coal? Yes.
2223. How do you get your coal? It comes in buckets.
2224. How much do you burn in a day? I do not know.
2225. A bucket? Yes, about a bucket at present.
2226. Who brings the coal into the kitchen to you? The man who fetches the coal.
2227. Do you get a full stock for the month? Yes; it is put into our little back yard.
2228. Did you get any to-day? No.
2229. How have you been doing for coal during the last few days? Scraping up around, and breaking up bits of trees.
2230. Is the coal usually so late in delivery as it has been this month? No, never.

Harriett

Harriett Cook examined :—

- Harriett Cook. 2231. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Institution? I cannot tell you.
 2232. Have you been at Newington ever since it has been opened? Yes.
 3 Sept., 1886. 2233. Are you employed? Yes, as housemaid.
 2234. For the matron? Yes.
 2235. At what payment? Fourpence a day.
 2236. Have you any other duties than those connected with the matron's house? Yes; I have house-work and cleaning up whenever Mrs. Hicks tells me.
 2237. No written rules are supplied? No.
 2238. How many rooms does the matron occupy? I get money to attend to three rooms on the ground floor, and nine rooms upstairs.
 2239. Are you helped by anybody? I am the helper.
 2240. You sleep upstairs? Yes.
 2241. What time do you begin your work? Soon after breakfast; I sweep up all round the place while they are at breakfast.
 2242. Where do you get your meals? From the other kitchen—from the inmates' kitchen.
 2243. What do you get for breakfast? Meat, tea, and bread.
 2244. What do you get for dinner? Potatoes, soup, meat, and a bit of cabbage.
 2245. Do all the other inmates get cabbage? No; Mrs. Hicks gives any that is left to her own servants.
 2246. What do you get for tea? Meat and bread.
 2247. Are not all these things served out to you from the matron's kitchen? No; we get rations from the kitchen.
 2248. *Mr. Robison.*] What brought you to this Institution? I came out of Gladesville to Mrs. Hicks.

Mary Wright examined :—

- Mary Wright. 2249. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Asylum? A little better than four years.
 3 Sept., 1886. 2250. Have you been at Newington since it was opened? Yes.
 2251. Have you been employed? Yes; for five months I have been pumping water.
 2252. How much do you receive? 5s. a month.
 2253. How do you spend it? In buying tea and sugar; the carts come in now.
 2254. Before, from whom did you buy it? I used to buy it from Mrs. Hicks.
 2255. How long have the carts from which you buy been coming? A fortnight or three weeks.
 2256. What do you pay for tea? 1s. a half-pound.
 2257. Who cooks your food for you? Mary Rooney.
 2258. In the Asylum or matron's kitchen? In the Asylum kitchen.
 2259. How do you get your own tea made? I get the woman who leads me to the pump to do it; I have a little money.
 2260. What pump are you engaged at? The pump for the yard and pump for the matron.
 2261. The pump in the yard does not supply the baths? No; unless they come for a bucket of water.
 2262. Have you heard of the water running short for any baths? That is more than I can tell.
 2263. Do you pump more on Saturday than on any other day? No; I have to pump Sundays too.
 2264. How many hours a day do you pump? I pump always, except I am at the matron's, or getting my food.
 2265. Do you pump three hours a day? More.
 2266. Five hours? More.
 2267. Does anybody come to you on Saturday and tell you they want a large supply for the baths? No.
 2268. How many buckets have been taken from you in a day? Three or four.
 2269. How do you like the food you get here? Sometimes middling, of not much account; it is better since you gentlemen and those ladies came here—it is a good deal better.
 2270. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Where did you come from to here? From Prescott's Blind Asylum.
 2271. Why did you leave that place? I am a Roman Catholic, and it was a long way to go to the chapel at Mount Carmel.
 2272. Did not a Roman Catholic priest visit the Asylum? One came once.
 2273. Not regularly? No.
 2274. Why? I do not know.
 2275. Were there no other Roman Catholics in that Institution? Only one, except me.
 2276. Was there any rule against the admission of Roman Catholics? I never heard of any; but Mrs. Prescott would have us go out on Sunday, and I used to go with the Protestant women to Church.
 2277. Is it against the rule of your Church to go to a Protestant Church? Yes; but I did it for quietness.
 2278. If you had been able to go to your own Church, would Mrs. Prescott have stopped you? No; but I could get nobody to lead me.
 2279. Can you get someone here to lead you? Yes; but I have to give them something; a box of matches or a bit of tobacco; still the other inmates are very kind to me.
 2280. Do you get a fair share of the rations? Yes; most of the women are all very kind to me.
 2281. Where do you get matches and tobacco from? A woman named Mrs. Kennedy sells them.
 2282. Who is Mrs. Kennedy? I do not know.
 2283. Does Mrs. Kennedy sell to all the inmates? Only some of them smoke.
 2284. Is that the only place where they get tobacco? Mrs. Hicks serves it out.
 2285. Do all the inmates get tobacco? Yes, those who smoke or work.
 2286. Does Mrs. Kennedy sell her tobacco because she does not smoke herself? No.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Lady Martin examined:—

2287. *Chairman.*] You are President of the Ladies' Board appointed to visit the various Government Asylums here? The Board, of which I am President, was appointed only to visit Newington Asylum. Lady Martin.

2288. Did you accompany the Board on its first visit to Newington? No; but I did on the second visit, 8 Sept., 1886.
on the 3rd of August.

2289. Did you go all over the institution on that occasion? No; I went principally to the cancer ward.

2290. Will you tell us what you discovered there? We found the whole place very disorganized and uncomfortable, being almost destitute of accommodation. There were twenty-two beds in the ward and fifteen inmates. There were eleven spoons and one fork only for the use of these inmates, but no knives. The beds were of straw; the pillows also were of straw, of which there appeared to be in each pillow about a handful, which the patients shook into one corner to rest their heads on. We found the food very badly cooked, although when we went to the kitchen we found good material which had all been thrown—roasting joints, boiling pieces, and soup meat together—into coppers, in which it was being boiled so fast that very little of the juice of the meat could be extracted. There were no vegetables, barley, nor rice cooked with it. When the meat was well boiled some of the liquid was brought in a very old and dirty-looking bucket to the cancer ward for the patients' dinners; on this a quarter of an inch of liquid fat floated; there had evidently been no attempt to skim it; there had not even been any flour added to absorb or mix with the fat, and so make it less repulsive. This so-called soup was served in old and dirty looking tin pannikins; afterwards the soup meat was served out; this was hard from having been boiled too fast. Up to the time of our visit the inmates had had no roast meat, although joints suitable for roasting had been supplied in profusion, and a splendid range was in the kitchen at the disposal of the cook. Had some of the meat been roasted it would have afforded dripping for the use of those who cared to eat it. The superintendent made a long and very rambling statement to us about the range having gone wrong on the first occasion of its being used, shortly after the establishment moved to Newington (on our next visit we found that the stove had been put in order, and that the inmates had had roast meat). The women had no knives with which to cut their food, and one old woman who had but one tooth held out to us her ration, which consisted of two disjointed chop bones with no meat on them, and, crying, said she could not eat it because she had no teeth; with this ration of meat one potato entirely frost-bitten was served. On our first visit they had cabbage which was insufficiently cooked; these cabbages had evidently been cut after our arrival, which I suppose was the reason that the dinner was not served until nearly 3 o'clock. There were no chairs or tables in the cancer ward, and to take their food the women had to sit on their beds or on the floor.

2291. Did you visit any other place than the cancer ward on that occasion? Only the kitchen and the dead-house.

2292. Was any food distributed among the matron's fowls on that occasion? I did not see any.

2293. Were any complaints made to you in the cancer ward as to the absence of fires? The complaint was that only one bucketful of coal was allowed to each room every twenty-four hours.

2294. Were any complaints made to you that tea supplied to them by their friends had been taken away from them? Yes; the patients complained that it had been taken by a wardswoman.

2295. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You visited the dead-house? Yes; and before leaving Newington, on that occasion, we asked to see the death-book, having been informed that many deaths were not registered. The superintendent told us that the doctor had it in his charge; but she showed us her private book, which was dated only to the end of May.

2296. *Chairman.*] Your first visit as a Board was on the 12th August? No; on the 29th of July.

2297. Did you then hear from Mrs. Purnell that she had taken poison in mistake for medicine? That was, I think, on the occasion of our second visit. Mrs. Purnell's story was that she had one bottle containing a mixture to take inwardly, and another containing a liniment, both by her bedside. The superintendent was scolding her for having given information to the Ladies' Board, when the person whose duty it was came to the room in which Mrs. Purnell lay to gather the empty bottles. Mrs. Purnell, knowing that she had only one dose of mixture left, and being excited by the censure of the superintendent, did not wait for a spoon, but swallowed the contents of one of the bottles, which, unfortunately, proved to be the one containing the liniment.

2298. Did you get any further information about this? Yes.

2299. From whom? What Mrs. Purnell said was corroborated by the wardswoman.

2300. Did you notice any sign that the Asylum was not conducted in an orderly manner? Yes; there appeared to be no system in the management, and we found it impossible to get any information concerning any department.

2301. Did you hear any complaints about the patients' medicines? The patients complained that the medicines were not regularly administered.

2302. Are there any clocks in the ward? There are now, but there were not on our first visit.

2303. Any complaints that the wardswoman could neither read nor write? Not to me.

2304. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When you speak of the cancer ward, do you mean that ward or the whole of the building? I mean a detached iron building called "the cancer ward"; but I have only seen one cancer patient there.

2305. But the building contains twenty-four beds? Yes; fifteen of which were occupied.

2306. There are three rooms there? Yes.

2307. *Chairman.*] When you and your Board visited the institution, you did not remain together? No; we separated. I went with Mrs. Pottie to the cancer ward and the lavatory belonging thereto. On Saturday, the 21st of August, Mrs. Pottie and I went to Newington specially to see the weekly bathing, of the manner of which we had heard great complaints. On our arrival we found numbers of the inmates congregated about the approach to the bath-room and in a small ante-chamber leading to it. The bath-room contains ten or more baths, but we found only one bath in use; the occupant was a blind girl, suffering from dropsy, and able only with difficulty to move. She was being very roughly handled and unkindly

Lady Martin. unkindly spoken to by the woman who washed her, and who ultimately endeavoured to quicken her movements by slapping and dragging her. I was wondering why, when there were so many waiting for a bath (some partially undressed), that only one of the baths should be in use, when the superintendent, who I presumed had been apprised of our visit, hurriedly entered the building, saying, with a loud voice, "Stop the bathing! stop the bathing! the water has gone wrong." Mrs. Pottie and I immediately left the building. It appeared strange to me that so many of the women should have been allowed to undress, until the superintendent or her *locum tenens* should have been satisfied as to the possibility of carrying out the operation satisfactorily.

8 Sept., 1886.

2308. Was any complaint made to you by the patients about the doctor? Yes; they complained that though he came every afternoon it was difficult to get his attention or advice. Newington does not appear to me to be sufficiently well attended in the matter of nurses, and, I think, if women of more intelligence and experience were employed, and allowed a certain amount of discretion, the patients might often get the necessary relief without waiting for the doctor's visiting hour. For instance, I saw a woman in the Protestant ward suffering from a most harassing cough; I asked the wardswoman if she could not find her some relief; she told me that she was not allowed to give anything without the doctor's orders. I suggested a little lemon and sugar, or other such simple remedy; the wardswoman said that she had no lemons, but the superintendent coming in at that moment said she had six cases of lemons, and would give her half a dozen. If, however, it be true, as we have been informed, that neither the superintendent nor sub-matron visit the wards except when there are visitors, it would have been most distressing for this poor woman had she been obliged to wait until the arrival of the doctor.

2309. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You know that the doctor has four institutions to visit, and that Newington is some distance from Parramatta? I only know of the two at Parramatta, and it is not my intention to cast any reflection on the doctor, as I have no evidence in that direction.

2310. Did any patient ever complain to you that she had been left in the hospital without being examined? Several; but I did not test the truth of that complaint.

2311. Did any patient in the cancer ward complain of the want of visits from the matron and sub-matron? Yes; and I gathered from the inmates generally that the superintendent does not go into the wards unless there are visitors. I think that any one of them, if asked, would be willing to give evidence to the same effect.

2312. *Chairman.*] You have already said that the meat was not sufficiently boiled? I did not say so. It was sufficiently boiled, but as it was intended for making soup it should not have been allowed to boil, as the process of boiling prevents the juices from leaving the meat. To make soup, the meat from which it is to be made should simmer for a considerable time, but not boil.

2313. Anything else? The grounds were in a dirty, sloppy, and slovenly condition, and the effluvium arising from them was so unbearable that in merely passing through I had to use a vinaigrette. It must have been most unwholesome for those who lived in it. The women, many of whom suffer from sore legs, were obliged to rest their feet on loose bricks to keep them from the sloppy ground. This has since been in a great measure remedied.

2314. And all this from the want of proper management? I should think not from the want of means, if I may judge from the great improvement effected shortly after our first visit.

2315. You seem to think that the Asylum could easily be better conducted? Yes.

2316. Did you notice at the heads of the beds in the wards any cards or placards giving the names and diseases of the patients? No; there were not any.

2317. They complained that they had never had milk? Yes, although I understood that cows were kept for the benefit of the inmates. On the occasion of our first visit, the hospital patients complained that they got neither milk, rice, nor arrowroot. At our second visit we were informed that these had been supplied, but that the patients were told that if they took these they would not be allowed any of the soup or general rations.

Miss Eleanor Bedford examined:—

Miss
E. Bedford.
8 Sept., 1886.

2318. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Board of ladies recently appointed to visit Newington? Yes.

2319. You were there on the 6th of May, 17th June, 29th June, and on other visits? Yes; Miss Stephen and I went together; Mrs. Hicks did not know we were there.

2320. What did you find out when you went there? The hospital ward was not fit for anyone but the very lowest class of people, and they had only enough food to keep them from starvation.

2321. Did the patients complain? We spoke to the patients we knew, and they said they had never been so badly treated.

2322. Did you know anything about the Hyde Park Asylum? They said they had never been so wretched at Hyde Park; that Hyde Park was a paradise to this; there the old women had friends who could visit them easily.

2323. Did they complain of the doctor? They said that Dr. Rowling was "as hard as nails"; that he attended every day, but did not seem to take any interest in them. On one visit I saw a woman (Catherine Gray) who had only been seen once since her admission four days before. The wardswoman told me she was delirious; had been told to put on poultices, but did not seem to know how long they should be kept on. I asked the doctor to see her, in case she would be better in a Sydney hospital. He could only have had time to see her, as we were going to the wharf when I asked him, and he overtook us before we left.

2324. On any other occasion, have you noticed neglect on the part of the doctor? No; we never had occasion to ask him any questions.

2325. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say that some of the patients complained to you that they had been left for days after their admission without being examined by the doctor? He had never seen them since they were ill. We saw the wardswoman of one of the principal wards sitting on the stairs to catch the doctor on his rounds, because she had a patient ill for three days, and she had not been examined at all; and for this mismanagement I should say the matron was responsible.

2326. Do you know if the doctor had been requested before to see her? No; I cannot say.

2327. *Chairman.*] Before the Board of which you are a member began to visit Newington, did the patients complain to you about their food and the treatment they received? On every occasion except the two last, and then they said that there had been a very great improvement with regard to their treatment.

2328. Did you at any time, either before or since you became a member of the Ladies' Board, observe any inmate in a state of intoxication? Not in the institution; I have seen them come home from Sydney, on the steamer, in a state of intoxication. One was not an inmate.

Miss
E. Bedford.

8 Sept., 1886.

2329. To whom do you refer,—do you mean an officer or employé? I refer to the matron-superintendent.
2330. On what day? I do not know. It was a few days before the "Austral" sailed. She had her daughter with her. It was the day her brother was buried. I do not mean to say she was incapable of taking care of herself, but she had decidedly taken too much. I did not at that time know who she was.

2331. Is there anything else that has come under your notice that you wish the Board to be acquainted with? I think not; the impression we all had was that there was mismanagement of the Asylum. I saw two women feeding the fowls of the superintendent with food left by the inmates; and as regards the pigs, I saw food taken to them which I know must have been left from the inmates' meals. On the 12th August, when the Ladies' Board was there, we observed the matron in a condition which showed that she had taken more than she should have done.

2332. Do you mean to say she was drunk? I should call it so; she was not coherent; she talked in a foolish way.

2333. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson*. Have you read a letter written by a person named Alice Batho, about the 1st July, saying that the matron drinks? Yes.

Miss Alice Stephen examined:—

2334. *Chairman*.] You are a member of the Ladies' Board? I am.

2335. You visited the Asylum with Miss Bedford before this Board of Inquiry was appointed? Yes, on two occasions.

Miss
A. Stephen.

8 Sept., 1886.

2336. When your Board visited Newington, did you remain together? No; we separated.

2337. Did you observe anything there to lead you to believe that the place was ill-managed? Yes, decidedly.

2338. Will you please describe what you saw that made you believe that the place was ill-managed? I thought that the patients who were dying of consumption were dying from neglect. There was one woman in the ward who was absolutely dying from neglect.

2339. Do you remember the name of that patient? No; but she died two days after we saw her.

2340. Was she able to make any complaint to you? Yes; she said she was suffering, and could not digest any food; that the doctor had seen her and ordered her rice; that she had had it once about a week ago, and since then she had had only dry bread and water. She died two days after we saw her. She said she had had no food; at that moment all the others were having their food.

2341. Anything else? Nothing more than the other ladies have said. One inmate told us that the clothes had not been distributed to them.

2342. You mean the clothes taken from Hyde Park had never been distributed? Yes.

2343. Did she know where they had gone? No; but she knew that new clothes had been made.

2344. Did they complain of want of food? No; only that poor woman; she complained that she could not get milk; she never wanted bread and water for her meals.

2345. Did they complain of the wardswoman? Mrs. Crowther and Mrs. Barff complained that the wardswoman threatened to jump on them for making complaints to us.

2346. What is the name of the wardswoman? I do not remember.

2347. Those women were lying close together? Yes.

2348. Will you tell us who told you that the matron went round disguising her voice? Mrs. Kennedy, in the Roman Catholic ward.

2349. Did you find any sign of the refuse going to the matron's fowls while you were there? I did not see it, but I was told of it by one of the inmates. There is one remark that they all made: that the food was always better when the Government launch was seen coming up the river, but the dinner was not sometimes distributed until half-past 2 o'clock.

2350. Did you find that on the occasions when you went with Miss Bedford and the Board? Yes; that the dinners were always late.

2351. They were never served at 1 o'clock? Never.

2352. Do you ever recollect their being served later than half-past 2? No; but they had not all got their dinners at half-past 2.

Mrs. Eliza Pottie examined:—

2353. *Chairman*.] You are a member of the Ladies' Board who visit the Asylum at Newington? Yes.

2354. Did you visit Newington before the Ladies' Board was established? Yes; on the 22nd April I visited it. I have often visited the Hyde Park Asylum. When I visited Newington on the 22nd April my attention was called to the inefficient working of the institution. On that occasion eight ladies went. We took a quantity of refreshments with us. We had a difficulty in getting them from the boat. We first saw Mrs. Hicks; we were going to distribute those refreshments amongst the different wards. We had some hundreds of sponge cakes, and said we would give them one all round, and give them to the hospital first. We went to the verandah; there were no seats for the old women; they were lying about in all directions. There were no seats in the hospital. We sat in the verandah and put our goods into baskets. Mrs. Hicks said, "May I ask what you are doing this for?" We told her, and said we were going to distribute the goods for the hospital first. She said, "You are doing it for the most ungrateful of the whole lot." We went into the hospital, and we found some of the old women dying in bed.

Mrs.
E. Pottie.

8 Sept., 1886.

2355. How many? I saw about three, with the sheets over their faces, apparently dying; one woman was apparently in the agony of death; I saw her; her eyes and mouth and nose were filled with flies. One of the ladies with me went over and brushed them away. She was trying to say "flies," and that was all she could say. On the next visit I paid I found that she had died. I do not know her name. Mrs. Hicks then came up and said, "I insist upon your coming and seeing the bed-rooms." We went and found them very clean. One of the ladies who was with me there (Mrs. Henson or Mrs. Bruce) said, "Could you not allow a little bit of netting for the dying woman, as a protection against flies or mosquitoes." She (Mrs. Hicks) said, "No, I could not allow it, for the old women would set it alight with their pipes." They were all clamouring for food. Now, I believe, things are different. On the 28th July I went to the cancer hospital; there were seven patients in one ward, and three without any pillows whatever. All the beds were occupied. The fires had not been kept in at night. Margaret Cassidy was
in

- Mrs. E. Pottis.
8 Sept., 1886.
- in charge, and she said that she did her best to get sufficient coal, but was allowed only one bucket of coal for the twenty-four hours; that was not sufficient. She said they were not allowed any wood.
2356. Did you observe any wood about the place? Yes; there was a large stack of wood there at the back. The day we were there Mrs. Hicks came and asked us to see the other people having lunch. We went, and then returned to the cancer hospital. We saw meat brought up to the sick people—boiled meat—in tin dishes, and Mrs. Purnell, one of the sick, was giving it out, and gave it in tin dishes, and the women sat on the floor and tore it with their fingers.
2357. Those are things which you saw? Yes; and an old woman, named Johannah, opened her dress; she was covered with sores; the sight almost made me sick. She said, "How can I eat this?" and showed us that she had only one tooth in her head. The food given to her was quite unfit for her. The last day we went up was last Saturday fortnight; we went up and saw the bathing. As we went from the steamer there was an old woman sitting on the ground; she was poorly dressed. She had an old cotton dress on. I said to Lady Martin that we had better stop and talk to her, but no sooner did we commence than the woman who takes the mail-bag came up and intercepted us. The old woman said that she could not walk, and the mail-woman said that she can walk if she likes; she has missed the boat, and there is not another for two hours. The old woman said again, "I cannot walk; I was assisted here by a man who helped me down." I asked the mail-bag woman to go away, and she said, "I will not; I shall stop here as long as you will."
2358. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Was this woman going to Sydney? Yes.
2359. She was clothed in her own clothes then? I do not know.
2360. Not in the Asylum clothes? I do not know.
2361. There is an uniform? They have had it lately.
2362. If they bring their own clothes when they come to the Asylum, do they get them afterwards, when they are going away? I do not know. We tried to outwit the letter-carrier, but failed, and on looking round we found her hurrying up with all her might. We went back to the old woman, and again she intercepted us. We went to the bath-room and found that all the taps had been emptied with the exception of one bath. There were rugs on the floor. We saw one of the women bathing; and we saw one woman beating another—the wardswoman slapping her—a young blind woman. While we were coming out of the bath-room Mrs. Hicks shrieked, "Stop that bathing; you know there is no water to bathe in."
2363. *Chairman.*] What do you infer from what you have told us? Either that there should be somebody capable of superintending the bathing, or that Mrs. Hicks should have been there herself. The circumstance of Mrs. Hicks running up and giving orders showed that there was no proper arrangement—no proper person to superintend the bathing. Coming through the ward, on the 3rd August, Lady Martin and I went through the Protestant ward, and one of the women said, "I wish you would see the woman on the other side of the ward; she is dying by inches; she is calling for milk, and she is not allowed any." We went up to this woman, who seized our hands and made frantic efforts to make us understand what she was trying to say. We asked the wardswoman what was the matter with this poor woman that she is here. She said, "I cannot say, because the woman is so sensible." I said, "The woman appears to me to be sinking from exhaustion." The wardswoman said, "That woman wants milk, and the doctor says she is sinking, and that he will not allow her any milk." We saw that at the head of her bed there was a feeder with the spout clipped off, and beef-tea with a cake of fat upon it. I asked the wardswoman to warm this, as the woman was dying of starvation and nothing else. We waited for this beef-tea to be warmed up at once, and the woman took it eagerly.
2364. Do you know the name of that woman? I can get it. They refused to give us information; they say they are so persecuted after our inquiries. One girl, a poor cripple, said to me, "I am afraid to tell you what I know."
2365. How was the woman who took the beef-tea on the next occasion? This woman was better; and on the next occasion her husband had taken her away. We would also remark that the practice of leaving dead bodies in the ward is very trying to some of the other patients.
2366. Did you see any dead bodies when you were there? No; but Mrs. Charlton and Mrs. Bowes did. Mrs. Crowther, an inmate since dead, says that on the night she came in a woman died and she was left till next day. On our arrival next day there was no screen about the bed—they had no screen. Then this little woman said to me, "My nerves were in a troubled state on the Friday." Seeing that body washed next to her pained her very much.
2367. In going through the dead-house you saw sheets that were dirty? Yes, and while there was a nice wardrobe there that would contain shrouds it was quite empty. There was no corpse there, but we saw a coffin which was very roughly made.

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., IN THE CHAIR.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell recalled:—

- Mrs. E. J. Purnell.
14 Sept., 1886.
2368. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Institution? A year and eight months.
2369. Ever since Newington was opened? Yes; I came up here from Hyde Park. I came on the 1st March to this part.
2370. Have you always been in the hospital? Yes, ever since.
2371. How often does the doctor visit you? Once a week; but when a new patient comes in we send for him.
2372. On what days does he come? On no particular days.
2373. How long were you here before he came to see how you were? About two months, to the best of my knowledge.
2374. Did you ask to see him? No.
2375. Did you receive medical treatment? Not since I left Hyde Park.
2376. At what time do you receive your breakfast? At 9.30, I think; I have no means of judging.
2377. What does it consist of, bread and tea? No; it was nothing but black, warm water, until the ladies came here.
2378. How long ago was that? Six weeks. 2379.

Mrs.
E. J. Purnell.
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2379. About the beginning of August? Yes.
2380. What do you receive now? Bread, and tea, with milk in it.
2381. What do you have for dinner? We had roast beef yesterday; before that, boiled beef, shins and necks, very indifferent.
2382. Any soup? Yes.
2383. Any vegetables in it before the ladies came? Very little indeed.
2384. In the evening, at what time do you have tea? About sundown.
2385. What do you have then? Bread and tea.
2386. Did anyone ever die while you were in this ward? Yes, four women.
2387. At what time did they die, night or day? One, the last, died at night. She was called German Carry.
2388. At what time did the person before that die? A very old person named Elizabeth (I don't know her other name) died about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.
2389. And the next before? She died at 9 at night.
2390. What was her name? Mary Ann Cole.
2391. What was the name of the first that died? Ellen Clark; she died in the night, and was found dead in the morning.
2392. Were there any screens put round the beds of those dead or dying patients? I have never seen one since I have been in the building.
2393. How long are dead people allowed to remain here? Well, Ellen Clark was kept only until they washed her and laid her out.
2394. Was this done in presence of the other inmates? Yes.
2395. In the case of others, were any screens used. Never.
2396. What was the longest period a body lay without removal to the dead-house? Whoever died at night was kept till the following day.
2397. Did the doctor ever see them after death? No; and Ellen Clark was seven weeks lying ill and he did not come to her. She got a stroke on the verandah, and he would never come.
2398. He never came near her? No.
2399. On the 5th or 6th of August you were in this ward? Yes.
2400. Do you recollect taking any medicine by mistake for lotion? I took lotion in mistake for medicine.
2401. What was it marked? Lotion.
2402. Where did you keep it? By the side of my bed.
2403. Can you read and write? I can read, but not write, and I took the poison bottle by accident; it was marked poison.
2404. Had Mrs. Hicks scolded you in any way before this accident occurred? Yes; we had a few words, and Mrs. Hicks said I had too much to say to the ladies.
2405. Had you been complaining to the ladies? Yes, and I acknowledged it to her.
2406. Did Mrs. Hicks ask you what you said to the ladies? I said, "If you like to stand and listen I will tell you what I told them."
2407. Was it shortly after this scolding, and in consequence of it, that you took the wrong medicine? Yes.
2408. Before the ladies visited here, did you always have fires in the rooms? I never saw a fire before, and in the winter mornings it was very cold.
2409. When was it that fires were put into the ward? After Mr. Robison paid his first visit here. We had one or two fires before the ladies came.
2410. How much coal per day is allowed for each ward? Two buckets; one for this, and one for the other division.
2411. Do you always have lights at night? Yes, just to go to bed.
2412. If you require medicine at night, how do you get it? We never take it at night.
2413. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] With regard to the painkiller that we removed one day, was it for the exclusive use of the cancer ward? Yes.
2414. Could no one here get a dose of it? Not without the doctor's orders.
2415. How is it obtained? When the doctor comes here I send in for it, and he sends it to me.
2416. He only comes round here once a week? Yes.
2417. If you require painkiller, can you only get it once a week? Only one woman had it; a woman they called the murderess.
2418. Who called her that? I was one of them.
2419. Who was she? Ann Simpson; but she gave me a little bottle of painkiller.
2420. Has any other person in this ward got painkiller? Yes; I gave them some out of my little bottle.
2421. What bottle is it? Here it is. (*The bottle was examined and found to be a 6-oz. one.*)
2422. Used you to get it full? Yes, and Mrs. Simpson used to tell me to be careful with it.
2423. You could have drunk it all at once if you had liked? Yes.
2424. Has the doctor given general orders for no other person to get painkiller? Yes; but I have given a little out of kindness to the patient, Mary Murphy, without any order from the doctor.
2425. After that, was the case reported to the doctor? No; she was better in the morning, and we never said any more about it.
2426. *Chairman.*] Whom used Ann Simpson to beat? Oh, many. There was one poor thing whom she killed with the blows she gave her.
2427. Did you see her do it? Yes; it was on the verandah. An old woman was sitting on one part of it and she was contrary.
2428. What did Ann Simpson do? She called her an improper name and struck her with a stick across the shoulders.
2429. What was the woman's name? Biddy Maloney.
2430. How long did she live after she was struck? About a couple of weeks.
2431. Did she get worse after the blow? Yes; she got worse every day.
2432. Had she any marks on her when dead? Yes.
2433. Did Ann Simpson beat any other woman? Yes; the poor woman who died last Friday.
2434. Did she use a stick? Yes, upon the woman who died last Friday.
2435. What do you know of it? I heard it twice or three times; and I cried out to her that I would report her to the superintendent if she did not stop it.
2436. Was any notice taken of what you said? Yes.

2437.

- Mrs.
E. J. Purnell.
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2437. Was Ann Simpson removed after the ladies came here? Yes; our wardswoman was put down in the Catholic hospital, and Margaret Cassidy took her place; then Jane M'Donald was put here.
2438. Did you ever actually see Ann Simpson beat any of the inmates? Yes; and I have had several quarrels with her about it.
2439. Was she very cruel to them? Yes; and very low in her talk.
2440. Were the women themselves low in their talk? No; they are very helpless old creatures.
2441. Does anyone else in the ward call Ann Simpson murderess except yourself? Yes, Margaret Cassidy and Mary Ann Buckley.
2442. She has gone out? Yes.
2443. Did Mrs. Hicks ever come to see you before the ladies came? Very seldom; she said she came round at night, but we never saw her.
2444. Were the lights burning then? No, not always.
2445. At what time do you usually get your dinner—does the butcher come regularly? No; the butcher does not come sometimes at 12.
2446. As a rule do you have your dinner in time? No; as a rule we generally have it about 2 lately.
2447. And before that? Sometimes not until 4 o'clock, or even 5 in the day at one time; dinner and tea used to be then together.
2448. Has it been more regular since the ladies came to visit and this inquiry began? Yes.
2449. Do you ever receive anything from visitors? Yes.
2450. Are you allowed to keep what you get? Yes; such as a little bit of tea, or sugar, or an egg.
2451. Have any of the inmates had these things taken from them? No, sir; sometimes the wardswoman took away our sugar.
2452. Which wardswoman? Ann Simpson used; Jane M'Donald never did it, because we have never had tea and sugar of our own since.
2453. How often are your bedclothes changed? Once a week.
2454. Do you get clean sheets oftener than formerly? Yes; every Friday now; when we first came here we were six or seven weeks without a change, and when the wardswoman went for them she said, "I got beans from the laundry woman."
2455. How often do you have clean night-gowns? Once a fortnight.
2456. Do you get clean underclothes once a week? We receive underclothes every week.
2457. Where do you wash your face and hands? I get water brought to me in a bucket, and I have a basin of my own.
2458. You have no washing stand? No; but I use a basin of my own.
2459. And who brings the water in to you? The wardswoman or one of the other inmates.
2460. Are the mosquitoes bad in summer? Yes.
2461. Do the women smoke? Some of them do.
2462. At night? No.
2463. Where does the wardswoman sleep, here? No; in the other ward.
2464. In the one in which you are? No; Mrs. Jones comes in and sleeps here during the last fortnight; she is not regularly here.
2465. How many are in here now? Seven.
2466. Do the inmates here have baths? Yes; anybody that is able to get to it.
2467. Hot and cold water? Yes; the wardswoman brings up hot water.
2468. How many bathe in the same water? I do not know.
2469. You say that no screens are put round the beds of those who die, and that they are washed and laid out in the sight of the other inmates, and allowed to remain till next day if they died in the night? Yes.
2470. Who removes the dead? Two of the men employed on the building.
2471. Does the matron or the sub-matron come to see the dead? Yes, the sub-matron.
2472. Does the doctor never look at the body? On the last two occasions in the cancer ward he came to see them.
2473. What used you to have to eat your dinner out of? Old tin plates.
2474. Did you have knives, forks, and spoons? I had one of my own; the others had what they had given to them or what they picked up; none were supplied by the Asylum.
2475. How is the food brought in? It was out in the verandah in a big tin dish.
2476. Was it brought to you in here? No; I was able to crawl out to it.
2477. And the other inmates? Some of them had it brought in.
2478. Do not all the inmates have it brought in? No one who was able to go out got it brought in.
2479. You had no table or chairs in the ward formerly? No.
2480. How did you dress yourself? On the floor.
2481. Did you eat on the floor? Yes; and carved the dinner there repeatedly.
2482. Who supplied the inmates not able to go out? It was brought up from the dining-hall, and the messwoman used to give it them.
2483. With regard to these fires, you have only had them recently; throughout the whole of the winter were there any fires allowed, or any complaints of the cold? No; there were no fires, and we complained.
2484. You have plenty of blankets? Yes.
2485. How do you get wood to light your fires now? Oh, a tree fell lately, and the women used to go and pick up little bits, or use shavings.
2486. Have you no wood supplied to you? No.
2487. There is plenty about the place? Yes.
2488. There is a large stack outside in fact? Yes; but we are not allowed to go and get it.
2489. In wet weather, how do you manage? If we have got kindling wood in we can light the fire, otherwise we go without.
2490. Have you always plenty of water to drink at night? Yes.
2491. What about the women who cannot get out of bed? There is a woman who attends to them.
2492. Does the wardswoman do it? Yes.
2493. Did Anne Simpson give it to them? No.
2494. Was it when they complained it was cold she was bad to them? No; it was principally for snoring, and it was 2 or 3 in the night when she used to get up to beat them.
2495. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Did you ever get any dripping with your food? No.
2496. Do you know whether you might have had it or not? We dare not ask the cook for it. 2497.

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2497. Did you know it was supposed to be saved for you although you did not get it? Yes.
2498. Did you ever see a woman eat it? Yes; on getting it arranged, the helpers in the kitchen used to steal it for them.
2499. Why did they take it by stealth? Because the cook would not allow them to have it; she used to use very foul language to those who asked for it.
2500. You could not get it? No.
2501. Have you friends in Sydney? No, not a friend.
2502. What are the rules for writing letters? I have to pay 3d. if I have a letter written.
2503. To whom do you give that 3d.? To some of the inmates.
2504. And how do you get your stamp? We get it from Sydney, by some of the inmates.
2505. How do you get your letter posted? Sometimes the dispenser does it.
2506. Is it not known that letters will be sent through the office? Yes.
2507. Then why do you prefer sending them by another way? I had rather not answer that on account of something I cannot bring up.
2508. Have you heard any other inmate say anything about this? Yes, but I only speak of our own ward.
2509. Have you anything further to say on that point? No.
2510. What is your reason for preferring to send your letters through the dispenser and not through the office? Some of the people who have been out and come back again have said that letters have been sent by them which had never been received. I have never received any answers to my letters, and I wrote several.
2511. Of course sometimes letters have been delivered? Yes, they have; but I heard from the hospital below that the letters had been tampered with.
2512. When you came in, did you bring any money with you? Yes.
2513. What was done with it? Nothing; I would not give it up.
2514. Did they ask you for it? Yes; I said I could take care of it myself.
2515. Do you know the names of the last two persons who died over here? Yes; one was Mary Oregan, and I do not know the other one; she was a young woman next door.
2516. How long before the doctor came to see her dead had he seen her before? Three days.
2517. You are entitled to a certain amount of bread, tea, sugar, meat, and potatoes every day? Yes.
2518. Are you entitled to anything else as your ordinary ration? No.
2519. Do you get anything else every day? No.
2520. Do you ever get rice? Yes; the doctor has put me on rice.
2521. Could you have got it if the doctor had not put you on it? No.
2522. Or sago, gruel, arrowroot? No; I was told I could get it if I asked for it.
2523. Who told you that? The sub-matron told me I could get them without an order from the doctor.
2524. Do you get any extra, and when is it served out? Half a pint of milk about 9 in the morning.
2525. What do you do with it? I use some of it at once, and keep some of it.
2526. Do you get any other extra? No.
2527. What do the inmates in this ward generally receive in the way of extras? Arrowroot and gruel, and some beef-tea.
2528. Do any of them get fowl? No, never.
2529. No chicken broth? No.
2530. Do they ever get spirits? No, not about here.
2531. Whose are those fowls out there? Mrs. Hicks's.
2532. Are there any pigs here? I cannot say; I believe they have been shifted away.
2533. There have been pigs here? Yes.
2534. How many? I cannot say.
2535. As many as ten? Yes.
2536. More than four, you are sure? Yes; by what the inmates told me the sty was full, besides the little ones running about.
2537. Did you hear where the pigs went to? No.
2538. Have any of the fowls been sent away? Only what I heard of the other day.
2539. Who told you that? Ann Dwyer, who went out on liberty the other day, told me that some of the fowls went out with her.
2540. Does anyone besides the doctor ever visit you? No.
2541. The dispenser? No.
2542. Has he ever been into this ward? No.
2543. *Mr. Robison.*] Who ordered these fires to be made? Mr. Dibbs ordered them.
2544. Does the sub-matron come here every day? Yes.
2545. And you have free access to her so as to be able to ask her for anything? Yes.
2546. Does she pay attention to your requests? She tells us that she is not allowed to do it if it is anything she cannot get us.
2547. Why is it that you cannot get fire for want of wood? Don't you ask her to be allowed to have some wood brought to you? We had no notion of saying anything to her about it.
2548. About how many times altogether did you have fires before they were ordered recently? I do not know.
2549. You never represented to the sub-matron that you could not get fire? No.
2550. Have you ever heard of its being usual that a new inmate is supplied with fork, knife, and spoon on coming into the Asylum? I cannot say; we have our quantity here now, and that is all I know.
2551. Did none of you complain to Mrs. Hicks or to the sub-matron that Anne Simpson used to beat the inmates? I told Mrs. Gorman repeatedly that the woman was not fit to be over us. She beat them on the 15th July when the crockery came. I told Mrs. Hicks, and she discharged her. She (Mrs. Hicks) also told me that I had been complaining to the ladies about Anne Simpson. I said I had done so repeatedly, and if she did not take notice, nor Mrs. Gorman, I would make a complaint to a higher Court.
2552. *Chairman.*] You said you would make a complaint to a higher Court? Yes.
2553. Have you ever been in Court? No, except to a Magistrate to come down here.
2554. *Mr. Robison.*] When your sheets were dirty, did you complain? Yes; we complained to the wards-woman, and she could not get clean ones, and we threw the sheets off and lay in the blankets.
2555. *Chairman.*] Did you afterwards get clean sheets? Yes.
2556. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How often in the day does Mrs. Gorman come here? I don't know; more than once in the day.

- Mrs.*
E. J. Purnell.
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2557. Are you getting as much bread as you want now? Yes.
 2558. Some of you have complained to Mrs. Gorman about being short of bread? Yes.
 2559. Have those complaints been attended to? Yes; Mrs. Gorman said if we wanted some we must have it; the wordswoman told us that she was afraid to go for it because she was frightened of the cook.
 2560. Complaints were made that there was shortness of bread, and complaints were forwarded to Mrs. Hicks and then not attended to? That is true.
 2561. That is not because Mrs. Hicks was to blame, but because the wordswoman was frightened of the cook? Yes.
 2562. What do you think was the cause of the quarrel between the wordswoman and the cook? The cook was a very quarrelsome woman, very foul-mouthed, and she would not hesitate to throw anything at anyone who displeased her; Mrs. Hicks has repeatedly gone in and spoken to her.
 2563. What is her name? Anne Rooney; she has been cook for four years.
 2564. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect any tea and sugar being brought by the ladies—Mrs. Townshend, Miss Glennie, and some sent by Lady Carrington? Yes.
 2565. Did you get your share? Yes.
 2566. Was Anne Burkraay here at the time? Yes.
 2567. Did three cripples who were here at the time the ladies gave tea get it, and were they allowed to retain it? No; it was taken from them by Anne Simpson.

Anne Wire examined:—

- Anne Wire.*
 14 Sept., 1886.
2568. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? I have been twelve or thirteen years in Hyde Park Asylum and this.
 2569. How old are you? Seventy.
 2570. Have you been in the hospital since you came here? Yes.
 2571. What are you suffering from? A heaviness on my chest and a sore foot.
 2572. Have you been in this hospital ever since you came here? No; I was once out at a friend's.
 2573. At what time did you get here in March? I do not know. I came here from Hyde Park Asylum.
 2574. Did you have your meals here in this hospital ever since you came? Yes; we were all neglected at first, but not since the ladies and the gentlemen came here.
 2575. What do you mean by being neglected—was the food bad? Yes; the food was not good; the place was all upset; we had neither table nor chairs for use, and only tin things to eat out of.
 2576. What do you have for breakfast? Tea and bread.
 2577. Was the tea good? Not of the best.
 2578. Did you have milk in it? No, not until a month or so ago.
 2579. Does the doctor visit you regularly? He does lately I think, he was here two days last week, and yesterday I know I saw him twice.
 2580. Before the ladies visited here, used he come regularly? No.
 2581. How often did he come? I did not take notice. I do not think he likes old women to attend to; he is too hasty for the likes of us.
 2582. You have had a sore leg, or have one now? Yes.
 2583. How long is it since the doctor saw it; has he ever seen it? No; I asked him three or four times to do so; he looked at it the first time I came here; he said he would give me something for it; when I found I did not get it I went down to the hospital; he was inside with Mr. Hicks and the chemist; and they said they would send something down that day, but I did not get it. I had pains in my chest, and he gave me a bottle of medicine for it.
 2584. Did he ever visit you before the ladies came here? No; he goes in and comes out as quick as he can; if you call him he will come.
 2585. Do you always have fires here? No.
 2586. How do you do in winter? We had no fire.
 2587. When did you get fires first? Since the ladies began to come we got them and everything else since; we used to gather bits of wood among us.
 2588. What you were able to go outside and gather up in the way of sticks? Yes.
 2589. How did you do when it was raining? We used what wood we had.
 2590. When you were not able to gather firewood, did you go without fires? Yes; we had no fires, except the bits of sticks we had gathered.
 2591. How used you have your meals before the ladies came? Sitting on the bed or about the place; we never had chairs until the ladies visited us; the week after we had chairs, tablecloths, and crockery; the old black gins could not be worse looked after at first than we were.
 2592. Did you ever have anything beside the hospital rations? The ladies gave us tea and sugar, and the Governor's lady sent us each a quarter of a pound of tea.
 2593. Were you all allowed to have it? Yes.
 2594. Did you ever hear of Anne Simpson taking it away from people? She was the cause of it.
 2595. Did any of you grumble because you did not receive sugar as well as tea? No; but it was reported that a sovereign was sent for sugar for the tea, and I asked Mrs. Hicks what was done with it; she made no reply.
 2596. Did you hear about the sovereign sent for sugar by Lady Carrington? Yes; Mary Garvey told us all in the ward that there was a sovereign sent for the sugar.
 2597. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who sent it? Lady Carrington, along with the tea.
 2598. *Chairman.*] Have any deaths occurred since you have been here? Yes; a woman named Stone, and German Carry, and another one died.
 2599. Did you ever see a screen put round their beds? No; I never saw anything of a screen.
 2600. How long has a body been allowed to remain here? As soon as it is washed and laid out then the men take it away.
 2601. In the case of people dying at night, are they left till next day? Yes.
 2602. How do you get your dinners? We used to go to the dining-hall for our dinner, but the matron herself instructed the wardswomen to bring it up to us; then we cut it up here, and we eat it on the beds or on the verandah.
 2603. Was the food good? We had to eat it whether it was good or whether it was not good; it was not as good as we are getting now.

2604. Did you always get potatoes with your meat? We got them three times a week, and then they were bad sometimes. Anne Wire.
14 Sept., 1886.
2605. When you got bad ones served out to you, did you get others in place of them? No; we dared not give in our tin a second time to the kitchen; we had to put up with them; there was a very bad cook there then, but she is not there now.
2606. What used she do? She used to bully everyone.
2607. How often did you have your bed linen changed when you came here first? I cannot say; the place was all in an uproar; water was scarce and dirty; we could hardly get any of it fit to drink.
2608. How often was the linen changed at first? Every month, I think.
2609. Was it every seven weeks that they changed the sheets? I cannot tell; I know it would be a month before they were changed.
2610. Did you have clean clothes served out to you? Yes; but rather than go down and ask for them, if we got a bit of soap, we used to wash our own ourselves.
2611. Who used to grumble at your asking for clean clothes? Agnes Bell, the laundress, used to grumble every day. I have got a few changes, and I wash my own things, and so I have had no rows with her.
2612. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Where do you wash them? Here in the buckets, and dry them on the lines.
2613. Then you had rather do that than go to the laundress? Yes.
2614. Is it customary for the inmates to go to the laundry? Is it not the duty of the wardswoman to fetch them? This wardswoman does it now, but I always made it a practice to keep my own things clean.
2615. *Chairman.*] Have you any medicine or lotions or anything in use? No; it is plasters I use; I got a lotion at first.
2616. A lotion for your sore leg? I used to, but now I have a plaster.
2617. Where did you keep the lotion? Over in the corner.
2618. Where do the patients keep their medicines? It is left alongside them.
2619. Do you know Anne Simpson as wardswoman? Yes.
2620. Have you ever seen Anne Simpson beating anybody? Yes, about a dozen.
2621. Did you ever see her beating Biddy Maloney? Yes, and the woman beside her too.
2622. What for? Biddy offended her.
2623. What did she beat her for? I was brought to account by Mrs. Hicks, and asked in the presence of Anne Simpson, "Did you see Anne Simpson beat anyone?" and I said, "I have seen and heard it; she has been dragging them about"; and Mrs. Hicks said, "Be off; I believe it now."
2624. Did you ever see Anne Simpson beating the old people with a stick? No, sir.
2625. Have you always slept in here? Yes, I was here sometimes.
2626. Have you known Anne Simpson get up in the night and disturb people? She was up day and night.
2627. Have you ever had any chicken broth since you were here? No.
2628. What time did you get your dinner to-day? Very late; the butcher was late, and the soup was like hot water.

Mary Murphy examined:—

2629. *Chairman.*] How old are you? About forty-eight. Mary
Murphy.
14 Sept., 1886.
2630. How long have you been an inmate of this institution? (Going on for five years.
2631. At Hyde Park and here? Yes.
2632. You have been here since this place was established? Yes; I have been here since March last.
2633. When you came here first was the food good? It was not until lately.
2634. Did you always get milk in your tea? Not unless I bought it myself.
2635. When did you first get milk—after the ladies came? Yes.
2636. What do you have for breakfast? Tea and bread.
2637. What for dinner? Meat and soup.
2638. What kind of soup? Only middling; we are getting better now than before.
2639. Are you getting better since the ladies began to come and this inquiry was commenced? Yes.
2640. Have you always had fires? Yes.
2641. Did you have them before the ladies came? We used to pick up bits of wood, but we had no place to make a fire before the stoves were put in.
2642. Was it cold at night in winter? Yes.
2643. Did you tell the ladies anything different from what you have told us? No; I don't think so; they came in one day, and I had a bad dinner: I had a bad potato and bad meat; that was the dinner sent to me.
2644. Were you ever in the ward with Anne Simpson? Yes.
2645. Did you ever know Anne Simpson to beat anybody? No.
2646. Have you not been up here ever since the old people came to Newington? Yes.
2647. And so has Anne Simpson? Yes.
2648. Did you ever see or hear of her beating anybody? No; I heard some people crying in the night.
2649. Any sound of blows? No; but I heard them complain themselves about being beaten.

Emma Bergin examined:—

2650. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? Four years. Emma
Bergin.
14 Sept., 1886.
2651. You have been here ever since Newington was opened? Yes.
2652. And in the cancer hospital? Yes.
2653. What is the matter with you? I have a sore leg.
2654. How often do you see the doctor? Not often; I go and get my lotion as I require it.
2655. How long after you came here did you see him? Three or four days.
2656. Does he come here every day? He does not come here regularly unless he is sent for.
2657. After you came here first, had you always fires burning? No.
2658. How long since have you had them—since the ladies began to visit? Yes.
2659. Not before? No.
2660. Was it ever cold here in winter? Yes.
2661. Did you feel the want of the fire? Yes.
2662. Had you lights in the ward at night? Yes, but only until we went to bed.
2663. Where did you keep your lotions? On the mantelpiece. 2664.

- Emma Bergin.
14 Sept., 1886.
2664. If you required anything in the night, how would you get it? I should have to ask the wardswoman.
2665. How often was the bed linen changed after you came first? Every three weeks.
2666. Was it not left for seven weeks on one occasion? Yes, a long time ago, after we came here first.
2667. How often is it changed now? Every Friday.
2668. Have you had fires ever since the ladies visited you? Yes.
2669. How do you make those fires? We gather small wood as we can about the place; I never did but some of the other women do it.
2670. Have you any means of lighting the fire unless this wood is gathered up, any wood supplied to you? No; they fell trees sometimes, and we get branches, and go and gather up the bits.
2671. Do you suffer much from mosquitoes here? No.
2672. You were here in March, were there any then? There were none to speak of about.
2673. Do you ever burn anything in the ward to keep mosquitoes out? Yes; I burn cowdung.
2674. What used you to have for your breakfast before the ladies came? Tea without milk.
2675. Was the tea good? No.
2676. Very bad? Yes; it was more slops than tea.
2677. And what did you have for dinner? Soup and meat.
2678. Was it good before the ladies came? Sometimes it was middling.
2679. As a rule, was it good or bad? Middling.
2680. Plenty of vegetables before the ladies came? No; not till lately.
2681. Never as much as now? Lately.
2682. You are altogether treated better now than before? Yes; everything is changed for the better.
2683. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you think that any of the inmates are afraid to speak? No.
2684. You know there is nothing to be afraid of? No, but they might get the "Derry" on them.
2685. Who? The women; sometimes some of the head ones who want a different position.
2686. Did you ever have any boiled chicken served up to you in this hospital? No.
2687. Did you see any fowls about here? Yes.
2688. Do you know of anybody who fed them? No.
2689. Ever seen any pigs running about? No, I have never seen that.
2690. Have you ever had any deaths here? Yes, a great many; there have been a few in this ward.
2691. Have any screens been put round the bed? No.
2692. How long has a body remained here before it was taken away? Not long.
2693. If anybody dies in the night, is the body left till next day? The man goes and takes it away next day, not long after it is washed and laid out.
2694. Is your treatment here better than at Hyde Park? Yes.
2695. Ever since the ladies came, and since this inquiry began? Yes.
2696. How often do you get dinner at 1 o'clock? It is according to the butcher; once or twice a week we have dinner late.
2697. Do you ever have your dinner waiting until 3 o'clock? No, except to-day.
2698. Do you remember when you first came here getting your dinner about 5 o'clock? It has occurred once or twice.
2699. Was any complaint made by the matron or sub-matron on those occasions? Yes; and they had to put up with it, the loss of their dinner, like I had mine.
2700. Did they go without their dinner until 5 o'clock? I do not suppose they did.
2701. Did you ever complain of these things? Never.

[When the Board landed on the 14th September, at 11:30 a.m., it was found that the meat had just been delivered, and instead of being in accordance with contract, that is, sent in fore and hind quarters, some of the best pieces had been cut off, and the quality of the meat was inferior.]

THURSDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

Rosanna Byrne examined in the Cancer Hospital:—

- Rosanna Byrne.
16 Sept., 1886.
2702. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? A month last Sunday.
2703. Ever at Hyde Park? No.
2704. What are you suffering from? A bad leg.
2705. Was it only since the ladies visited you that you got your meals regularly? Yes; pretty fair.
2706. Dinner always at 1 o'clock? No.
2707. Ever at 2? Yes; and at 3 sometimes.
2708. At 3, and sometimes later? Yes.
2709. At what time do you have breakfast? At half-past 8, I think.
2710. What do you get then? Bread and tea.
2711. Tea with milk? Yes; but one morning it tasted of soapsuds, and no inmate used it, and I told the ladies it tasted of soapsuds.
2712. At what time do you have tea? At half-past 5 or 6.
2713. What do you have then? Bread and tea.
2714. What ward do you sleep in? No. 3.
2715. Do you have medicine to take? Yes.
2716. Lotions? No; I have ointment.
2717. Are you allowed to keep medicines alongside your bed? Yes.
2718. Do you ever have occasion to use them at night? No.
2719. Have you ever had any painkiller? No.
2720. How long were you here before the doctor visited you? I saw him in the dispensary the day I came.
2721. Has he seen you regularly ever since? Yes.
2722. How often in each week? Two or three times if he is sent for.
2723. Does the matron come to see you every morning? Yes.
2724. And the sub-matron? She comes twice a day generally.
2725. Is your food well cooked? Pretty fair now.
2726. Is it better now than when you came first? I think it is.

2727.

Rosanna
Byrne.
16 Sept., 1886.

2727. Do you get potatoes every day? Yes; everything is better.
 2728. How often is the linen changed? Every Friday.
 2729. Ever since you have been here? Yes.
 2730. How often has the other linen been changed? Once a week.
 2731. And your other clothing? Plaid dresses do not require often changing.
 2732. Have you always had plenty of water for bathing since you came here? Yes.
 2733. Is it always warm? Yes.
 2734. Where do you get it? The wardswomen fetch it up in buckets.
 2735. How many inmates are there? Fourteen altogether.
 2736. How often do those that are able to do so have a bath? Once a week.
 2737. In warm water? Yes.
 2738. How many buckets go to each bath? I could not say.
 2739. Did you ever have a bath—a cold one? No.
 2740. Who has been in charge of the ward since you have been here? Mrs. M'Donald.
 2741. You were not here when Ann Simpson was here? No.
 2742. When was it that you had tea that tasted of soapsuds? This day week.
 2743. Had you ever any reason to complain about the meat? Yes; sometimes it is not very well cooked; nor the vegetables; they are half cooked.
 2744. Is it right when you have visitors? Yes; when you and the ladies come all is right.
 2745. You always get better food when the visitors or the Board come? Yes.
 2746. Do you know of any tea or sugar being given to the people here? Yes; I got some tea from one of the ladies visiting here.
 2747. Were you allowed to keep it? Yes.
 2748. Where did you make your tea? The wardswoman would bring up water from the kitchen.
 2749. But the ladies who were here the other day, did you tell them all that you have given in evidence before the Board? Yes.
 2750. Have you told us the truth of all you know? Yes.

Cecilia M'Fadden, inmate of the Cancer Hospital, examined:—

2751. *Chairman.*] Have you been long here? Ever since the ward was opened and Ann Simpson was here. Cecilia M'Fadden.
 2752. Was Ann Simpson cruel to you? Yes; especially in her way of speaking.
 2753. Did she ever beat you? No; but she would talk at night and annoy the other inmates of the ward. 16 Sept., 1886.
 2754. Did she attend to you and give you painkiller? Yes.
 2755. Did you know Biddy Maloney? Yes.
 2756. Do you know that she was beaten by Ann Simpson? Yes.

Mrs. Sarah Bath examined:—

2757. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Asylum? Ten years last July. Mrs. Sarah Bath.
 2758. And always bed-ridden? Yes. 16 Sept., 1886.
 2759. And you came up here in March? Yes, early in March.
 2760. When you came up here, at what time were your meals served, say your breakfast? At 8 o'clock.
 2761. What did you get? Bread and tea without milk, and sometimes with it sour.
 2762. When did you have your dinner? At all times; sometimes 2 or 3 o'clock, or later; we have it at 3, many a time later.
 2763. At what time of day was the latest? About 5.
 2764. Are you aware that you who are sick are entitled to sago, arrowroot, and rice and other things? No; we have got it since the ladies came, and we get gruel and beef-tea now.
 2765. Does the doctor always go round the ward? He sometimes misses a day, and at other times he walks through and never says a word to anyone.
 2766. At what time used you to get your tea before the ladies began to visit you? About 5, and then we had nothing but hot water and skimmed milk.
 2767. Have there been any deaths since you came here? Yes; that of a young girl.
 2768. Was there any screen about her? Yes; a little one; not enough to conceal her from the others in the ward.
 2769. Do you remember a person here in August, on the 6th of August, dying in the night? No; not in this ward; one died in the other ward, and the body was left all night in presence of the other inmates, and was taken away at 3 the following day.
 2770. Were you here when that young woman, Mrs. Crowther, came in? Yes.
 2771. She was removed from the Asylum on Friday and died yesterday? Yes.
 2772. Do you remember any woman having to be strapped down by sheets for using bad language? I have known several who had to be treated in that way.
 2773. Did any woman die in this division of the ward while Mrs. Crowther was here? Yes; one died in the next bed to her.
 2774. Does the matron visit this ward every day? Yes, lately.
 2775. Did she do so prior to the visit of the ladies and the appointment of this Board? Not every day.
 2776. Have you had any communication with her? No.
 2777. Has she been talking to you? Yes, this morning.
 2778. Anything about the inquiry? No; she knows it is no use.
 2779. Did you see the ladies here on Monday last? Yes.
 2780. Did you make any complaint to them about Mrs. Hicks? No.
 2781. Did you tell them she had offered you spirits? I think so; I asked the doctor to allow me a little wine, but he refused, and then Mrs. Hicks came up and said, "I can give you a drop if you do not split upon me."
 2782. What do you mean by splitting upon her? Telling the doctor I thought.
 2783. Have you had anything to say to her with regard to the inquiry? No; but she told me she would rather have a thief than a splitter.
 2784. Has she always been kind to you? I never had any kindness from her until lately; we all had skimmed milk. 2785.

- Mrs. Sarah Bath,
16 Sept., 1886.
2785. Did you always get skimmed milk before the ladies came here? Yes; many a morning we found the curds in it.
2786. Did the matron ever try to disguise herself or disguise her voice? Yes; many a time she has gone round to the old women and said she was Lady Martin; she used to pretend that she came on the boat. We were nearly starving when we came up here first. Many a day the soup was without barley. I told Mr. Robison about it.
2787. Was that since Mr. Robison began to hold this inquiry with us? No.
2788. How long ago was that? When he came up; just after the Colonial Secretary visited us.
2789. Have you never been out of this ward since you came here? No.
2790. How do you manage when the beds are made? I sit up here on the chair. I have lost power over my limbs, and I have a tumour in my stomach. I am very weak, and I cannot eat a bit of meat.
2791. When you came here first you had only bread and tea without milk? Yes, and it was very bad tea—slops.
2792. Has everything improved since the inquiry commenced? Yes; and I get as much beef-tea as I require.
2793. Did the doctor never order you medical comforts? He sent me a bottle of medicine, and I did not want to have it.
2794. You never had anything but the ordinary Asylum rations? Yes; that is all. Dr. Ward used to give me extras, but Dr. Rowling took them off again. We used to make plenty of complaints to ladies who used to come to visit us—Mrs. Townshend and others.
2795. Have you seen any of the inmates here in a state of intoxication? I saw a servant of Mrs. Hicks drunk the other Sunday.
2796. Has anybody here been intoxicated besides the woman you have spoken of? We have often thought Mrs. Hicks had a little too much, but we could not swear to it.
2797. Do you know of any of the inmates who would tell us anything? There are a great many who would if they were not afraid of Mrs. Hicks.
2798. Is there a person named McCann wardswoman here now? No, not now.
2799. Do you recollect her having threatened to do anything to you or Mrs. Crowther? She threatened to jump on me because I spoke of her treatment of that poor old woman lying there (*on an opposite bed*). She is blind, and I told McCann it was a shame to treat her so. She went and told Mrs. Hicks that I was telling the ladies everything about her, and Mrs. Hicks scolded me.
2800. What did she say? She told me to hold my tongue and not to worry her, and that I had been telling the ladies all about her.
2801. Is that woman McCann here now? No; she has gone away. The doctor put her out of the hospital. He said she was fit to go out, and she went away altogether.
2802. Do you know where she has gone to? I heard she had gone to the Parramatta Erysipelas ward, but I do not know if it is true.
2803. Do you know if she got a billet there or not? I was told so.
2804. Is there anything else you would like to tell us? Yes; the way in which we were treated when we came here first was scandalous.
2805. When did things begin to improve? Since the ladies came, and since the Board has been holding this inquiry.

Mary Ann Kennedy examined:—

- Mary Ann Kennedy,
16 Sept., 1886.
2806. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Twenty-four years.
2807. Have you been at Newington ever since it was opened? Yes, and I suffered more misery here than in all the years I have been in the Asylum.
2808. How is that? Because I did not get the nourishment or the care that I got at Hyde Park.
2809. Why? The doctor and the matron took off the milk and brandy we used to get there.
2810. And did you suffer in any other way? No; only I was separated from an old woman I laid beside for ten years—Mrs. Bath; that was done because she told Mr. Robison about our getting skimmed milk, and butter for the matron being made from the cream taken off the milk.
2811. Do you ever get butter here? No; only what we got from the ladies sometimes.
2812. When you came here first, did you get milk in your tea? Yes, skimmed milk, and sometimes there were curds at the bottom of the cans. I used to send mine to be boiled, and it sometimes used to come back curds and whey.
2813. Why were you separated from Mrs. Bath? I believe the reason why Mrs. Hicks separated us was because Mrs. Bath told the truth, and the matron referred to me and I told her it was true.
2814. Is the food good now? Yes. We were half-starving some time ago.
2815. How often does the doctor visit the wards? He used formerly to come two or three times a week. He comes every day now, but he is not fit to prescribe for a lot of old women. He ought to be over a regiment of soldiers.
2816. Used the inmates to keep their medicine on their windows? Yes.
2817. Always within reach? Yes.
2818. And they could take a bottle of liniment—poison—instead of medicine? Yes.
2819. Have any deaths occurred since you have been here? Yes; they died like sheep when we first came here.
2820. What caused it? They did not get proper nourishment, and some of them complained to the ladies that that nearly killed them.
2821. Have you always had fires here? No; not from the time when we first came until a long time after.
2822. Did you have them through the whole of the winter? No.
2823. How often was your bed linen changed when you came first? Once a week.
2824. Would you like to go back to the bed alongside Mrs. Bath? I would; we were both heartbroken at our separation.
2825. When persons died in this ward, was the screen always used? Yes; sometimes, not always. The screen was put round some of them when they were dying.
2826. Did it hide them from the view of all the other inmates? No.
2827. Do you remember Catherine White dying here? Yes.
2828. At what time did she die—in the evening? She died in the night, and her body was not removed until 3 o'clock next day.

2829. Do you know the reason why it was left so long? Because the men did not come, I suppose, to remove it.
2830. Was the body exposed to the view of the inmates all that time? No; a screen was around it.
2831. Did it enclose the bed? Not altogether. Some of the inmates could see the body.
2832. Are there printed rules showing the inmates what they are entitled to get to eat? No.
2833. Do you know that you can get arrowroot, sago, gruel, and rice? Yes, now; I did not know it until you came here first. Not until the ladies came.
2834. Never until the ladies came? Never.
2835. You have been better treated since these ladies came and this Board of Inquiry commenced to sit? Yes; there is not a complaint to be made now.
2836. Was any new clothing brought up from the old Asylum? We understood so. There were 300 nightgowns and 300 chemises, and any amount of checked dresses and black dresses.
2837. Have you ever seen these things here? What we are wearing now was made since we came here. The new clothing that we thought came with us none of us have ever seen.
2838. Have you anything else to say? A woman died here and she had £2 in money in here and £7 in the Savings Bank.
2839. What became of it? Mrs. Hicks got it, I suppose.
2840. When did she die? About two or three months ago.
2841. Do you know of any other case of the kind? One woman who died in the other division of the ward had £1 6s. on her.
2842. How long is it since she died? About a month or six weeks.
2843. What became of that money? The nurse, M'Carthy, gave it to the matron.

Mary Ann
Kennedy.
16 Sept., 1886.

Emma Redding examined:—

2844. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? About fifteen or sixteen years, and I have been at Newington since it was opened.
2845. Where did you come from? Randwick.
2846. Did you always get enough to eat here? Yes, such as it was.
2847. Has any change been made since the ladies visited you and this Board was appointed? Yes; everything has improved.
2848. Did the ladies who came to see you here always speak to the inmates? Yes: Mrs. Townshend did.
2849. Were you ever punished for anything you did here? Not in the way of a beating, but they have scolded me, and went on at me, and bullied me. They said whatever I wanted done I would have to pay for. I cannot do a thing for myself or help myself.
2850. Were you ever put in a room for punishment away from the other patients? I was in a room by myself, but not for punishment.
2851. Were you ever left in any room for five or six weeks without changing your dress? Yes; and the women told me they could not do anything for me; they were not paid for lifting me about.
2852. Had your hair to be cut off afterwards? Yes; because it was so dirty through neglect.
2853. How long were you neglected in this way? Five or six weeks.
2854. Did no one help you? Margaret Haggerty tried to get a woman to do something for me.
2855. Have you no friends to supply you with money? I have a brother a cripple up the country, and he sends me 10s. once or twice a year, and sometimes £1.
2856. Is that all the money you get? Yes.
2857. Do you pay the people for looking after you? Sometimes.
2858. Since the ladies and the Board have been here, have you been better treated? Yes.
2859. Has anybody ever died in the ward since you came here? Yes.
2860. Were screens put round the bed? No.
2861. How long was a body allowed to remain here? I cannot say.
2862. If they died at night-time, at what time next day would they be taken away? Sometimes at 11 o'clock.
2863. And does the body remain until then in view of the other inmates? Yes.
2864. With no screens about it? None.
2865. Has the doctor ever visited you? Yes; yesterday and the day before.
2866. Has he asked you how you are? Yes; twice since I have been at Newington.
2867. You told the ladies that you would rather not speak to them? Yes.
2868. Were you afraid of the wardswoman or anybody else? Yes; they would always be throwing it up to me that I told the ladies and gentlemen everything, and my life would be a complete misery to me, for they would not do anything for me then.
2869. Are the other people afraid of the matron? They are all combined together, and what one will say another will say, and deceive persons who ask them questions.
2870. And all to gratify the matron? Yes; but the matron is always very kind to us. These people say what is not true.
2871. Why do they do this? To keep themselves in their billets.
2872. When was all the medicine first put upon one window? On the 26th of August.
2873. Before that it was always within reach of each patient—the poisons and everything else mixed up? Yes.
2874. And when the patients wanted medicine they helped themselves? Yes.
2875. Have you ever been scolded? Yes; the wardswoman has told me to go to this and to go to that and other places, using very bad language all the time.
2876. Where were you kept for seven weeks without having anything done for you? In what is now known as the Catholic ward.

Emma
Redding.
16 Sept., 1886.

Sarah Saunders examined:—

2877. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum. Over twelve months.
2878. Have you been at Newington ever since it opened? Yes.
2879. When you came here, how were you treated? Very well.
2880. Lots of food? As much as I required.

Sarah
Saunders.
16 Sept., 1886.
2881.

- Sarah
Saunders.
16 Sept., 1886.
2881. What kind of food did you get? Beef and mutton as good as at the present time; I cannot eat meat.
2882. Did you get as much beef-tea as you required? Yes.
2883. Did you see the ladies when they wore here last? Yes; they generally come round and speak to us.
2884. Have any deaths occurred since you came here? Yes.
2885. Are the bodies screened from the view of the other inmates? Yes; there is a sort of horse put round them, and as soon as the body is laid out and washed it is sent to the dead-house.
2886. Is the doctor regular in his visits? Yes.
2887. Does he come every day? Yes.
2888. Did you know him to be away three days at a time since you have been here? No; he comes every day except Sundays, and sometimes he comes then.
2889. Have you anything to complain of? No.
2890. Did you know until lately that you could get sago, rice, arrowroot, and gruel? Not until I was told so.
2891. What did you get formerly in the way of food? Mutton and beef.
2892. If things are given to you by visitors, are you permitted to keep them? Yes.
2893. You have not much fault to find with this place? No.
2894. Have you had mosquito curtains here? No.
2895. Have you been troubled with mosquitoes? Not lately; but when we first came here they were very troublesome.
2896. Were the medicine bottles taken off the window-sills after one of our visits here? As soon as you had gone away one day they were taken off, and the nurse was told to give the medicine to each patient as she required it.

The following note was omitted from the proceedings of the 24th August:—

Some members of the Board visited the garden, and were accompanied by George Newitt, who pointed out the boundaries of the garden, and the amount of land planted with vegetables, as the result of the labour of himself and assistant since they were appointed.

The Board also counted the fowls in the adjoining enclosure, and found 128 fowls, three turkeys, thirty ducks, and six geese. There were other poultry outside the enclosure.

TUESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Ellen Lisbeth recalled and examined with regard to question 1171:—

- Ellen Lisbeth.
21 Sept., 1886.
2897. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Did you get any pay at Hyde Park? No.
2898. You have only been paid for the past four months? Yes.
2899. And before that you had no pay at all? No.

Ellen Holmes recalled and examined with regard to questions 1018 and 1021:—

- Ellen Holmes.
21 Sept., 1886.
2900. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you get any other wood to light fires than that which you gather yourself about the yard? Yes.
2901. How is it delivered? In billets and little bits.
2902. Who chops it up? The men in the yard.
2903. Then your gathering of the little bits about the place was voluntary? Yes.
2904. You have nothing to do with lighting the fires? Not since I last gave evidence.
2905. Before you last gave evidence, did you have to light fires? No.
2906. Has it ever been your duty to light fires? No, never.
2907. When you gave evidence last, why did you tell us that you had to gather wood for the fires when it was not your duty to have done so? You took me up wrong: I carry wood and coal to the ward for the fire, but somebody else lays it and lights it.
2908. *Chairman.*] Did the matron ever tell you that you would have to gather all the scraps of wood about the yard before any wood was supplied to you? She never told me anything of the kind.
2909. Then, if the matron told us that she told the old women to gather up all the wood about the yard, that statement is incorrect? I never heard of it.

Jane Nightingale recalled:—

- Jane
Nightingale.
21 Sept., 1886.
2910. *Chairman.*] With reference to question 922, and the answer I received was, "Yes, but there are six of the hospital patients who can get about"—do you mean that? Yes, that is true.
2911. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] With regard to question 957, you have told us that you did not consider wine and spirits medical comforts? Yes.
2912. Are wine and spirits the only things that require the doctor's order before they are supplied? Yes.
2913. *Chairman.*] Has it not been the practice to allow poisonous lotions to remain on the window-sills ever since you have been in charge of the hospital? Yes.
2914. You have altered that practice since the Board began to hold its inquiries? Yes.
2915. Formerly the lotions were always kept where the patients could reach them? Yes, except in the case of those who could not read and write.

Bridget M'Carthy recalled and examined with regard to question 851:—

- Bridget
M'Carthy.
21 Sept., 1886.
2916. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I asked you, when the Board was here before, if you got a sleeping-draught which you could give to any person who got noisy in the night? I do not.
2917. But then you said that you got sleeping-draughts in a small bottle? That is the sleeping-draught that the doctor orders.
- 2918.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

2918. You say then that you only get sleeping-draughts or powders for the particular patients for whom the doctor has prescribed them? Yes.
2919. And you never have sleeping-draughts in your possession that you can give to any person in your own discretion? No.

Bridget
M'Carthy.

21 Sept., 1886.

Agnes Bell, laundress, recalled with regard to question 1212:—

2920. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many times do you draw soap in the week? Mondays and Fridays, and if I want any more I go and get it.
2921. How much do you get every time you draw it? 30 or 40 pounds.

Agnes Bell.

21 Sept., 1886.

Mary Rooney recalled with regard to question 1759:—

2922. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] In what vessels used you to send the rations over to the cancer ward? In one vegetable dish and one mess kettle.
2923. What weight do you think that vegetable dish holds? About 3 pounds and a half.
2924. What weight of potatoes does the mess-kettle hold? About 7 pounds.
2925. And those were all the potatoes you served out to the cancer ward? Yes.
2926. How many persons were these potatoes for? Seven in one ward and fourteen in the other, making twenty-one in all.

Mary Rooney.

21 Sept., 1886.

Jane M'Donald recalled with reference to question 1856:—

2927. *Chairman.*] I asked you when I was here before if you could read and write? Yes; I can read and write.
2928. Can you read writing? No.

Jane
M'Donald.

21 Sept., 1886.

Annie Mack recalled with regard to question 2002:—

2929. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I asked you when you were here last on what day you were admitted to the institution—on what day was it? On a Tuesday.
2930. When did you first see the doctor? On the Monday following.
2931. But on that day, did the doctor examine you? No, sir.
2932. And did I not ask you before on what day the doctor examined your leg? I said that about a fortnight ago he came round and took our names, and he asked me, "What is the matter with you," and I said, "I have a bad leg, and you have not seen it yet."
2933. Then I asked you was it five months or thereabouts after you came in that the doctor looked at your leg, and you said, "Yes"? Yes.
2934. Is that correct? Yes.
2935. Next I asked you could you read and write? No.
2936. I asked you before could you read and write, and you answered, "I can read printing." Is that correct? I do not read printing at all, and I cannot read writing at all.
2937. *Chairman.*] Do you remember Mrs. Purnell taking a lotion by mistake for medicine? Yes.
2938. Do you recollect the matron being at the sore-leg ward talking sharply to Mrs. Purnell for having told something to the ladies visiting here? Yes.
2939. Do you recollect whether that was before or after Mrs. Purnell took the lotion? The matron scolded her shortly before she took the lotion.

Annie Mack.

21 Sept., 1886.

Eliza Jenner recalled and examined with regard to question 1792:—

2940. *Chairman.*] What do you get for breakfast in the cancer ward? Bread and tea with milk in it.
2941. And anything else in the day? And then one day we have sago at 11 o'clock, and arrowroot the other day.

Eliza Jenner.

21 Sept., 1886.

Mary Morrissey recalled and examined with regard to question 1320:—

2942. *Chairman.*] You told us in your previous examination that you clean the dispensary, but when we examined Sophia Silkman she told us that she cleaned the dispensary. Can you explain that? It is my regular duty to do it, but Silkman helps sometimes.
2943. (In reference to question 1350). Do you keep Mrs. Hicks's bran separate from the rest? Yes.
2944. And have always kept it separate since you came to Newington? Yes; Mrs. Hicks's bran was never mixed up with the Asylum bran.
2945. How do you keep it separate? It is kept in two different bags.
2946. When do you receive it? Last week one bag came for Mrs. Hicks, and one for the Asylum.
2947. How do you serve it out? In buckets; each cow has a bucket.
2948. How often? Twice a day.
2949. How long do the bags last? About a fortnight, and they get empty about the same time.
2950. Then you take six buckets of bran a day out of one bag, and two buckets out of the other, and each bag becomes empty at the end of the fortnight? Yes.
2951. One cow belongs to Mrs. Hicks, and three to the Asylum, and each cow receives the same quantity of bran daily? Yes.
2952. *Mr. Robison.*] Are the buckets of the same size? Yes.
2953. How do you know that one bucket belongs to Mrs. Hicks and another one to the institution—who tells you? Brophy.
2954. Have you got these buckets of bran under your charge? No; Brophy has, and he gives me the bran.

Mary
Morrissey.

21 Sept., 1886.

Jane Manuel recalled and examined :—

Jane Manuel. 2955. *Chairman.*] How do you account for your answers to questions 2204 and 2205? I mean that if the beef came later in the day than it should the beef-tea would be given out later in the day than 11 o'clock, and not be given out afterwards.

21 Sept., 1886.

[The Board then visited the stable, and one member of the Board found the groom Brophy in conversation with the former witness Morrissey in the stable store-room.]

John Brophy examined :—

John Brophy. 2956. *Chairman.*] You have charge of the bran and the corn? Yes.
2957. How do you distinguish the bran belonging to the Asylum from that belonging to the matron? I keep the bags separate.
2958. One at one end of the building and one at the other? Yes.
2959. And when the girl comes to you in the morning and evening for the bran, how do you give it to her? There are four buckets twice a day, including the bran for Mrs. Hicks's cow.
2960. You always serve it out? Yes, morning and evening.
2961. You are never away? I am never away, but once, a week or a fortnight ago, when I was looking after the horses.

21 Sept., 1886.

Mary Butler examined :—

Mary Butler. 2962. *Chairman.*] How old are you? Seventy-two.
2963. How long have you been an inmate in the Asylum? Twenty years in and out.
2964. Are you paid? No; and it is not fair to me not being paid.
2965. Where do you live when you are out of the Asylum? Anywhere; I used to wander about when I used to be put out.
2966. Have you been here ever since Newington was opened? Yes.
2967. Have you ever been out of it? One Sunday morning I was put out of it.
2968. What were you put out for? I had been saying that I would complain to Mr. Robison of being shut up in the little yard.
2969. What little yard? The yard around the dormitories.
2970. To whom did you say you would make that complaint? I said it among the women, and some one of the servants must have gone and told Mr. Hicks.
2971. You mean a female servant, an inmate of the Asylum, who was paid? I think so. Mr. King was sent for and I was put out. I asked to be allowed to stay until Monday, but they would not allow me to remain.
2972. How long afterwards was it when you got into the Asylum again? Three months afterwards.
2973. Do you know of any other inmate being put out since you came here? No; but they were often put out in Hyde Park.
2974. Then you were very badly used? Yes; I used to talk sometimes about the food, and the matron got what they call "a down" on me.
2975. Have you ever been in gaol? Yes; I was transported.
2976. Have you ever been in gaol in the Colony? Yes; I got three months at Parramatta.
2977. Were you ever convicted of drunkenness? No.
2978. Are you better fed now than you were six weeks or two months ago? Yes; it was better for a time at first, and it is better now, but it is getting bad again.
2979. How were you fed when you come to Newington? Much the same as at Hyde Park.
2980. What did you have for breakfast, for example? A drop of a sort of tea without milk, and a bit of bread.
2981. No meat or butter? No butter; but if we had saved a bit of meat we might have it—a bit of meat from the previous day's dinner.
2982. What did you have for dinner? Meat and soup, and potatoes twice a week.
2983. Were the meat and soup as good then as they are now? Not always.
2984. Did you always have plenty of vegetables in the soup? No; and sometimes we would get only half a potato, or a whole one if it were not very good.
2985. Did you always get dinner regularly at 1 o'clock? No; sometimes at 4, or 2, or 3.
2986. And then between breakfast and dinner you would get nothing? No; sometimes a bit of bread.
2987. Have you ever had dinner as late as sundown? Yes; in winter it would be 3 or 4 o'clock; it would be about sundown.
2988. Did any of the lady visitors ever give you anything? Lady Carrington sent us some tea; we got a quarter of a pound each.
2989. Did you hear anything about money being left by her for sugar? No, I did not.
2990. Did you ever get any sugar for that tea? No; only what the other ladies gave us.
2991. Do you know anything about a sovereign being left by Lady Carrington to buy sugar for you? No.
2992. Did each inmate get a quarter of a pound of tea from Lady Carrington? I got it, and a great number got it. Some of the women had got it from the ladies before, and when these were asked if they had got the tea Lady Carrington gave they said they had, and I do not think they had.
2993. Do you know whether the matron or anyone belonging to the Asylum took away any of it? I am certain the matron took away thirty quarter-pound packets or more.
2994. Did you see that? Yes; I went to her with my apron outspread for some, and said, "Give me some," and she said, "I dare not until I write to Lady Carrington."
2995. Did you ever afterwards see her distributing that tea to the inmates? No, except to those that worked for the missis.
2996. Had you your own packet? Yes.
2997. Then why did you go up to her for more? I thought I would get as much as I could.
2998. Who distributed it in the first instance to the inmates? Miss Lucy.
2999. Did Mrs. Hicks take it away? Yes.
3000. You do not mean that after the tea was distributed to each inmate the matron took it away from some of them? Yes.
3001. Was the tea brought into the dining-hall in a box? Yes, in a box or a basket.

3002.

3002. Made up in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets? Yes.
3003. And were the names of the inmates called over? Yes.
3004. And each inmate was asked if she had received any tea, and if she said "no" she received a packet? Yes.
3005. After the tea was distributed to all the inmates, was there any left? Yes.
3006. Who took that tea away? It was taken away by the matron's orders.
3007. Did any of the inmates receive any of that tea afterwards, to your knowledge? No.
3008. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have been in and out of the Asylum for about twenty years—tell me what means of punishment there are? Turning them out destitute.
3009. Are there any other means? No.
3010. Are you quite sure? There is a sort of a lock-up.
3011. Has it ever been used? Yes; to lock people up for an hour or two.
3012. When you were turned out yourself you told us that you went up country with a pass? Yes.
3013. Who gave you that pass? Mr. King.
3014. When you were turned out Mr. King came down here? Yes.
3015. At what time of the morning was it that you had your quarrel with Mrs. Hicks? About 8 or 9 o'clock.
3016. At what time did Mr. King get up here? About 11 or 12.
3017. When he came, what was done? I saw him in the ward and went up to speak to him, and he said, "You will have to leave."
3018. At what time did you leave? There and then; two men came to see me out—a young man and an old one.
3019. Do you know their names? Ibbott was the old man.
3020. Had you any clothes of your own at that time? Yes.
3021. Were you turned out without your clothes? No; I had what belonged to me and the Government petticoat and a pair of boots.
3022. Did you leave the Government dress behind? Yes.
3023. You had time to change your clothes? Yes.
3024. Was it as late as 1 o'clock before you were turned out? It may have been.
3025. Did you have your dinner first? No.
3026. Did Mr. King give you any advice as to where you were to go for the night? No.
3027. Did Mrs. Hicks give you any advice? No.
3028. Had you any money? I had 3s. of my own.
3029. What did you do? I went to the Night Refuge and stopped there until I got my pass.
3030. Was that on Sunday night? Yes.
3031. What did you do on Monday? I went to Mr. King, and he gave me a note to Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wise said that Mr. King could give it me if he liked, and on Tuesday I got the pass from Mr. King.
3032. How long ago was this? In the latter end of February. I had been here about a week, and I went up country to Orange. I know people there.
3033. *Mr. Robison.*] Is not this lock-up you speak of used for people coming back here drunk? Yes.
3034. Do you remember my asking Mr. King to re-admit you to the Asylum on one occasion? Yes.
3035. Do you remember my telling you afterwards that I heard from Mr. King that you assaulted Mrs. Hicks and had been abusive at the gate, and that he would not allow you in on account of your outrageous behaviour? Yes; I remember your telling me that, and I admitted that I did insult her.
3036. Do you remember my then saying to you that your plan was to say you were sorry for what you said or did and would behave better in future? Yes.
3037. Do you remember saying that you would not make any apology or express any regret or promise to behave quietly in future? Yes; but after I got back I did, for peace sake, beg her pardon.
3038. Was there not something about your threatening Mrs. Hicks with a knife or to do her some injury? No; I never threatened her. I am not a blood-thirsty person.

Mary Butler.

21 Sept., 1886.

Elizabeth Cross examined:—

3039. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? About six months.
3040. Were you in Hyde Park? Yes.
3041. How long? Ten years.
3042. Do you know Mrs. Dight of Singleton? Yes, I do.
3043. Do you recollect writing to her on the 2nd of this month? I had a letter written for me. I do not remember the date.
3044. Do you find the treatment you receive here worse than it was at Hyde Park? I would rather be in Hyde Park of the two, because I had my friends to come and see me there.
3045. Do you recollect stating in that letter I have referred to that you were compelled to sit out in the yard in all weathers? I do not.
3046. As a matter of fact, do you have to do so? Yes.
3047. You said in the letter that the cup of tea you purchased with your own money was better than all the Government tea ever made? Yes, it is.
3048. Who wrote this letter for you? Ann Ritchie.
3049. Did you ever make complaint of being bad from dysentery for want of nourishment? No; because I could not expect to get any nourishment here.
3050. Are you treated kindly here by everybody? Yes; the inmates are very kind to me, and the matron, sir! She is a good matron, God bless her!
3051. Do you have to pay other women to lead you about? I have a woman to whom I give a little to buy lollies with, and she leads me and helps me.
3052. *Mr. Robison.*] Why did you say that you could not expect nourishment here? How could I, sir, in a poor place like this.

Elizabeth Cross.

21 Sept., 1886.

Mrs. Hicks recalled:—

3053. *Chairman.*] You told me on the occasion of my visit on the 10th instant that one of the house servants, Harriett Cook, was pregnant? Yes.
3054. When did you receive this girl? On the 20th August, 1881, from Gladesville.

Mrs. Hicks.

3055. 21 Sept., 1886.

- Mrs. Hicks. 3055. Has she ever been out of the Asylum since you received her? Never.
 3056. Always been at Newington? I sent her up here on Wednesday the 24th February.
 21 Sept., 1886. 3057. When did you first come to Newington? I slept at Newington on the Saturday following.
 3058. The girl has never been absent from Newington? Never.
 3059. When you arrived here, were there any men working about the place? A great number, day and night.
 3060. Did you see anything in Harriett Cook's conduct to lead you to believe her guilty of any impropriety? Yes; I saw the girl in company with a Swede.
 3061. Did you know when you received her into the Asylum that she had had a child before? I did.
 3062. Did you observe any impropriety between Harriett Cook and any person about the place? Yes; with a Swede employed by the contractor, the second Sunday after we came here. I saw him with Harriett in the garden, and I ordered him away. He came up afterwards, and I found him in the kitchen yard, and he was very abusive. I afterwards saw him at the pump, and ordered him off the place. He said, "I have as much right here as you; I won't." I spoke to Mr. Hicks about it, and he spoke to the man, when he took off his coat and wanted to fight. I reported his conduct to the contractor and to the Manager of Asylums.
 3063. Was he discharged by the contractor? No.
 3064. Did you ever ascertain his name? I believe it was Adrian, the Swede. The other men and the girl told me so.
 3065. How long did he remain here after this? About three months.
 3066. When did you first suspect there was anything the matter with the girl? Last Saturday week, on the 11th September.
 3067. Did you have any conversation with the girl with reference to her condition? Yes; I did, on the 12th, Sunday, and she told me that "that wretch of a Swede was the father."
 3068. Did she tell you that this impropriety occurred more than once? Yes; "twenty times" were her words.
 3069. Did it occur after you intercepted them in the garden? Yes; she told me it occurred that night, and afterwards.
 3070. After you had intercepted them, did you observe them together again? Yes, and the man would pass by the place and kiss his hand to the girls. I reported him several times to Mr. Graham, the contractor, and to Mr. King, the Manager of Asylums, but the man was not removed.
 3071. Did the girl tell you on the 12th of this month for how long this connection was kept up? She did not; but I fear it lasted while the man was here. She told me it generally occurred round at the back of the bath-house while I was at my tea.
 3072. Mr. Robison.] Did any circumstance in her conduct or manner while she was here lead you to think that she was not sound in intellect or perfectly sane? I think she was sane enough to be out of Gladesville.

THURSDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Harriett Cook recalled:—

- Harriett Cook. 3073. Chairman.] Do you recollect the date of your arrival here? No.
 23 Sept., 1886. 3074. Nor the day of the week? No.
 3075. You told us the last time you gave evidence that you came to Mrs. Hicks from Gladesville? Yes, on a Friday.
 3076. You came up here from Hyde Park with all the other people? Yes.
 3077. Do you remember last Sunday? Yes.
 3078. Do you recollect Mrs. Hicks calling you in and speaking to you about any matter? Yes.
 3079. Was that last week? Yes.
 3080. And can you recollect the day—was it Friday? Yes.
 3081. You made a statement to her on that occasion? Yes.
 3082. After you came up here first from Hyde Park, did you see any men here? Yes.
 3083. Before you came from Hyde Park, had you never been out on leave? Never since I have been with Mrs. Hicks.
 3084. Do you recollect one morning Mrs. Hicks finding you with a man in the garden? Yes.
 3085. How long was that after you arrived here—was it on the first Sunday? Yes; I think it was.
 3086. Do you remember that man's name? Yes; Andrew. I don't know his other name.
 3087. Was he working for the contractor? Yes; for Mr. Graham.
 3088. Did you see him after Mrs. Hicks found you with him? Yes.
 3089. Every day? Yes.
 3090. Did any intimacy occur between you—had he connection with you on that Sunday I have referred to, after Mrs. Hicks found you together? Yes.
 3091. And subsequently to that? Yes; more than twenty times; when the matron and everybody was at their tea.
 3092. You had had a child before? Yes; I had two.
 3093. Did any other person ever have connection with you this time? No; only him.
 3094. How long did he remain here after you met him? He stopped here a good bit, until he was out of work.
 3095. Was he an Englishman? I don't know; I can't tell you.
 3096. You say that this first occurred on the Sunday after your arrival, and then continued, and that no one else was with you? Yes.
 3097. Where do you sleep? In the ward now; before I used to sleep upstairs.
 3098. Did anything ever occur there? No, sir.
 3099. Have you ever heard from the man since? No; never seen him since.
 3100. Did he pay you? No.

Ann Stephenson examined:—

3101. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Four years next February.
3102. What do you suffer from? Rheumatism.
3103. How long have you had it? Ever since the flood of 1857.
3104. When you came here first, were you in the hospital? No; I never was in it. I came out of the Infirmary into Hyde Park.
3105. What was your food like when you came here first? Just the same as now—beef and soup for dinner.
3106. Do you have your dinner regularly at 1 o'clock? No; sometimes later.
3107. As late as 3 or 4 in the afternoon? It might be about 3, but never later.
3108. Did you always have fires in your dormitories? Yes; always since winter came in, and up to the present time.
3109. Have you any complaints to make about the institution? No.
3110. Have you made complaints to any of the ladies visiting here? No, sir.
3111. Do you know anything about the clothing that came from Hyde Park for the inmates? I really do not know what became of it.
3112. Do you know for a fact that a large quantity of clothing was sent from Hyde Park? No.
3113. Of course you know that a certain quantity of clothing came from Hyde Park—several large cases of clothing? No.
3114. Did you see any cases? No.
3115. Were you present in any of the wards when any quarrels occurred? No.
3116. You say you have nothing to complain of? Nothing.
3117. And have not made complaints to anybody? No, I never did, really.
3118. Has the doctor ever examined you since you have been here? No; never.
3119. Have you ever asked to be examined? No.
3120. Do you get lotions or liniments for your rheumatism? I once got a bottle of lotion from him.
3121. He prescribed for you and gave you the lotion? Yes, but I never had it on any other occasion.
3122. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You never have been in the hospital? Never; I went round to the surgery to him.
3123. Is that the usual way of seeing the doctor: if anybody in the ward feels sick, do they go up to him to the surgery? Yes.
3124. Not obliged to put your name down or anything like that? No, sir.
3125. *Mr. Robison.*] You said you had fires when the winter came on? Yes.
3126. About what month does winter come on? I cannot say.
3127. Did you never feel the want of fires before the 25th of June? No.
3128. Have you been civilly treated by the wardswomen? Yes; I have always.
3129. Are all the women civilly treated and attended to by the wardswomen? Sometimes they will be very rough to them in their way of speaking.
3130. *Chairman.*] Has there been any alteration in the treatment you receive here since the ladies visited the institution? I think it has been better since they came.

Mary London examined:—

3131. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Going on twelve years in and out. Mary London.
3132. Have you been at Newington ever since it opened? Yes; I came up here from Hyde Park. 23 Sept., 1886.
3133. Are you a paid inmate? No.
3134. Any duties to perform? Any duties I have to do I do.
3135. How are you employed? I do anything I can when I am well enough; when I can sew, I sew; I do nothing but sewing.
3136. Had you anything to do with the sewing at Hyde Park? Yes.
3137. Do you know anything about the material prepared at Hyde Park? No.
3138. Anything about dresses or towels or bed linen? I did my share of the sewing.
3139. Do you know anything about a quantity of material that was brought up here? No; I do not.
3140. Have you seen the ladies visiting here? Yes.
3141. Have they been talking to you? Yes.
3142. Did you say you would tell this Board something? I told the ladies that we found a great difference in everything since they and the gentlemen came up.
3143. What is the difference? In the food and everything.
3144. You know nothing of the quantity of material used? No.
3145. What has become of the things brought from Hyde Park? I do not know. I know that several boxes were brought up, but what became of them I do not know.
3146. You say that when you came here first the treatment you received was not as good as it is now? No; it was not.
3147. How did it differ? We had no milk in our tea as now, and we found the meat a great deal better than we used to get at first.
3148. And more vegetables? Yes.
3149. And more vegetables with your soup? Yes.
3150. Everything is altered for the better since the Board began its inquiries? Yes.
3151. Did you always get your food regularly when you first came up? No; when the butcher was late the dinner was late.
3152. Have you ever been ill since you have been here. Yes.
3153. Did the doctor attend you? I went to him, and he gave me a very little medicine.
3154. Had you fires here when you first came up? Yes, sir; we had fires when there was coal.
3155. Was the coal often wanting? Not very often.
3156. Where do you sleep? In Eliza Burns's ward.
3157. When you came here first, were the mosquitoes bad? They nearly ate me up.
3158. Had you no curtains to your bed? No. They blistered my face and hands, and I had to put my nightgown over my face.
3159. Have any deaths ever occurred in the ward you sleep in? Yes, two. 3160

- Mary London. 3160. Were the bodies screened away from the observation of the other inmates? Yes; Eliza Burns had a screen of her own.
- 23 Sept., 1886. 3161. How long after death was a body allowed to remain in the dormitory? Not ten minutes.
3162. Was it washed and laid out there? Yes.
3163. Do you mean to tell us that the washing and laying out occupied only ten minutes? I do not know; I was not there when they died.
3164. Have you always been employed by the matron in some capacity? Yes; whatever the matron asked me to do I did.
3165. Did she ever give you anything? No.
3166. No grog? Yes; one day I had the cold shivers and she gave me a drop.
3167. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You always worked in the work-room except when you were laid up? Yes.
3168. What particular work do you do? I used to sweep.
3169. You do sewing also? Yes.
3170. Your business was to make up things cut out for you? Yes.
3171. How long have you been employed at that? About ten years.
3172. How many hours a day do you work at it? I come at 9 o'clock and leave off at 4.
3173. Do you get any pay? Not a half-penny.
3174. What articles have you been employed in making since you came up here? Dresses, chemises, caps, and bed-ticks.
3175. How many dresses have you made? I have heard Mrs. Rabey say 350.
3176. Who is Mrs. Rabey? The forewoman over the workwomen.
3177. Do you know the numbers of other articles you have made? No, sir.
3178. Do you get any tobacco? Yes.
3179. Who gives it to you? Margaret Heggarty.
3180. Where does she get it? The matron gives it her, I think.
3181. Is it served out to the inmates? To those who want it.
3182. How much do you get? Four figs a month.
3183. Do you know Mrs. Kennedy? Yes.
3184. Does she sell tobacco? Yes.
3185. How does she get it? The women who do not smoke sell it to her, and she sells it again to those who do.
3186. Then one fig of tobacco is served out every week to every inmate whether or not she smokes? Yes.

Mary Rabey examined:—

- Mary Rabey. 3187. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Asylum? I was seven years in Hyde Park.
- 23 Sept., 1886. 3188. And here ever since Newington opened? I was very near three weeks in Sydney before I came up.
3189. Are you a paid inmate? Yes, 4d. a day, and I superintend the needlework.
3190. Were you employed in that way at Hyde Park? No; I used to attend at the big gate.
3191. You are now in charge of the needle-room? Yes; except when Mrs. Hicks goes in.
3192. You are there all the time? Yes; from 9 in the morning until 4 o'clock at night.
3193. How many women have you under you as a rule? I could not say how many. They are not obliged to come. They come and go as they like.
3194. You average six or eight women per day? Yes.
3195. Are they paid? No, except one old woman, Margaret, who is employed in mending old clothes.
3196. You make up dresses, sheeting, and towelling? Yes.
3197. From whom do you receive the material—the matron? Yes.
3198. And when they are made you restore them to Mrs. Hicks? Yes.
3199. And do you keep account of all the things you make up? Yes; when there are three or four hundred dresses making I count them up and turn them over to Mrs. Hicks, who puts them down in her book.
3200. Can you say how much of any particular kind of garment you have made here? Yes.
3201. How many dresses? 355.
3202. How many chemises? When we finish those we have got in hand there will be 346.
3203. How many towels? None.
3204. Do you know anything about any clothing brought up here from Hyde Park? No; but I packed up a great quantity of night-gowns, chemises, and bed-ticks, ready for Newington, and lots of clothes came up, but I had nothing to do with them.
3205. Are those things that were made kept in stock? Yes, but they were served out, as they were required when we left Hyde Park.
3206. There was a large stock on hand? Not a very great deal.
3207. How many new dresses were in stock at Hyde Park? I cannot say; I had nothing to do with the stores.
3208. You never see material after you have made it up? No.
3209. You do not know what becomes of it? No.
3210. Garments are given to the inmates as they require them, and you account for all the material you get? Yes; I go for the material to Mrs. Hicks.
3211. Do you think the present arrangements are as good as could be made? If you ask my opinion I should say that if a few perhaps of the better needlewomen among the inmates were picked out and were either paid a little or promised something, if only a little tea and sugar, they would work with a better heart.
3212. And you would have to do less driving and scolding? I always treat them kindly.
3213. *Mr. Robison.*] Was there anything to lead you to suppose that Mrs. Hicks, before leaving Hyde Park, allowed the old clothes to be worn thoroughly out, so as to start with a new lot of clothes at the new Asylum? No; but on the Queen's Birthday, Christmas time, or a feast or entertainment, new dresses and aprons and the like of that were issued to those who wanted them.
3214. *Chairman.*] When they got these new clothes, what became of the old ones? They were taken away.

3215. Who took them away? The rag-man, I think; they were not worth much.
 3216. Then you get new things twice a year, and on the occasion of a feast or entertainment; how often did you have these? I cannot say; none since we came here; Mr. Quong Tart gave us one at Hyde Park, and one was to have been given here, but it was stopped.

Mary Raboy.

23 Sept., 1886.

Mary Garvey examined:—

3217. *Chairman.*] How long have you been at Newington? Ever since it opened.
 3218. Have you been in the hospital? No.
 3219. Do you recollect that some time ago some ladies gave some tea and things to the inmates? Yes; I have a little recollection of it.
 3220. Do you recollect Lady Carrington giving some things? Yes; tea.
 3221. Did you get sugar with that tea or not? No.
 3222. Do you know that Lady Carrington sent a sovereign to get sugar with? No.
 3223. You never got any sugar? No.
 3224. Was that tea served out in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets? Yes
 3225. Did each inmate get a packet? Yes.

Mary Garvey.

23 Sept., 1886.

Margaret Pridmore examined:—

3226. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Asylum? I think about nine years.
 3227. Have you been at Newington since it opened? Yes.
 3228. Are you paid? Yes.
 3229. How much? 4d. a day.
 3230. What are your duties? I clean up the yards and buckets, and mind the fowls.
 3231. Have you ever been in trouble? Never in the watch-house or prison in my life.
 3232. How many fowls did you have to mind when you came to Newington first? About thirty-five; we used to have double that number in Hyde Park, because they are awful people for eating fowls.
 3233. Who eats the fowls? I do not know; Mrs. Hicks keeps them for her own table.
 3234. Have you bred any since you came here? A few little turkeys here.
 3235. How many are there here now? About thirty-five altogether of all sorts of poultry.
 3236. Have any poultry ever gone away from here? I believe five pairs of ducks and five pairs of fowls that Mr. Hicks gave away to some of his friends.
 3237. Have you any recollection of as many as 200 fowls being sent away from here? I could take my oath that that is an untruth.
 3238. Do you know where these fowls that you speak of were sent to? No.
 3239. Do you tell the Board that you have never had more than thirty-five head of fowls since you came here? Never more.
 3240. Did you breed any? Not here.
 3241. How do you feed them? On corn and bran, and I go about the yard and gather up scraps, and go and feed them with that.
 3242. Do you look after the pigs? No; the boys look after them; there are only four.
 3243. Where there ever more than four? No.
 3244. Were twenty or thirty pigs sent away from here? I am quite sure not.
 3245. Are you aware that we counted the fowls and found 130 fowls here? No; there were never more than thirty-five here.
 3246. When the Board was here on a previous occasion you had over 130 fowls in the back yard—what has become of them? They were not there.
 3247. Are any of these fowls killed for the use of the inmates? Never that I know of.
 3248. Did you ever have a drop of chicken broth yourself? No.
 3249. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What is the name of the woman who helps you? Carry.
 3250. Does anybody give you bread to feed these fowls? No; I only get what I pick up in the yard.
 3251. Where do you get your bran from? Mrs. Hicks buys it.
 3252. Where is it kept? In the stable store-room
 3253. How much do you get every day for the fowls? I may get four or five quarts of corn, and I get bran; I don't know how much. I mix them and carry them in my apron. I get as much as I want; I take it myself.
 3254. How much bread can you gather about the yard? Sometimes not a bucket, and sometimes I might get more, but in winter I cannot find any.
 3255. How do you feed the fowls in winter? On bran and corn.
 3256. *Mr. Robison.*] Did you not bring over thirty-five fowls from Hyde Park? Yes.
 3257. And you say you have about thirty-five now? I think so; I have not counted them for four or five days.
 3258. You say that Mrs. Hicks's family eat a great many fowls? Yes.
 3259. How has the number been kept up? Mr. Hicks brings some up from town.
 3260. How many are killed in a week? They do not kill regularly; sometimes only two in a week.

Margaret Pridmore.

23 Sept., 1886.

Caroline Wynn examined:—

3261. *Chairman.*] Have you been here ever since Newington opened? Yes.
 3262. How long have you been in the Asylum? Nine or ten years.
 3263. Are you paid? Yes.
 3264. What do you receive? 3s. a month.
 3265. You are employed minding the fowls? Yes.
 3266. Have you always done that here? Yes.
 3267. How many fowls have you? Not many.
 3268. What was the most you have had here? I don't know.
 3269. How many pigs had you to mind? Three or four.
 3270. Never more? Yes, about twenty.
 3271. When did the others go away? I don't know.

Caroline Wynn.

23 Sept., 1886.

3272.

- Caroline Wynn.
23 Sept., 1886.
3272. Is it since we came up here? No, before.
3273. After the ladies began to come? Yes.
3274. Do you know of any fowls being sent away? Yes.
3275. How were they sent? I don't know.
3276. Who catches them? I don't know.
3277. Where do you get food for them? We give them some of the pig stuff.
3278. Where do you get the pig stuff? It is scraps from the dining-hall.
3279. Scraps of bread and meat and bones? Yes.
3280. Do you give the fowls any bran? No.
3281. Can you say how many fowls you have now? Very few.
3282. Have you every had a hundred or two? No.
3283. How many have you had? I don't know.
3284. Have you any ducks, or geese, or turkeys? Yes; but not many.
3285. Can you say whether or not you had within the last six weeks as many as 150 fowls? I cannot say.
3286. Do you feed the fowls every day? Yes.
3287. Did you not miss some sent away? I did not see any going away at all.
3288. *Mr. Robison.*] When the pigs went away, did you see them go? No.
3289. How did you know that they went away; did nobody tell you? No.
3290. Did you miss them? No.

Norah O'Brien, aged 26, patient in the Catholic ward, examined:—

- Norah O'Brien.
23 Sept., 1886.
3291. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When did you come in? Monday, September 14th, I think.
3292. Is this the first time you have been in one of these Asylums? Yes.
3293. What is the matter with you? Consumption, the doctor told me.
3294. What diet are you getting? Milk.
3295. How much? A pint of milk and half a pint of beef-tea, and rice on one day—rice and milk—sago another day, and cornflour another day, so as to make a change.
3296. Anything besides? No; I never had bread or meat since I came here.
3297. You cannot eat the ordinary rations, and all you have to depend on is what you have mentioned; nothing besides? No.
3298. How soon after you came in did the doctor see you? Next day.
3299. Did he examine you? No; he asked me my complaint, and I told him that another doctor said to me that I had consumption.
3300. Did he then examine your chest to find out the truth for himself? No; he never touched me.
3301. Did he prescribe any medicine for you then? Yes, the first day.
3302. Did you get it the same evening? Yes.
3303. Since that, has he seen you every day? He passed me by yesterday.
3304. And he comes into the ward every day? Yes; but he walks right through.
3305. Have you complained to him that you are not getting sufficient food? To-day I asked him to allow me some stimulant, and he said "No." Afterwards Mrs. Licks came in and told me, "I will see about it and ask him myself for it."
3306. You have your medicine on your chair: do you help yourself to it? Yes.
3307. Are you strong enough to get out of bed and help yourself? Yes; just into the chair.
3308. Is the wardswoman kind to you? Yes; she could be no kinder.

Jane Lewis, aged 34, patient in the Protestant ward, examined:—

- Jane Lewis.
23 Sept., 1886.
3309. What is the matter with you? I was under Dr. West, and he said, "You have consumption."
3310. How long have you been in here? A week on Wednesday last, the 15th September.
3311. When did the doctor see you first after you came in? In the evening of the same day.
3312. Did he examine you? No.
3313. What did he say to you? I told him what was the matter with me, and he felt my pulse and ordered me something for the cough; he did not examine my chest.
3314. What diet did you get? I got the ordinary ration, but I could not eat the meat or drink the soup. I can eat a little bread, but I have not taken any for three days, because my appetite is very bad. I drink the tea.
3315. Besides that, what do you get? A half-pint of milk.
3316. Anything else? I got a pint of beef-tea for the first time when I asked for it yesterday.
3317. Anything else? At 11 o'clock every day some rice and milk, and sometimes sago.
3318. Anything else? No.
3319. Are you better or worse since you came in? Not worse, but very very weak.
3320. Do you have medicine? Yes; the nurse gives it me.
3321. Do you sleep at night? I cannot sleep at night with the cough.
3322. Have you asked the doctor to improve your diet? Only yesterday, when I asked for the beef-tea.
3323. From where did you come here—your own house? No; I was in lodgings. I used to feed myself on an egg and a bit of toast and tea. My little boy worked for me.

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

[On arrival at Newington, at 11 a.m. to-day, the Board found on the wharf a basket of meat—all beef—a hind leg, and the lower part of a fore leg, portions of a brisket and a loin. The fore leg and the brisket did not apparently belong to the same beast, and the leg and orisket were of very inferior quality.]

Ann Ritchie examined:—

3324. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? From April, 1880.
3325. At Newington since it was opened? Yes, sir.
3326. How have you been treated? Rather better since the ladies and the gentlemen have come here.
3327. Do you mean since the ladies visited you and the Board has been sitting? Yes.
3328. Can you read and write? Yes.
3329. Do you write letters for the other inmates? Yes; though I am partly blind, I can read my own writing.
3330. Did you ever write a letter for Elizabeth Cross? Yes.
3331. How long ago was it that you wrote to Mrs. Dight for her? Three weeks ago.
3332. Did she tell you what to put into it? Yes, always.
3333. Did you write anything except the things she told you to write? No; and not half as bad as she wanted me to put in the letter.
3334. What did she want you to put in the letter? About starvation, cold, and hunger.
3335. Is Elizabeth Cross in the habit of employing you to write letters? Yes.
3336. Have you written other letters for her except that to Mrs. Dight? Yes.
3337. And in each of them she complained of the treatment she received? Yes.
3338. Do all the inmates, when they get you to write letters for them to their friends, complain of the treatment they receive here? Yes, nearly all.
3339. Had you any fault to find with the treatment you received when you came here first? Yes, certainly.
3340. What had you to complain of? I am the woman who wrote anonymously to the Government complaining of the treatment we received here. I wrote several letters last summer complaining about our treatment, and especially about the conduct of those women they call wardswomen. Their treatment of myself and others has been dreadful.
3341. In what way did they ill treat you? I have been beaten and struck by an old-timer woman named Margaret Heggarty.
3342. What made her beat and strike you? I do not know. We had a very slight altercation. There was no cause for her striking me, but she is a very bad woman. She has a very bad tongue, and Burns has a worse.
3343. Burns is a helper in the same ward? She is another wardswoman.
3344. I asked what provocation did you give Margaret Heggarty to induce her to strike you? I tried to get boots when I was nearly barefooted. My boots nearly fell off me, and I nearly tumbled down. I went to Mrs. Heggarty and demanded boots, and she struck me and spat in my face. May I use the language they use to me? About eight weeks ago, in the bathroom, Eliza Burns said to me, "You bloody wretch, if I had known what you had put in your letters I would have murdered you; and I have a good mind to give you a mark you will carry to the grave." About eight weeks ago I was taking a blind woman to Sydney, and Eliza Carroll, the gate-keeper, stopped us, and said to me, "You bloody letter-writing wretch, you have put me in your letters, and you did it in Hyde Park to Dr. Ward. You wrote against all the wardswomen as well as me." She added the threat, that if she had known it at the time she would have done something to me. She searched the blind woman and me.
3345. Did you ever bring liquor into the establishment or come home drunk? No.
3346. Have you ever been in gaol? No.
3347. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Did you ever abscond or leave the establishment without leave? No.
3348. How is it that in this book under the date 20 May, a year ago, you are put down "absconded"? I had permission to go from Saturday to Monday from Mrs. Hicks's daughter to see my daughter's child baptized. No; I asked on the Wednesday and not to come back until Friday. She said to me, "No; if you do not come back to-morrow you will be struck off the books." I did not come back on Thursday, and knowing it was no use to go back on Friday, I stayed out for six weeks.
3349. *Chairman.*] Did the inmates ask you to make complaints—to write these anonymous letters? Yes, it was suggested to me.
3350. When you came here first you say you were half starved? Yes.
3351. Do you know of any of the inmates having anything taken from them left by the lady visitors—taken by the wardswomen or anyone else? I was never an eye-witness to it.
3352. Do you know that quarter-pound packets of tea were left for the inmates by Lady Carrington? Yes.
3353. Did you get any sugar then? No.
3354. Where do you sleep? Up-stairs in the south pavilion.
3355. Have any deaths occurred in that dormitory? Only one.
3356. How long was the body left there? I do not know.
3357. Have you fires there? Yes; one.
3358. Has there always been one? No.
3359. How long is it since you have had fires? Since the Colonial Secretary ordered that there should be fires.
3360. What have you had for breakfast since you came here? Dry bread and tea.
3361. Have you ever had butter and milk? Never.
3362. Have there always been cows here? Yes.
3363. Have you only had milk in your tea recently? Yes; only since the complaints were made.

Ann Ritchie.
27 Sept., 1886.

- Ann Ritohic. 3364. Had you always vegetables in your soup when you came up here first? I think there were some days we had not.
- 27 Sept., 1886. 3365. Did you always have as much as you have now? Nothing like it.
3366. Have you ever had a difficulty in getting anything you required from the kitchen? I got the ordinary food.
3367. Do you know what you are entitled to? I think so; a pound of bread and a pound of meat, soup, tea, and potatoes.
3368. There is no notice about the place to show you what you are entitled to? No.
3369. Was there anything of the sort in Hyde Park? Never.
3370. Are you aware that you are entitled to anything else than you have mentioned? No; I never heard of it.
3371. No sago or arrowroot? I heard that such things were allowed for the hospital, but not for the ordinary inmates.
3372. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You told us that the wardswoman beat you and insulted you: did you ever complain to any one of that treatment? Yes, to Mrs. Hicks.
3373. What did she say about it? She said she would reprimand her.
3374. Did she do so? Not in my presence.
3375. Whom do you refer to? Burns and Heggarty in particular.
3376. After Mrs. Hicks had said she would reprimand them, was there any change in their behaviour? Yes; afterwards they did not strike me.
3377. You have reason to believe that they were reprimanded? Yes. Burns seems to illtreat me always, but not as badly as before.
3378. *Mr. Robison.*] Did you ever get rice here? Yes; I think it came once a week for three or four weeks, and I think it was on Thursdays.
3379. Was that instead of anything else, or was it an additional ration? It was given as a substitute for potatoes.
3380. To whom did you address these anonymous letters you wrote? One to the Colonial Secretary and one to Lady Carrington.
3381. Did anybody suggest to you to write these letters? Yes.
3382. Will you give me the names of these persons? No; I decline to give a name.
3383. Was it any person now in Newington? Yes.
3384. Were you ever advised to write anonymous letters by one not now in Newington? No.
3385. *Chairman.*] Is the person who gave you this advice an inmate of this Asylum? Yes.
3386. You do not mean by the answer "inmate" an officer of the Asylum? She is a paid servant, but an inmate.
3387. *Mr. Robison.*] How long ago is it since you wrote to the Colonial Secretary? It was in October, from Hyde Park.
3388. Do I understand you to say that it was an inmate at Hyde Park that suggested that you should write that letter? Yes, an inmate.
3389. A paid inmate? Yes. (The Board then returned to the cancer hospital, to the sore-leg ward.)

Rosanna Burns recalled:—

- Rosanna Burns. 3390. *Chairman.*] You have heard your evidence given on the 16th September read, and it is perfectly correct? Yes.
- 27 Sept., 1886. 3391. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say that the food is always better when the ladies or the Board are about than it is at other times: in what way is it better? Better cooked, and more of it.
3392. *Mr. Robison.*] In the old time, when the ration was short, did you ever send for more, or tell the wardswoman to try and get you more? Yes, and sometimes we got more. (The Board then went to the cancer ward proper.)

Cecilia McFadden recalled, and her evidence already given read to her:—

- Cecilia McFadden. 3393. *Chairman.*] Is that correct? Yes.
- 27 Sept., 1886. 3394. *Mr. Robison.*] What was the name of the young woman who was "dragged in"? Biddy Maloney.
3395. Was she dragged out of unkindness, or because they could not lift her? It was because she was too heavy to lift.
3396. Was there any unkindness in any way? I cannot say. (The Board returned to the Board room.)

Dr. Chas. Edward Rowling examined:—

- Dr. C. E. Rowling. 3397. *Chairman.*] You are the Government Medical Officer attending this Asylum? Yes; also George-street and Macquarie-street Asylums, Parramatta.
- 27 Sept., 1886. 3398. How long have you been attending here? Since the place was opened.
3399. Did you know the matron here before you attended? I saw her first at the Immigration Dépôt.
3400. Have you since you have been attending here ever seen her in a state of intoxication? Never, on any occasion.
3401. Did you make any statement different to that on any occasion? No.
3402. It has been stated to the Board that you said at Parramatta on the 4th June last that on more than one occasion you had seen Mrs. Hicks so intoxicated that she could hardly stand. Is that true? No. I may say, in explanation, that a lady told me she had frequently seen Mrs. Hicks herself in that state, and asked me if I had ever seen her so. I said, "No"; but that when I was first here I had seen her in such an excited state that I believed her intoxicated, but that on knowing her better I was quite sure I was mistaken.

Joseph Ibbott recalled:—

- Joseph Ibbott. 3403. *Chairman.*] You have told us that you have been here for three years? Yes.
- 27 Sept., 1886. 3404. When the matron and the inmates came, had she any conversation with you about opening a store? Not when she came, but before that. She sent for me, and I went down to Sydney, and Mrs. Hicks told me

me that if I stopped here, and if my wife were to open a store she would get from £7 to £8 a week. *Joseph Ibbott.*
 Mrs. Hicks told me, "I will take you to a store where you can get credit; I will go responsible."
 3405. From whom did she tell you you would make £7 or £8 a week? From the women; I would sell them stores. *27 Sept., 1886.*

3406. That is, from the inmates? Yes.

3407. Do you know anything about stores being sold to the old women? There is a little room next to the kitchen, and people used to buy at the window.

3408. From whom? From the matron or her daughter.

3409. How long did that continue? Until you gentlemen came.

3410. Did you ever purchase anything there yourself? I did not.

3411. Why did you not deal there? Because I could get it cheaper at Parramatta.

3412. How do you know that? Because some of the old women told me what they paid.

3413. Where are you living now? In Mr. Wetherill's house—the slab hut.

3414. Did you understand that you were to have accommodation provided for you when you came here? Yes, and I had it for over two years.

3415. And where did you live, in this house? Yes, for about eighteen months. Then we had some rooms at the back which have since been altered.

3416. Since then you have been living outside the boundary? Yes.

3417. You have to pay rent? Yes, 5s. a week.

3418. You told us before that when you went into a building outside the Asylum boundaries you had to pay a penny a month? Yes, sir, that is correct.

3419. Then within the last fortnight have you received notice that the rent for that building would be increased? Yes.

3420. Is that the notice? Yes. (Document put in and identified)

To Mr. Ibbott, Newington.

Sir,

187 and 189, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15 September, 1886.

When I gave you permission to live in the cottage you are at present occupying near the gate at Newington, I understood that you only wanted it for a few weeks. You have been living in it now for some months, during which time I have not received any rent. I now inform you that from the 1st of October next, 1886, the rent will be one pound (£1) per month, payable monthly. I also inform you that from the same date I have let the other cottage, including paddocks and water-hole, to Mr. W. H. Hicks.

Per J. WETHERILL.

3421. Do you notice in this document that the proprietor says, "I have let the other part of the property to Mr. W. H. Hicks"? Yes.

3422. Who is Mr. W. H. Hicks? Husband of the matron.

3423. Are you about the institution all day? Yes.

3424. And on any occasion since you came here, have you ever observed the matron in a state of intoxication? I am not inclined to answer that question.

3425. Why? Because I am no judge of when a person is in drink. I know that she is very excitable at times.

3426. Then you cannot say whether you ever have seen her in such a state or not? No.

3427. Are you able to say that you never did see her in that condition? I cannot tell whether or not. I am not a judge.

3428. Do you mean to say that you are not able to say that you never saw her in that condition? I am not.

3429. You said that the store was kept and things were sold until the Board began to come up here? Yes.

3430. How do you fix the date: are you sure of it, or do you simply make a guess. Are you sure that it continued until we came up? I am positive that it continued until there was a talk of your coming up at all events.

3431. *Mr. Robison.*] Are you aware that one of the answers you have just given conveys the suspicion that you have seen the matron intoxicated? No, I am not aware; I am no judge of it.

3432. You said that you had seen the matron very excited? Yes.

3433. Was there any circumstance in connection with the matron's state of excitement to lead you to believe that it came from intoxication? I could not form any opinion.

3434. Then you merely wish to convey to us that you saw her very excited? Yes; I have seen her excited.

3435. *Chairman.*] How many times have you seen her excited? Several times.

3436. I asked you just now, "If, judging from what you saw, the impression conveyed to your mind was that she was intoxicated?" I cannot say: there was no cause for me to say so.

3437. When you saw her in this excited condition, did you believe that she was drunk or not? I could not form any opinion: I have looked at her and seen her very excited.

3438. *Mr. Robison.*] If I were to see you excited, should I be warranted in imagining that you were drunk? Not unless you were acquainted with me.

3439. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you then acquainted with Mrs. Hicks? No.

3440. But you have seen her every day two or three times a day for the last six months? Yes.

3441. You would be glad if we did not ask you any more questions on this point? You can ask me any questions, and I will answer them according to my conscience.

3442. You mean this, I suppose, that if you saw a man lying down in the road unable to help himself you would think he was drunk; but that if you saw him very red in the face and excited that he might be drunk or not? Yes.

3443. You are not a judge of symptoms of that sort? No.

Margaret Ibbott examined:—

3444. *Chairman.*] You are the wife of Joseph Ibbott? Yes.

3445. Have you resided here ever since you came to Newington? Yes.

3446. Nearly three years? Three years on the 23rd of next month.

3447. Where are you living now? In Mr. Wetherill's place.

3448. When you came here first, did you understand that you were to have accommodation provided for you? Yes: we came on those terms.

3449. And when you came first you resided in this building? Yes.

3450.

Margaret
Ibbott.

27 Sept., 1886.

- Margaret Ibbott.
27 Sept., 1886.
3450. Who made you the promise of accommodation? Mr. King.
 3451. After that, where were you living? Mr. King removed us into a little place in the back.
 3452. And after that? He came to me and said, "They are going to do something to this place. They have measured for a cottage, and when it is finished you can move, and you can make one shift of it."
 3453. Was that the cottage in the garden? Yes.
 3454. When did you leave these premises at the back? About six months after we went into them. We had to rent a cottage from Mr. Wetherill outside the Asylum boundaries.
 3455. How long have you been in it? Nearly six months up to the present time.
 3456. Have you ever paid any rent? No.
 3457. Within the last fortnight, have you received notice to pay 5s. a week, or vacate it? Yes, from the 1st October.
 3458. Who told you you would have to pay rent for that place? Mr. Wetherill's agent told us we would have to pay a large rental. He said, "The large sum of a penny a month." I asked him, "Will it be necessary to pay a penny every month?" and he said, "Oh, no; it will be sufficient to pay a shilling a year at the end of the twelve months." That is how we went into the cottage.
 3459. Then that other cottage Mr. King told you you were to have you have never had at all? No.
 3460. Have you ever seen any fowls about here? Yes.
 3461. Can you give us any idea of any fowls being reared here since Mrs. Hicks came here? No.
 3462. Have you seen any being sent away from here? Yes; fifty fowls, killed and dressed, were sent away.
 3463. Did they go to Sydney or Parramatta? I do not know. We went away by a boat before they did.
 3464. Did you ever see any pigs about here? Yes.
 3465. How many? My husband fetched nineteen one day from Sydney to this Asylum.
 3466. For whom? For Mrs. Hicks; he understood they were for her.
 3467. Where were they put? In the yard down there, I expect.
 3468. Do you know how many there are here now? Two or three.
 3469. Where did the rest go to? Mr. Dunn took sixteen.
 3470. Who is Mr. Dunn? Manager of the Parramatta tram. He told me he had bought sixteen pigs about the first week you gentlemen came up here, and he had bought six about three weeks before. I was ordered to send mine away.
 3471. Who ordered you to send away your pig? Mr. Ireland.
 3472. Who is Mr. Ireland? He is a man that comes up from Mr. King's office, and chops down trees.
 3473. Do you recognise orders given by him? Yes; he has given more orders than Mrs. Hicks or Mr. King until quite lately.
 3474. When you were living in or about these premises, did you observe any store kept by anyone? Yes.
 3475. Do you know of your own knowledge that it was opened by the matron or any other person? No; I have never lived in or about this building since the old women came. I have never known of goods being sold by Mrs. Hicks or anyone else to the inmates.
 3476. Who issued the order that you were not to come upon the Asylum premises? The sub-matron told me that Mrs. Hicks had told her that I was not to come on the Asylum premises. I have never been on them since, except Mrs. Hicks sent for me, and she only sent for me once, when my little child was dying.
 3477. You have never seen much of Mrs. Hicks since you have been here? No, I have not.
 3478. Have you at any time seen her in a state of intoxication? Yes, one time; when she was driving down to the wharf, and came to my place in a buggy.
 3479. How long ago was that? Two months, or over six weeks.
 3480. Was it before this inquiry began? The very Saturday before.
 3481. How do you know she was in a state of intoxication? She would begin on one thing and then go into another.
 3482. Was she able to drive the buggy herself? No; a little boy was driving her.
 3483. Did she roll about in the buggy? No; she was lying back.
 3484. Was she incoherent? I could not make out anything of what she was talking about.
 3485. Does she often go out driving? Yes, but she generally goes out by the other gate.
 3486. How long after Mrs. Hicks came here was it that the order was issued that you were not to be allowed on the Asylum premises? About a fortnight after the first of the old women came.
 3487. Is there anything else you wish to make the Board acquainted with? Well, gentlemen, to tell you the truth, I have had so little to do with the place, and I have no wish to interfere, and I know but little about it.

Emma Tait examined:—

- Emma Tait.
27 Sept., 1886.
3488. *Chairman.*] How long have you been at Newington? Ever since it was opened.
 3489. How have you been treated since you came up here? Not very well, so far as food went; I could not use the food that was given me when we first came.
 3490. Were you always in the hospital? Yes.
 3491. Have any deaths occurred since we came here? Yes.
 3492. Was a screen always placed round the body when a patient died? No; there was an old screen, but you could see through it. It was all broken, and of no use but to put across the foot of the bed.
 3493. What is the longest time you can recollect a body being left here without being removed? Catherine White died in that ward there. She died at night, and she was left until some time in the afternoon.
 3494. Have you always had fires here? No.
 3495. Were the mosquitoes bad when you first came here? Yes, very bad.
 3496. Had you no mosquito curtains? No; and we were so much tormented with flies in the daytime and mosquitoes at night that we had no rest.
 3497. What medical comforts have you had? I had half a pint of milk in the morning and half a pint in the evening when I was at Hyde Park, but since I have come here I have only had half a pint. The doctor or the matron took it away from me, but the doctor has allowed me a pint again lately.
 3498. Have you always had plenty of bed-clothes and clean linen? Yes.

3499. Is there anything else you wish to tell us? I think I told Dr. Ashburton Thompson about the brandy which I had as a medical extra. I am sure I could not tell whether it was rum or brandy by the taste of it; it was so bad, and it must have been half water at least. Emma Tait.
27 Sept., 1886.

3500. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What quantity of that did you get? About half a gill.

3501. Was it given to you as spirit or spirit and water? I am sure I do not know. The doctor did not say anything about water when he put me on it. If it were meant for spirit there could not be much spirit in it.

3502. You think it was to have been spirit alone? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

[On arrival at Newington, at 11 a.m., the Board proceeded to the Catholic hospital ward, and the evidence given by Mrs. Sarah Bath to the Chairman alone was read to her by Dr. Ashburton Thompson, in presence of Mr. Robison, the other member of the Board.]

Mrs. Bath recalled:—

3503. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have heard your evidence; is that correct? Correct, every word. Mrs. Bath.

3504. You say that the matron used to disguise herself and her voice, pretending that she was Lady Martin, but she could not deceive persons, like yourself, for instance, in that way? No; it was to the blind that she would go, and the blind woman, Mary Wright, who does the pumping, told me that Mrs. Hicks came to her one day, and, pretending that she was one of the lady visitors just come off the boat, proceeded to ask her questions; but Mary Wright knew her voice, and said that she had better look sharp back to the boat, or she would miss it. 29 Sept., 1886.

3505. Have you been bullied or interfered with on account of any information you have given to the Board? One person has been to me, and said that, considering the many years I had been in the institution, I ought to do better than to make any complaints.

3506. Who was that person? Her name is Susan, Mrs. Hicks's housemaid.

3507. Is that the woman you have seen intoxicated? Yes.

3508. When have you seen her intoxicated? Twice.

3509. Was that after she had been out on liberty? No.

3510. Do you know where she got the drink from? No.

3511. I believe you have been separated from Mrs. Kennedy, next to whom you have lain for a great many years? Yes.

3512. Do you know who separated you? I cannot say.

3513. Did the doctor ever make any remark to you upon the nature of your case? He said once that I was full of water.

3514. Did the doctor ever call your case either acute or chronic? No. One afternoon Mrs. Hicks and the doctor came round together, and Mrs. Hicks said to the doctor, "Is Mrs. Bath to be removed?" and the doctor said, "Yes."

3515. Were you separated as a punishment? I cannot be certain; but Mr. Robison came one day with Mrs. Hicks, and I told him that we had skimmed milk in our tea, and Mrs. Hicks said, "God forgive you," and the very next day she and the doctor came together, and I was taken off my grog.

3516. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you remember saying, on the occasion of my coming to the ward to make inquiry for the Colonial Secretary, that you did not get arrowroot and other slops; and do you remember my asking you why you did not get them? Yes; and I said the cook, Mary Rooney, would not allow the wardswoman to go into the kitchen to prepare them.

3517. Did any change take place after that? Not a bit, until the ladies came and the gentlemen.

3518. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Did you ever complain to Mrs. Hicks that you were not getting slops? Many a time; we all did.

3519. Was the complaint of any avail? Not a bit.

3520. It was of no use to complain? No.

Mrs. Kennedy recalled:—

[The evidence taken on the 16th September, before the Chairman alone, was read to her in presence of the other members of the Board.]

3521. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is that correct? Quite correct.

3522. With regard to question 2813, you were asked why you were separated from Mrs. Bath, and you said that the reason Mrs. Hicks separated you was so and so. Do you know whether it was Mrs. Hicks who separated you: had the doctor nothing to do with it? Mrs. Hicks said that the doctor would have chronic cases on one side of the partition and acute cases on the other, and therefore we were separated. Mrs. Kennedy.
29 Sept., 1886.

3523. Did the doctor himself ever say anything to you about chronic or acute cases? No.

3524. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Bath has lain beside you for ten years, and suffered from the same complaint, whatever it may be, all that time? Yes.

3525. No change has recently taken place in her condition? No.

3526. With reference to question 2386, you were asked was any new clothing brought up from the old Asylum, and you said "you understood so," and there were 300 nightgowns, 300 chemises, and some plaid dresses? Yes.

3527. How long have you been bed-ridden? Four years.

3528. How then do you know anything about the clothing? The women who made these dresses knew all about it. They spoke of the particulars I have mentioned, and that these things were not forthcoming was the common talk of the place.

3529. Who are the women you refer to? One is Marshall, and the other is Rabey.

3530. Did these women themselves ever speak to you upon this matter? Marshall did.

3531. But not Mrs. Rabey? No; not to me, but she has to others.

3532. Who is Marshall? One of the needlewomen.

3533.

- Mrs. Kennedy.
29 Sept., 1886.
3533. With regard to question 2838, you told us a woman died here and she had £2 in money on her and £7 in the Savings Bank? She had £3 in money about her and £7 in the Savings Bank.
3534. What was the name of that woman? Julia Dooley. She died in the Protestant ward.
3535. But how do you know this; being in your bed, you did not see it? I heard the matron herself talking about it. She made a fuss, because she said Dooley should have more than £3, and then they searched her and found the bank book, and the matron said, "It is all right; the money is in the bank."
3536. In regard to question 2841, you said that a woman who died in the other ward had £1 6s. on her? Yes.
3537. What was the name of that woman? I forget, but nurse McCarthy knows it.
3538. Have you been bullied, or insulted, or scolded for the evidence you have given to the Board or the ladies? No; I have not.
3539. *Mr. Robison.*] Were there any other inmates changed from the one part of the ward to the other at the same time as you were? No; I was the only one moved that I am aware of.

Catherine Harding examined:—

- Catherine Harding.
29 Sept., 1886.
3540. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What makes you tremble in this way? I never used to, but I took too much of my medicine.
3541. When was that? About three weeks ago.
3542. Do you think the medicine did this for you? *Dr. Rowling* said so; he whipped the bottle out of my hands, and said, "You have taken too much of that."
3543. When was it that he said this? It was either the day or the day after my having taken too much.
3544. How was it that you came to take too much? It was strengthening medicine, and I thought if I took a little more than ordered it would make me stronger. I had the bottle by me and I helped myself; it was my own fault.
3545. Can you read and write? I cannot read writing.
3546. Did you begin to feel ill directly after you had taken this extra dose of medicine? I began to shake at once, and I have never ceased shaking ever since.
3547. Is the wardswoman kind to you? Yes; they are all right enough in their own way.
3548. *Mr. Robison.*] Did *Dr. Rowling* give you any change of medicine after you made the mistake? Yes.
3549. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I see your medicine is still on your own window sill, where you can reach it for yourself, although you made a mistake before? Yes.

Bridget McCarthy examined:—

- Bridget McCarthy.
29 Sept., 1886.
3550. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You are head wardswoman of the Catholic ward? Yes.
3551. Catherine Harding tells us that she took too much of her medicine, and that she is ill in consequence—how is that? She shook before she took too much of her medicine, but the doctor was cross with her because she took it too fast.
3552. Have you removed the sum of 26s. from any woman who died here and handed it to the matron? Yes; from Catherine Martin, about a month or six weeks ago; likewise two gold rings.
3553. Did you know Julia Dooley? Yes; she was my helper in the Protestant ward; she died.
3554. How much money had she upon her? She had £2 4s. in silver, and a bank book showing that she had £7 in the bank.
3555. What was done with that money when she died? I gave the book to Mrs. Hicks with the £2 4s.
3556. When she died, was any remark made that she ought to have more money than that found about her? Yes.
3557. What happened after that? She died on the Saturday, and on the following Monday I took her bag to Mrs. Hicks, and then I found the bank book.

Emma Redding re-examined, in the Protestant ward (her evidence already taken was read to her, and vouched by her to be correct):—

- Emma Redding.
29 Sept., 1886.
3558. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] With reference to your answer to question 2869, you were asked if the other people were afraid of the matron, and you answered, "They are all bound together, and what one will say another will say, and deceive persons who ask questions." You see you do not answer the question? I mean that all the wardswomen are afraid of the matron, and that they all combine together to make the matron believe that everything is right.
3559. Then when you are asked, "Are the inmates afraid of the matron," you say "no"? Yes.
3560. You were asked if you were left in a ward by yourself for five or six weeks without anyone to help you. You who cannot do anything for yourself. You said that this was not done for punishment. What was it done for? I cannot say; the women said they could not lift me; they were not paid to lift me.
3561. But this amounted to punishment? Yes; and I spoke to the matron about it, and she said she would get a woman to attend upon me, but she did not do so, and seemed to forget all about it.
3562. During that time, did you see the matron every day? No, sir.
3563. How often did you see her? Not very often, but it was not at Newington that I was shut up by myself.
3564. The question was asked you (2876), "Where were you kept for seven weeks without having anything done for you," and your answer was, "In what is now known as the Catholic ward." Is that correct? Yes.
3565. What did you mean just now by saying that it was not at Newington that you were shut up by yourself? It was at Newington that I was shut up and treated as I have described, but I was not alone. There were one or two other women in the ward.

- Sarah Saunders.
29 Sept., 1886.
- Sarah Saunders recalled (her evidence previously taken was read to her):—
3566. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is that correct? Yes, every word.

Dr.

Dr. Rowling recalled —

3567. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Please produce the butts of the certificates of deaths that have occurred since you have been attending here? Here are the butts of one book, of which the first three apply to private patients; all the others apply to the several inmates who have died in the Asylum. And here is a partially-used book which contains the rest of the certificates used down to the 25th February. I have an idea that I wrote some certificates previous to the 25th February, of which I do not produce the butts. I am sure about these. (Books produced, dating from 25th February to 18th September.)

Dr. Rowling.
29 Sept., 1886.

3568. These contain the butts of all the certificates you have given? I believe so.

3569. You told us that these were all butts of books you have used here? Yes.

3570. There is a gap between the 2nd June and the 10th September; can you produce these butts? Yes; I think I can find them; they are, I think, in the George-street Asylum, Parramatta. At the time I finished the first of the books I have laid before you the district registrar was out of books, and in the interval, before he supplied me, I was obliged to use forms taken from the book belonging to one of the other Asylums. (Dr. Rowling was requested to procure the book containing the missing certificates and to send it to the Secretary to the Board next day.)

Margaret Marshall examined:—

3571. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long have you been an inmate of this institution? Eight or nine years.

Margaret
Marshall.

3572. And you have been at Newington since it was opened; you came from Hyde Park? Yes.

29 Sept., 1886.

3573. Were you employed at Hyde Park in any way? Yes, in the sewing room.

3574. Were you constantly employed there, or did you go in and out? I used to work every day.

3575. You would get a pretty good idea of the number of articles made? No; I did not take count of them.

3576. When you left Hyde Park, were any things already made brought up with you? I do not know.

3577. Up to the time you came away you had been making things steadily? Yes.

3578. Do you know whether the things made at Hyde Park were put into store? Yes; they were taken from the work-room to the store.

3579. Did you ever enter the clothing store yourself? No.

3580. Did you ever state to anybody that there had been made at Hyde Park as many as 300 chemises and 300 night-dresses, and so forth, and that these things had never been distributed? No; I never told anyone, sir, because I never kept any account of it.

3581. *Mr. Robison.*] Before you left Hyde Park, was there any special effort to make new clothes? We were not busier than usual.

3582. Did you see any of the clothes being packed up, or did you assist in the packing? No.

[The Board then proceeded to the Protestant ward, and inspected it. In the ward were found the following articles:—Commode seats and pans, 14; bed-pans, 8; chambers, 5; feeders with spouts, 2; india-rubber sheets in use by patients lying on them, 3; 1 on the bed of a patient out on the verandah, 3 on the bed of another patient out on the verandah, and 10 besides, making altogether 17; water-beds or air-beds, none; water or air cushions in use, 2 air-cushions; bed-cupboards for the patients' use, none.]

Mrs. Hicks recalled, and examined in the Protestant ward:—

3583. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many patients are there in this ward now? Thirty-one.

Mrs. Hicks.

3584. How many are bedridden? Several, I think, are more or less bedridden, but some of them get up once or twice a week.

29 Sept., 1886.

3585. What provision have you for washing and bathing them? A large zinc washing-tub and eight enamelled hand-basins. There is also a lavatory containing a stone bath and three basins, all fitted with water-taps and waste-pipes.

[The lavatory was full of a variety of litter, consisting partly of old clothes, old screens, a saucepan, a dustpan, a medicine bottle, a porter bottle, and some other old bottles, and a tin saucepan containing blacklead brushes. The bath was full of clothes belonging to a newly-arrived inmate, and there was an old air-cushion in it. On the lavatory table, containing three basins, were a large teapot, a tin soup-tureen, and several other tins.]

[The Board then adjourned to the Catholic hospital, in which were thirty-one patients, and which was found to be supplied as follows:—Commodos, 9; bed-pans, 4; chambers, none. (Mrs. Hicks explained that the old women would not use them, because they could not stoop enough, and therefore they were supplied with seven slop-pails.) Feeders with spouts, 2; waterproof sheets in use by patient 1, others produced 8=9; air-cushions or water-beds, none; bedside cupboards, none.]

NOTE.—There is no lavatory in this ward, and the arrangements for washing are the same as in the Protestant ward. A metal bath is brought in, and hand-basins when required. There is a water-closet to each of these wards.

[The Board then adjourned to the cancer ward, which contains five patients. The following was the supply of utensils:—Commode, 1; chamber, 1; bed-pans, 2; feeders, none; waterproof sheets, 2 in use under patients and 2 drying, 4; bed cupboards, none. Sore-leg ward, containing fifteen patients. The following was the supply:—Commodos, 2; bed-pans, 2; chamber, 1; waterproof sheets (produced), 8.]

NOTE.—There is also a lavatory attached to the cancer hospital, and a few hand-basins for the use of those in the ward who are not able to go outside.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Frederic King examined:—

Mr.
E. King.
30 Sept., 1886

3586. *Chairman.*] You are the Manager of the Government Asylums? Yes, sir.
3587. How long have you held that position? Since 1876.
3588. Prior to that you were Secretary to the Board? Yes, to the Board which held office since 1862.
3589. What is your present salary? £500 and the annual increment, which would make it about £550.
3590. You were manager of the Asylums when Newington was first formed? Yes.
3591. When the inmates of Hyde Park were sent to Newington, was any detailed list made of their names? I do not think so, further than what was in the books of the institution at Hyde Park. We copied out the weekly report of the institutions. The inmates of Hyde Park Asylum were removed in a hurry, and we were not able to take the necessary steps that should have been taken; but we got strict orders from the Colonial Secretary to move in on a certain date, and we were hurried off in a most extraordinary way.
3592. Have you any means of knowing the number of persons who went to Newington at first? I have not, but I could easily tell you; it was over 300—about 310.
3593. You have the means of ascertaining the number, names, and ages of all who went from Hyde Park to Newington? Yes; we have the names of them and entries of those who were admitted or discharged, and on any particular day I could state who were in the Asylum.
3594. You receive from each Asylum weekly statements of the number of persons in? Yes.
3595. Do you receive statements of when inmates die? Yes, every week.
3596. Do the vouchers for coffins come through your hands? Yes; the whole information with reference to the inmates and the expenditure on them passes through my hands.
3597. When inmates come to you seeking admission, how are they admitted? I always, if I am in the office, see them, inspect them, and question them, for I know most of them. I have entries made of their history, and of what I think is necessary to show me they are eligible. It is very easy for me to decide whether they are eligible or not. Every now and then some fresh applicant comes, and I have some trouble to find out her history.
3598. Are all the Asylums supplied by contract? Yes.
3599. All the provisions? Yes.
3600. Do you know what Asylums beside Newington receive bread from contractors; at any one is bread made on the place? Yes; at Liverpool it is always made, and there I have a contractor for the flour and yeast.
3601. And at the Parramatta and Newington Asylums it is supplied by contract? Yes.
3602. Have you received your returns regularly from Newington since it was opened? No; I did not at first. I had a great deal of difficulty with the medical returns especially, very much in consequence of there being no distinct hospital at first. The reason Dr. Rowling did not send them was, he said, because he could not make them up, as he did not know which was the hospital. I have now had the hospitals distinct, and I get these returns.
3603. Have they been more regularly kept up for the last two months than hitherto? Yes.
3604. Do you know a man of the name of Ibbott up there? Yes; I had him up there before the old women went.
3605. He has been retained at the institution? Yes.
3606. Had he any promise that he should have quarters found for him? No.
3607. He was living at first in the large house occupied now by the matron, and subsequently removed to a house at the back premises, and then had to rent a house? We have no control over that. He offered, if I would keep him on at the pay he was receiving, to keep himself in quarters. I have tried to get rid of him.
3608. Do you know anything of the duties of the four men employed up there? They have hardly anything to do. One looks after the horse and dray. Burns receives £120 a year and does hardly anything. Not having sole control of the arrangements, I am unable, although I wish, to get rid of him.
3609. You mean that, although Manager of the Asylum, you are not able to control the servants employed? I asked to have Burns dismissed because he was getting too much pay and did nothing, and we did not want him there; and I was urged to keep him on. I recommended his dismissal, but that would lie with the Colonial Secretary or the Principal Under Secretary, and although I have expressed a wish that Burns and Ibbott should be dismissed my recommendation has not been approved of.
3610. You do not consider that there is sufficient employment for four men at Newington? No; and I do not consider myself responsible for their being there.
3611. At what time was that tank excavated that supplies the place with water? The history of that is that when Newington was taken possession of by the Government there was a common large waterhole there, half filled with all sorts of stuff and manures, which had been swept into it, and when Sir Henry Parkes was in office I proposed to him that the waterhole should be cleaned. It is a very far off place to have a waterhole for an institution.
3612. Was that work done at once—the excavation and the tank? I made a square hole of the waterhole, and deepened it to 14 feet, and in last February or March, when the unemployed were here, the overseer to the Colonial Architect proposed to me that it would be a good thing to employ some of these men to open out a large hole of such a size as would be of use. He showed me how to do it. I acted on his suggestion, and employed the men.
3613. What was the name of this overseer to the Colonial Architect? Telfer; he was overseer over the architect's men.
3614. At the time that he made this suggestion to you to increase this hole, had you any idea of the money already expended on it? It would be about £300 or £400—between £375 and £400.
3615. That was before he suggested enlarging it? Yes.
3616. Did you observe any small hole below the embankment? Yes; and I kept that for the horses and cattle, thinking it would always be full from the water oozing out of the embankment.
3617. At whose suggestion were the two windmills put up? I cannot answer that; the Colonial Architect is responsible for them.
- 3618.

3618. How many cows are kept at Newington? I think four now.

3619. Four Asylum cows? Yes; but up to the time the women went there we used to keep a good many there—the dry cows of other institutions. It is the only place where we have any ground. When a cow was in calf we used to keep her there.

Mr. F. King.
30 Sept., 1886.

3620. Do you know whether or not the inmates received milk prior to the beginning of August? They had it in the hospitals.

3621. Not generally? That has never been the rule in the Asylum. Mrs. Hicks may have given some of the very old women milk, but the milk up to the time that the Colonial Secretary expressed the wish that all the inmates should get milk only went to the hospital.

3622. Do you know the gardener, Newitt? I do.

3623. And Gordon? Yes; Mrs. Hicks, having got the promise from me of a handy man, said she would go to the Immigration Office and get a good strong young man to clean up and help.

3624. How long has Newitt been employed? I think he went there in March or April.

3625. At the time that he went there, in what condition was the garden—was it broken up and fit for cultivation? It was a mass of weeds. The season had been so bad that it was as hard as a stone. Abbott and Burns were there, and the fruit trees were all smothered with weeds.

3626. There is a large pile of wood in the field—by whom was that cut up? The Colonial Architect requested me to fell a lot of trees, as they interfered with the windmills. I felled the trees, and I decided to saw them up as fuel for the house.

3627. Who cut the trees up? The men that I had—the unemployed. We used to employ them at that work when the tracks in the dams were so slippery that the carts could not be employed.

3628. It was done by the same men who excavated the dam at the instance of the Colonial Architect? Yes.

3629. Are you aware that the inmates there are obliged to get their own wood when they require it for lighting fires? I cannot conceive that there is any difficulty. There is plenty of wood about the place besides the stack.

3630. Have you a man named Ireland in your employ? Yes.

3631. In what position? I have had him as a sort of overseer over the unemployed. I have had him over the carpenters at the other institutions, and altogether I can depend upon him.

3632. How many Asylum horses have you there? Only two now. I had three, but there was a large horse which died within the last six weeks or two months, and now we have only two.

3633. You have a stable there for the horses? Yes.

3634. Is it Burns who looks after them? No; I have an old inmate there named Brophy; he was one of the Asylum inmates.

3635. He is paid by the Government? Yes.

3636. Do you know whether the horses belonging to the Asylum are kept in the stable? I believe they are usually in the field, but they come for their feed to the stable.

3637. Do you know whether other horses have been kept in the stable? No; but I have no doubt that there have been.

3638. Have you observed the amount of work done by the gardeners in the garden: do you consider that a satisfactory quantity? Yes; I think so. The reason why I put a man like Newitt in the position he holds is that Mrs. Hicks might have a man to help her, if there was ever a downright row, such as a drunken row between inmates. I knew Newitt was a good man, and I put him as gardener to give Mrs. Hicks all the help he could. The Government put Burns in.

3639. Burns was there long before Newington was opened? Yes; but against my wish, because I knew he would be utterly useless in case of a row.

3640. Do you visit the Asylum often? Yes; until within the last two or three weeks I was there every other day. What with the unemployed, and with the disagreeables connected with the old women, and the unsuitableness of the place for the old women, you have no conception of the trouble I have had. I have been there so often that I have had to leave my ordinary work, my other work, to look after itself.

3641. You have been connected with the charities since 1862? Yes.

3642. Then you have seen the matron at Newington ever since she received the inmates? Yes.

3643. Do you consider her competent to manage an Asylum of that kind? Yes, I do; she is competent, especially from the aptitude with which she deals with those old women. It requires a peculiar person to deal with these old women, and although Mrs. Hicks might not be suitable in all respects for the position, her tact is valuable; we have always thought so, and the Board that held office before me had the same opinion as myself.

3644. What Board was that? That which managed the Asylums before me.

3645. Have you ever at any time since you have known Mrs. Hicks seen anything in her behaviour to show that she was addicted to habits of intemperance? I can solemnly declare that in all my experience I have never yet seen her under the influence of liquor, and I have seen her at all hours and times.

3646. She could not, in your opinion, have been addicted to these habits, or you would have known it? No.

3647. You say you have books from which you can get the number of persons sent from Hyde Park to Newington; can you produce them? Yes; I will do it.

3648. Can you also give us the number of admissions since Newington was opened? Yes.

3649. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.* You keep a book, and whenever a person is discharged or dies you make an entry against her name? Yes.

3650. And then, if you want to know how many persons are in the institution, you look through this book? Yes; but I also have a sort of abstract from which I could tell you almost in a moment all you wanted to know.

3651. How do you get information of inmates who die or are discharged, or who abscond? From the weekly reports to the office of the Superintendent and the medical man.

3652. What does the medical man supply you with? With the names and diseases of every inmate he admits into his hospital, and of those he discharges from it, and also the deaths. He keeps charge of the hospital ward—who are admitted and who are not.

3653. Do you consider that the matron is only responsible for those patients who are outside the hospital? No; for the whole of them.

- Mr. F. King. 3654. Then, with discharges going on for weeks and months, there may possibly creep in errors; do you hold a muster there occasionally in order to keep correct? Yes.
- 30 Sept., 1886. 3655. Do you say that if you looked up your book and found 320 names of persons in this Asylum and then found that 320 persons were there, and the names did not correspond, you would not be surprised? I would be; the book ought to be very accurate.
3656. Do you believe it to be very accurate? Yes. I am in the habit of sending the head man of our office (Mr. Rossiter) with the book, and he goes over the names and sees that they are correct.
3657. But that is exactly what I asked you just now. The fact is that Mr. Rossiter has a muster from time to time? Yes.
3658. When was he last there? I could get you the information.
3659. Had you a muster to check off just before you left Hyde Park? No.
3660. When these inspections are made, is the result reported to you separately and in writing? Mr. Rossiter verbally tells me this information.
3661. Do you alter your book accordingly? Yes.
3662. That is, you did not erase any previous entry, but wrote the alterations outside? Yes.
3663. What instruction as to keeping the muster roll has Mrs. Hicks herself? She has only her office book of the inmates to go upon.
3664. Has she instructions to check off her office book from time to time by muster of the inmates? Yes.
3665. What are the instructions to do it? She has general instructions to do it.
3666. Are they printed or verbal instructions? Verbal or by memo.
3667. Was this instruction given by word of mouth, or by written circular, or by written document? It has been the habit of years, and was given verbally.
3668. Does Mrs. Hicks report to you always when she holds a muster? Yes, but not regularly. It is the rule for her to do so.
3669. In the case of a large institution like this, where there are a large number of people, you know that the muster roll is the foundation of all the work of the place? Yes.
3670. If you do not know exactly what number of people there are there you do not know what the number of rations ought to be? No.
3671. Of course you will say that you had no cause to inquire, because Mrs. Hicks tells you the quantities from week to week? Yes.
3672. You never sent someone to see that the books there and the weekly reports were correct? No.
3673. Of course you understand that the number of persons brought up to Newington is a rather important matter, more especially as Newington was in a state of confusion for several weeks. Are we to understand that your list was made up from the book of admissions and dismissals in your office, or can you yourself say that upon a certain day certain people were resident in the Asylum? Why, no; and if I were to give you the list purporting to contain the names of persons removed from Hyde Park to Newington it would not be correct, because the old women were so put out at having to move at all that they—I mean several of them—absconded within a couple of days of the removal.
3674. At Newington, is the contract for the undertakers to bury or to supply coffins? To bury.
3675. In what form does the undertaker send in his account? "For burying so and so" by name.
3676. Is it the practice in your office to keep vouchers or copies? Of every voucher we keep one copy.
3677. Then you can show these copies, and from them we can take, with absolute certainty that it is correct, a list of the names of all persons whose burial from Newington has been paid for? Yes.
3678. No person is buried in any part of the grounds of Newington? No.
3679. There would be no doubt of your list including the names of all who died at Newington? No, unless an inmate had been buried by her friends.
3680. Have any inquests been held there on persons who have died in the institution? Only one, in the case of a woman who died suddenly last week.
3681. With regard to the wood, you said there was plenty of wood lying about the yard. Have you given instructions as to the quantity of wood and coal to be supplied? I told Mrs. Hicks that whenever she was short of wood she could send the dray to the heap in the paddock for the use of the institution.
3682. Is it by your instructions that the old women in the cancer ward, for example, and women in other hospital wards have had to rely for the purpose of lighting their fires upon the sticks and chips they find about the yard? I have not heard of anything of the sort.
3683. You said that the place began as a simple institution and improved. What do you mean by that? When the institute became overcrowded I searched about and found that there was a large place at Newington empty; and I went and opened it, and it quickly grew from twenty old men to 150.
3684. When did you first begin to send the old men here? I think about 1880 or 1881.
3685. How long after the first batch went there was it that you got 150? As the other Asylums grew I sent the men there. I think it took about two years or eighteen months to fill it; and then they became so unruly that we had to shift them; that was some time in the year 1883.
3686. Then the place remained empty? Immediately afterwards Sir A. Stuart proposed to build there, and the Colonial Architect asked me to keep Ibbott on the place as a caretaker.
3687. When did the building begin? About the middle of 1884.
3688. Mr. Robison.] When you became manager of these Asylums, do I understand that you took the place of the Board? Yes; I had no written instructions further than that I was employed by the Government, and that I was to manage these Asylums.
3689. Was it you or the Board who selected the dietary scale? The Board.
3690. Who were the members of that Board? As far as I can remember, Mr. Rolleston (Chairman), Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Alleyne, Dr. Greenup, Mr. Cowper, junior, and Mr. Duncan.
3691. Did that Board lay down rules for the conduct of the Asylums? Yes.
3692. Were they printed? Yes.
3693. Were they exhibited in the Asylums? In the early days they were, but afterwards they were soon found to be very unsuitable.
3694. Were there then any others? No; they had become obsolete.
3695. Do you remember then any other code of rules, written or printed? No; the place was carried on from then to now by the rules of common-sense—of practical experience.
3696. With regard to the dying of the inmates, was there any rule as to the slop food given? Only that slop

slop food was considered to be ordered as a medical comfort by the medical man, and was wholly under the control of the medical man, and he had been considered able to order anything for the place from 1862 until now. Mr. F. King,
30 Sept., 1886.

3697. As a matter of fact, has the medical man ordered slop food? Yes; every day he has ordered all sorts of things—soup, and fish, and biscuits,—all sorts of things.

3698. Have you kept any note of the quantity of such food ordered at the different Asylums? Yes.

3699. Have you observed whether or not at Newington, since the Asylum was opened, there has been an ample supply of such food? I believe they have had an ample supply.

3700. Have any of the inmates of any hospital complained or made a statement to the matron that the ordinary food was insufficient or disagreed with them; would they be able to get slop food? Yes; because I believe that there is any amount of arrowroot, sago, and oatmeal ordered from the contractor, and that any woman could have it.

3701. Does the matron make any return of these things? No; from the first, sago, oatmeal, and arrowroot were allowed.

3702. Does the matron keep any book in the store to show how these things are expended? No; I allow her these three articles, and I never ask her how they are expended. Nobody in the world could keep count of each basin, and as the supplies were steadily used I did not think it necessary to make further inquiry.

3703. *Chairman.*] You say that there are no written rules supplied for matrons? No; I have ordered it to be done at Newington, but I am afraid it has not been carried out.

3704. What rules have you for the writing of letters to their friends outside? No rules; the head of the institution gives pen, ink, and paper to anyone who wants it.

3705. Is it a rule for the superintendent to read letters received? I have made it a rule that she should call in the inmate for whom a letter was received and open it in her presence.

3706. With what object was that rule made? To see that the letter contained no money. We consider that these inmates should not be in the hands of other inmates. You may have heard complaints that money had come into the Asylum and the proper person did not get it; but now these letters are opened by the inmate they are addressed to, and the money, if any, taken out of them. I have made it a rule that the matron should see this done.

3707. With regard to oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot, can anyone get them? Yes; if a patient wants them she goes to Mrs. Hicks, and I believe she gets them.

3708. Referring to letter No. 15, do you mean that what is described there is an ordinary Asylum ration? I suppose they are always asked if they are unable to eat the Asylum food. It is there to be eaten if they ask for it.

3709. They have no means of knowing that they are entitled to it? It has always been a standing habit in the Asylum since 1862.

3710. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you aware that we have asked very many of the inmates, and that none of them appear to be aware that they are entitled to get arrowroot, sago, and such things if they choose to ask for one of them; and do you know that only 24 quarts are made and are wanted in the hospital wards alone, and that none is being given to the people outside the hospital? I should say exactly the contrary. I believe that a certain quantity of slops is made up for the hospitals, and that any old woman who goes to Mrs. Hicks and asks for some can get it.

3711. That is your impression? Yes.

3712. What is your list of medical comforts or medical extras? Whatever the medical man chooses to order; he is not restricted.

3713. That is the comment of Mr. Robison upon a certain report of Dr. Morgan's, is it not, dated on the 19th November, 1883. It was "that the medical officers of the Asylums are empowered to order medical comforts or stimulants, and to make such changes in the diet as best to meet the requirements of their patients." Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the doctor's orders for medical extras are confined to these very slops which you say are not medical extras, and to wines and spirits; that no person in the hospitals at Newington has had chicken, for instance, as a medical extra, but that chicken has been provided on two occasions without the intervention of the doctor? I heard that these two chickens, which are very unusual, were given to inmates, and I understand from Mrs. Hicks that they were ordered by the doctor, and the question was how much we were to pay for them.

3714. To whom? The money was to be paid to Mrs. Hicks, but where the fowls came from I do not know.

3715. Do you not think it very remarkable that a doctor who can order anything he likes, and has under his care certain young women dying of consumption, does order only the ordinary comforts, and confines himself, in fact, to gruel and beef-tea? Yes; but I could not interfere with the treatment of the medical man.

3716. *Chairman.*] Do you know that you have a hospital at each of these four Asylums? Yes.

Mrs. Mary Charlton, of 24, Cleveland-street, examined:—

3717. *Chairman.*] You are in the habit of visiting Newington? I have been in the habit of visiting Asylums for the last eighteen months. Mrs. Mary
Charlton.
30 Sept., 1886.

3718. How often have you visited Newington? Three times.

3719. When did you first go there? Shortly after the old women went there.

3720. Did you go through the hospital wards? Yes.

3721. Can you tell us what you saw there? I have seen a dead body lying between two living people.

3722. No screen around it? No.

3723. At what time was this? It was there at 11, and I saw it again at 4, and I thought it a shame. I spoke to the old woman there, and she said it would be buried to-morrow.

3724. Do you know any of the inmates at Newington? Not before I visited them. I know many of them now.

3725. Did you notice anything about the management of Newington to lead you to believe that it was ill-conducted? I thought they were cruelly treated. I never asked any questions, but if any person came to us I listened to them. I did not know who the matron was, or anything about her. The women said that they did not get sufficient linen for their sore legs. One person in the hospital beckoned to me and begged me to ask the matron to get some person to get her up. She said that the girl who attended her—I think the name was Martha—had Gd. given her sometimes, and that she was often in a temper and would not

Mrs. Mary
Charlton.
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not get her up, and that that was frequently the case. I have given the old women some money. An inmate—a respectable one, whom I know and whom I can trust—told me that the wardswoman swore at her if she did not pay her a shilling a month. There is a woman in the cancer ward I have visited several times. She never got fire or candles or milk, and her tea was like water. That I saw. One woman said that the weight of this other woman to lift into bed was too heavy for her.

3726. How about the doctor? I went into the Roman Catholic ward, and found a little dark-eyed young woman dying of consumption, about three or four weeks ago. I said, "Could you eat anything?" and she said "Yes; but I cannot get it"; she also said, "He orders me a pint of milk, and I only get half a pint; I am dying of starvation." I went to one of the old women and said, "How are you getting on?" and she said, "The doctor ordered me some nourishment; I did not get it; the matron says we cannot have it. We are ordered milk, but we do not get it." I said, "You ought to tell that if any person asks you about it," and she said, "Yes, ma'am, I would."

3727. Did you ever observe anything being taken from the patients? I have frequently seen them get their tea without milk.

3728. Are you always accompanied on your visits by another lady? Mrs. Wild used to go with me into the Protestant ward. I have already told you of the girl Emma Redding. I have been there during their dinner time. The first time I went it was very bad, but the last time I went (two or three months ago) the dinner, especially the soup, was very good.

3729. You say you do not know the matron? No. The women had no hats or bonnets, and I thought it a very great shame to let them go out in the sun with nothing on their heads.

3730. But they had hoods? No; no bonnets or hoods of any sort, and they sadly complained of it. I said to one woman, "How are you getting on?" and she said, "I wish God had struck me down rather than bring me to such a place as this." Another person said, "It is a wretched place; but if we were allowed what we want we should be comfortable." I said to her, "Do you get soap to wash yourself?" and she said, "We get a little bit of soap every few weeks." There was a large place at the back, and the stench of it was something fearful. I thought that a nurse or some person should be appointed to the cancer ward, for I think the patients are too feeble to assist each other, and I think they should be supplied with better food.

Mrs. Katherine Mary Townshend, of Hunter's Hill, examined:—

Mrs. K. M.
Townshend.
30 Sept., 1886.

3731. *Chairman.*] You are in the habit of visiting Newington? Yes; I am a member of the Ladies' Board visiting Newington.

3732. You visited Newington in company with the other ladies? Yes.

3733. Were you on board the Parramatta steamer on one occasion when the matron superintendent was on board? Yes; I have seen her several times.

3734. Have you ever seen her in a state of intoxication? No.

3735. Did you ever visit the Asylums at Parramatta? Yes, both of them.

3736. Were you there in June last with other ladies? We went to Liverpool, and then to Parramatta, where Dr. Rowling met us and took us through the institutions at Macquarie-street and George-street.

3737. During that time, was there any conversation between him, yourself, and another lady? Yes; he seemed to think that Newington was not well managed.

3738. Did you hear him make any remark with regard to the habits of the matron herself? I heard him say he had seen her in a state of intoxication.

3739. On more than one occasion? Yes; as far as I remember, he said so.

3740. That was said to you and the lady with you? Yes.

3741. At the Asylum at Parramatta? I cannot say whether it was at the Asylum or at his own house. We went to his house before going to the Asylum.

3742. What time of day was it when you went to Dr. Rowling's house? About 3 o'clock; we had afternoon tea at his house.

3743. You did not lunch at his place or dine? No; we just had afternoon tea with Mrs. Rowling.

3744. And subsequently you visited the Asylums? Yes.

3745. Was Dr. Rowling's statement voluntary, or in answer to a question? As far as I know, it was voluntary.

3746. That was on June the 4th? I think it was early in June—the 3rd or 4th.

3747. And the statement made by the doctor was voluntary? I think it was; we were talking generally about the management of the place, and he said it was badly managed.

3748. And then, as one of the reasons for saying it was badly managed, he gave the statement you have made? Yes; that he had seen the matron superintendent at Newington in a state of intoxication several times.

3749. Have you been at Newington since then? Yes; I have been there to-day, and have just returned. I was told there that Margaret Heggarty and Eliza Burns went round the wards and got the women to sign a paper to state whether they had seen the matron in a state of intoxication or not; many of them signed it without knowing what it was.

3750. Did you ever hear Dr. Rowling say that when he first knew the matron superintendent at Newington he thought at times that she might have been intoxicated, and on becoming better acquainted with her he attributed her demeanour to excitement? I never heard him make such a statement.

3751. *Mr. Robison.*] Did Dr. Rowling ever say to you, or in your hearing, that on first knowing her he thought he had seen her intoxicated, but that afterwards, knowing her better, he thought he was mistaken? No; I do not remember hearing him say so.

3752. *Chairman.*] Have you yourself observed anything about Mrs. Hicks to lead you to believe that she was intemperate? Well, I cannot say; I have seen her in a very excited state, and when she has spoken to me I have smelt spirits—that is on two occasions since I have visited Newington. On one occasion she requested to be excused. She said, "Excuse me, ladies, I have been indulging with my daughter." We could not understand what she referred to, but I smelt spirits of some kind.

Mrs. Euphemia Bowes, Auburn, Stanmore, examined:—

3753. *Chairman.*] You visit Newington sometimes? I have been there twice.
 3754. Were you there on the 6th of August? I think so; on a Friday.
 3755. Did you go through the Roman Catholic hospital on that day? Yes.
 3756. Did you see a dead body in the hospital on that day? Yes.
 3757. At what time of the day? It was there at half-past 3 in the afternoon.
 3758. Any screens around it? No; I did not know there was a dead body there until I was speaking to one patient, and I saw the body covered up with a sheet, and I said, "Dead?" and she said, "Yes." I said, "When?" and one of them said, "8 o'clock last night"; and I said, "How long would she lie there before she was taken away?" and they said, "Some time this night," or, "I do not know."
 3759. Did you see any other bodies on any other occasion? No; but I was in one of the wards and I heard a great noise, and I said, "What is that?" And an inmate said, "A woman snoring." Shortly afterwards I went into the next ward and saw a woman lying on her bed; I saw she was dying, and I said, "What is the matter; how is it that she is dying like this?"
 3760. Did she die? Yes.
 3761. Was anybody attending to her? There was an old woman who came in and wetted her lips with, I presume, a feather.
 3762. Had she no screen around her bed? No; nothing.
 3763. You know that she did die? I was told her death was in the paper next morning.
 3764. Do you know the matron superintendent? No.

Mrs.
E. Bowes.
30 Sept., 1886

FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Hicks recalled:—

3765. *Chairman.*] You had an inmate here named Mary Dalley, who died on the 1st or 2nd of June? Yes.
 3766. Do you know what she died of? I think she was paralysed.
 3767. How long had she been an inmate? From the 1st January, 1886.
 3768. And you say she died from what? I think she was paralysed and rather imbecile.
 3769. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] She simply came to the end of her life? Yes; she died from natural causes.
 3770. *Chairman.*] Did she die from the result of an accident? I cannot say.
 3771. She had been here ever since the Asylum opened? Yes.
 3772. Had she ever fallen into the fire or been scalded, or anything of that sort? I think there was an old woman who had a little scald on her arm; I think it was Dalley; it was not anything very serious or I should have known more of it.
 3773. Do you know how long before she died this scald occurred? No.
 3774. Was this woman, Dalley, scalded, and did she die from the effects of that scald? No; I am quite sure she did not.
 3775. You recollect this scald now, but you are not sure whether it was Dalley or not who had it? Yes.
 3776. Can you recollect how long before she died she received the scald? I think a good bit before. I did not know of it for several days after. Had it been serious I should have heard of it. I have frequently had worse scalds myself.
 3777. Then this scald in no way contributed to the death of this person? No; I should not imagine it contributed in any way to her death.
 3778. When you heard she was scalded, did you see her? Yes.
 3779. Did you hear how it occurred? I fancy I did hear that she was coming to the copper for a tea-pot.
 3780. Did you notice the wound? No; I do not think I did. They told me, I think, that it was a very small one.
 3781. Did she treat it very lightly herself? She was a poor half-witted woman to the last. I mean by "half-witted" a simple-minded woman.
 3782. Was she put into the hospital after that scald? Yes; I think she must have been.
 3783. Was it in consequence of the scald that she was put in? No; I fancy it was myself that put her in.
 3784. Do you recollect how long after you put her in the hospital she lived? I could not say from memory.
 3785. Do you keep any list of those persons you put in? No; it is not my duty to do that.
 3786. But you told us just now that you do occasionally admit people to the hospital. Have you any list of them? No; but I acquaint the doctor of the fact.
 3787. Then you tell the doctor on his next visit what you have done? I go round the hospitals with him, or I say to the nurse, "Draw the doctor's attention to this woman, and say I have admitted her."
 3788. You cannot recollect the date on which you admitted this woman to the hospital, nor the date on which she died, or how long she was in the hospital before she died? No; I cannot remember off-hand.
 3789. Was any inquest held upon that woman? No.
 3790. Did you register the death? Yes; the death was registered on the 5th of June, 1886, and the registration was receipted by F. C. Bayliss, District Registrar, on the same day.
 3791. Are you aware if Dr. Rowling saw that body after death? No; I do not think he did. He does not as a general rule. I do not look at the bodies myself as a rule.
 3792. Do you know when Dr. Rowling prescribes for patients in the hospitals that they get what he prescribes? No.
 3793. If he is doctoring patients for particular complaints, do you know what they receive? No.
 3794. Do you know, as matron of an Asylum, what a patient has to receive—it may be for a wound or scald

Mrs. Hicks.
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- Mrs. Hicks. scald—what treatment that particular woman receives in the hospital. Do you know how that particular woman is treated, and what she is treated for? I do not know.
- 1 Oct., 1886. 3795. Do you know when medicine is prescribed for a patient in the hospital what that medicine is—that is to say, whether she has medicine for internal use or a lotion? Yes.
3796. Do you know, in the case of Dalley, whether the doctor prescribed for her medicine alone, or whether he prescribed as well some liniment or lotion? I cannot remember.
3797. Which hospital was Mary Dalley in? I cannot remember at this date.
3798. Can you tell us who was the wardswoman of the ward at that time? Bridget M'Carthy.
3799. Are you sure that Bridget M'Carthy was the woman who had charge of Mary Dalley at that time? No; I am not really sure.
3800. Did you inquire, when you ascertained that this woman had been scalded, how it occurred? I am quite sure I ascertained every particular.
3801. What are the particulars—how did it occur? I cannot tell you until my memory is refreshed.
3802. Who would refresh your memory? Margaret Heggarty and Mrs. Gorman.
3803. Have you always kept a diary since you have been here? I did not for a month or two.
3804. Were you in the habit of keeping a diary daily when you were at Hyde Park? No; but my daughter did.
3805. Was she employed there? She was sub-matron.
- (Mrs. Gorman and Margaret Heggarty then entered the Board room.)

Margaret Heggarty recalled:—

- Margaret Heggarty. 3806. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect a woman of the name of Mary Dalley dying on the 2nd of June? I am not sure.
- 1 Oct., 1886. 3807. The matron has told us that she cannot recollect whether she died in the hospital or in one of the dormitories; can you recollect? In the hospital ward.
3808. Are you sure? I am not sure whether she died in the long ward or the hospital.

Mrs. Gorman recalled:—

- Mrs. Gorman. 3809. *Chairman.*] Where did Mary Dalley die? In what is the Catholic hospital now; it was a dormitory then.
- 1 Oct., 1886. 3810. Do you remember how long before she died she was in that hospital? She slept there always, for it was then used as a dormitory.
3811. And she never was in the hospital? No.
3812. How long had she been in bed before she died? I think a fortnight.
3813. Do you recollect her having met with an accident? Yes; she let fall some hot tea as she was lying in bed.
3814. Do you recollect on what part of her body it fell? Somewhere on the right side of her body.
3815. Was it long before she died? About ten days.
3816. Did you notice whether the scald was a severe one? It did not appear to me to be serious; it was only apparently skin deep.
3817. Was it as large as your hand? Yes; about as large.
3818. Do you know whether the doctor attended her for that scald? It was not for that he was attending her, but it happened while he was attending her.
3819. Did he administer any remedies for that scald? I believe the nurse got some salve for it.
3820. Did you administer her medicines? No.
3821. Do you know whether that scald contributed to the woman's death? I do not think so; she was very ill before.
3822. Did you ever hear anybody say that she died in consequence of that scald, or was it said about the institution at all? Not to my knowledge.
3823. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long before her death did the doctor see her? I cannot tell; it is not my business to know that.
3824. Whose business is it? It is generally Miss Applethwaite's.
- (Mrs. Gorman and Margaret Heggarty were at this stage of the proceedings dismissed.)

Maria Brett examined:—

- Maria Brett. 3825. *Chairman.*] Are you employed at present? No.
- 1 Oct., 1886. 3826. Were you ever a wardswoman? Yes.
3827. In June last? I hardly know.
3828. Do you recollect Mary Dalley dying? Yes.
3829. Were you in charge of the place when she died? Yes; I was in charge as wardswoman.
3830. Do you recollect her getting any injuries? She scalded herself with tea a bit.
3831. You described that scald as a bed scald or bed sore? I think so.
3832. Did the doctor treat her for that? Yes.
3833. How long before she died did he see her? I do not know.
3834. Did he come every day? Yes, as far as I remember.
3835. You cannot say whether he saw her on the 1st of June or 31st of May? I do not remember.
3836. Did he see her the day before she died? Yes.
3837. Was it known in the ward that she died from the effect of that scald? I do not know; she had been ill for some time.
3838. You do not know the immediate cause of her death? No.
3839. Did you inform the matron superintendent when she received the injury? I informed the doctor first, and then the matron.
3840. How long after the accident did you tell the doctor? The same day; I told him to come and have a look at her.
3841. Where was the scald from the tea? On the side.

3842. Was there a large sore there before she was scalded with tea? There was.

3843. Was it as large as your hand? As large as the palm of my hand round, and from constant lying it was sore.

3844. You are not able to say whether the scald caused her death or not? I am quite sure that there was a sore there before the scald occurred.

3845. And did you ever hear that her death was caused by that scald? No.

Maria Brett.

1 Oct., 1886.

Mrs. Hicks recalled:—

3846. *Chairman.*] You have heard these persons who were called in to refresh your memory? Yes.

3847. Can you now say whether the death occurred from the scald? I am quite sure it did not. Now I remember all about it. I recollect being over in the dispensary, and Dr. Rowling coming in in a very excited manner, and saying, "Mary Dalley is nearly scalded to death. I have just seen her, and they have spilled some hot tea over her." I said, "Rubbish." I then went over to the ward, and saw Maria Brett, I believe. I said to her, "Why was I not informed of this?" but she did not appear to think there was any necessity to inform me of it. It was not important. I looked at the wound, and it appeared to me like a bed-sore. I have seen many other women suffering from bed-sores in a worse condition.

3848. Was the skin broken? Yes; it appeared to be open in the centre, and it appeared to be red.

3849. You certified to the death of that woman? Yes.

3850. That is, you gave the ordinary information of death to the District Registrar at Parramatta? Yes.

3851. On the 5th June? Yes.

3852. You filled the form of information up yourself? Yes; either myself or my daughter.

3853. You signed it? Yes.

3854. Omitting such particulars as were not within your own knowledge? Yes.

3855. You omit "Cause of death," "Duration of illness," and "What medical attendant last saw the deceased"? For cause of death and duration of illness, I said "See medical officer's certificate."

3856. Did you see that you attached the medical certificate to this information? Yes, and I fancy the cause of death was ascribed to "a burn."

3857. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When you say that the doctor had ascribed the cause of death in his certificate to a burn, did it not strike you that if that cause of death were properly assigned an inquest should be held on the body? No; I should not have thought it desirable, because I knew this woman did not die from the effects of the burns.

Mrs. Hicks.

1 Oct., 1886.

Mary Wright recalled:—

3858. *Chairman.*] You are employed pumping here? Yes.

3859. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you heard any talk in the ward that the matron sometimes goes among the blind inmates disguising her voice? Yes.

3860. Have you ever known her to do so to you? Yes; but I knew her voice, and told her that she was the matron.

3861. What led you to think that she wished to pass herself off for any person but herself? I do not know. She said that she had come from the boat, and said, "I am one of the ladies," and then when I knew her voice I told her so, and she begged my pardon.

3862. Can you tell us what she said to you on that occasion? I thought it was something about the soup she was going to mention, only I told her that I never spoke about the soup at all, and that she took me for the wrong person.

3863. Try and remember what was said before you found her out? I cannot, but she begged my pardon, and went away saying that she took me for another person.

3864. Are you quite sure that that was the matron? Yes, quite sure.

3865. And did you mention what had happened to Mrs. Bath? Yes.

3866. Have you heard anything to lead you to suppose that the matron disguised her voice, and spoke to any of the other blind inmates as she did to you? Yes; I have heard so.

3867. Did anyone to whom she had spoken say that she had spoken to them? No.

3868. It was merely talk then? Yes.

3869. What did she say to you about the soup? I cannot tell you the words. I thought she was going to say that I had been one who had complained of the soup. I told her this, when I recognized her voice, that I had never complained about the soup.

The Board then went over the whole of the premises, accompanied by Mrs. Gorman, the sub-matron, and made an accurate description of the various buildings, their apartments and uses, &c., &c.

Mary Wright.

1 Oct., 1886.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. { I. ROBISON, Esq.

Miss Alice Stephen recalled and further examined:—

3870. *Chairman.*] You are the Secretary of the Ladies' Board visiting Newington? Yes.

3871. Did you before you went to Newington visit the Asylums at Liverpool and Parramatta? Yes; on the 4th of June.

3872. Do you recollect on the 4th June having a conversation with Dr. Rowling. Yes; on our way from the George-street to the Macquarie-street Asylums, Parramatta.

3873. The conversation occurred in the street? Yes.

3874. Do you recollect Dr. Rowling making any statement to you on that occasion with reference to the matron of the Newington Asylum? Yes. He said that on more than one occasion he had seen her (Mrs. Hicks) so intoxicated that she could hardly stand.

3875. Did you ask him any question with reference to Mrs. Hicks, or did he make this statement voluntarily or in the course of conversation? I think I asked him the question whether she was intemperate or not.

3876. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You knew Mrs. Hicks by sight? Yes, for ten or fourteen years, at the Hyde Park Asylum. I had been in the habit of going there.

Miss Alice Stephen.

15 Oct., 1886.

3877.

- Miss Alice Stephen.
15 Oct., 1886.
3877. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect exactly the conversation that occurred between you and the doctor on that occasion? No. That is almost the only thing that comes to my memory, and that because it was such a strong point.
3878. Did you ever state to Dr. Rowling or any other person that you had seen Mrs. Hicks yourself in such a state? No.
3879. You never made any statement of that kind to the doctor? I might have told him that I had heard other people say so.
3880. You are quite clear about Dr. Rowling having said that he saw her in a state of intoxication? Yes.
3881. Have you yourself ever seen the matron of Newington Asylum in a state of intoxication? Yes; on two occasions. On the 29th July, the occasion of our first visit to the Asylum, as a Board, she was undoubtedly intoxicated—very red in appearance, excited in manner, and smelling very strongly of spirits; and we all remarked on the second occasion—the 12th of August—the day we asked her to show us her stores, that she was undoubtedly confused in manner.
3882. Her condition, you are quite sure, as far as your judgment goes, arose from the use of liquor? It was simply her manner and the smell of drink about her that led us to that conclusion.

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Mrs. Cecilia Jane Hyrons examined:—

- Mrs. C. J. Hyrons.
15 Oct., 1886.
3883. *Chairman.*] What are you? Matron of the Immigration Depot.
3884. Before you occupied that position, were you connected with the Destitute Asylum at Hyde Park? Yes; I was sub-matron.
3885. At that time, was the matron superintendent now at Newington at Hyde Park? Yes.
3886. How long were you there as sub-matron? From the 5th October until the 1st of March.
3887. During the time you were there, did you ever have any conflict with the matron as to the management of the institution? Yes; on several occasions.
3888. Did the matron reside at the barracks—sleep there? No.
3889. How long was she there during the day? She was there every day on the average except once.
3890. How long was she absent on that occasion? From Friday at 1 o'clock until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.
3891. During the time that you were there with her, did you ever see her under the influence of liquor? No.
3892. Did you know that she took liquor at all; did that ever come under your notice? Yes.
3893. That she was in the habit of taking stimulants? Yes, occasionally.
3894. You never saw her intoxicated? No.
3895. At the time when the inmates were removed from Hyde Park to Newington, did you have anything to do with the removal of them? No.
3896. What prevented you, as sub-matron, having anything to do with it? Mr. King called on me one morning and said another sub-matron was appointed, and he said that he should not require me any more, and that I must leave at once. I said, "Will you please give it me in writing?" He said, "Certainly not." I said, "I was appointed in writing, and I should like to be dismissed in writing, or I must see my solicitor." The matron reported to the Colonial Secretary that she could not get on with me, and I was advised to ask for leave of absence from Mr. King. I refused to do that, as I did not require it, and I went to the Asylum every day, and I kept out of the way of the matron. The matron told the inmates not to obey my orders.
3897. Did you receive your appointment from Mr. King? No; I received it from the Colonial Secretary and took it to Mr. King.
3898. Who was Colonial Secretary at that time? Sir Alexander Stuart.
3899. At the time when the inmates were removed to Newington, who was Colonial Secretary? Sir John Robertson.
3900. Did you ever see him with reference to the removal of the patients? No.
3901. I suppose you knew for some time before the inmates were removed from Hyde Park to Newington that they were going? Yes.
3902. Were any lists of made-up clothing made out prior to that? No.
3903. Had there been, would you have known of them? No; for some months I was locked out of the office.
3904. When you were sub-matron, had you nothing to do with the clothing? I cut it out when first I went there.
3905. Do you know what quantity of clothing went to Newington? No.
3906. It was after the death of Mrs. Hicks's daughter that you were appointed sub-matron? Yes.
3907. After that, did Mrs. Hicks employ any other daughter of hers to do anything about the place? Yes; Clara was constantly in my way. I believe her to be an imbecile.
3908. You have never had anything more to do with Mrs. Hicks since she left the Asylum at Hyde Park? Nothing.
3909. During the time you were there, did you ever see any rules for your guidance? No; but I applied for them to Mr. King and the Colonial Secretary during the time I was at Hyde Park.
3910. Do you recollect the answers you received? No; Mr. King said there were no rules.
3911. Did he tell you what your duties were? He would not allow me to take the responsible position of passing out the women on liberty; but Clara always did it.
3912. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You are acquainted with the management of the sick in the hospital wards? Yes.
3913. What were considered medical comforts at Hyde Park? Grog, and milk, arrowroot, sago, and sugar.
3914. In order to get these things the doctor had to certify for them? No; only for the grog and the milk.
3915. Then really only grog and milk were medical extras? Yes; I gave the others whenever the old women asked me for them.
3916. What methods of punishment were there for the inmates who came in drunk or disorderly? They were turned out.
3917. Any other punishment? No. When I went there first Mrs. Hicks told me to stop their liberty; but as there was no record kept it was impossible to use that punishment.
- 3918.

3918. Used the paid inmates to take their orders from you or from Miss Applethwaite? I used to give the orders when Mrs. Hicks was away.
3919. *Chairman.*] You made a complaint to the Inspector of Charities about the way in which the Asylum was managed? Yes.
3920. You complained that Miss Applethwaite was continually upsetting discipline, following you about, and watching all your actions, with the open encouragement of her mother? Yes, that is quite correct. I had no books to keep, but I had to enter everything on a piece of paper and give it to Mrs. Hicks; and she would take it from me and either tear it up and say, "My memory is not so bad that I want everything written down," or she would give it to Clara.
3921. But, as a matter of fact, when Mrs. Hicks was away you used to govern the Institution? Yes.
3922. And also, as a matter of fact, when she was there, you were interfered with by her daughter, with the open encouragement of her mother? Yes.

Mrs.
C. J. Hyrons.
15 Oct., 1886.

FRIDAY 22 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, ESQ., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Lucy H. Hicks called in and further examined:—

Mrs.
L. H. Hicks,
Oct. 22, 1886.

3923. *Chairman.*] You told us on the 19th instant that your salary was £200 per annum, with £20 ration-money? I ask you to allow me to alter that.
3924. I ask you if you told us that on the 19th instant? I think I did.
3925. Is that all you receive? No; I forgot the £20 a year superannuation.
3926. What else did you receive;—have you ever had any gratuities? £20 a year put on for the superannuation.
3927. Have you ever had any gratuities? I had a gratuity—I suppose you would call it a gratuity—the keeping of a cow in the Sydney Domain.
3928. Have you ever had any gratuities in money? £20 ration-money.
3929. That is all? That is all, and a run for my cow in the Domain.
3930. You say that you never received any sum of money outside your salary or ration-money, or run for your cow? After going to Newington I wrote in to be recompensed in different things.
3931. You received something then in consideration of the removal of patients to Newington? Yes; £25.
3932. Have you had a gratuity more than once? How many years back are you going?
3933. Within the last three or four years? No.
3934. On what date did the first of the inmates arrive at Newington? I think about the middle of February. I think we left to go to Newington about the 15th of February, but I will not speak positively.
3935. How long after the inmates arrived at Newington did you arrive? I slept there on the first night—on the 27th of February; but I went every day backwards and forwards.
3936. Then you were not there on the 25th of February, when the two first deaths occurred? I was not. I was at Newington through the day, because I went there every day.
3937. But you did not sleep there? I did not sleep there. I had to look after the Sydney part.
3938. Those deaths occurred on the 25th of February—Mary Ryan and Elizabeth Stretton? I believe they did.
3939. Can you say whether these deaths were accelerated in consequence of the removal of patients from Hyde Park? I am quite sure they were not.
3940. Are you aware that in the first four months the Asylum was open, forty-four deaths took place? I am quite aware that there were not more than we had on an average for ten years, but I will not speak positively.
3941. We have it here from the District Registrar and your own books? I would not willingly tell a falsehood, or vary in any way.
3942. That was before the ladies began to visit Newington, and before the Board began to make their inquiry? Before the Board, certainly. I do not know the ladies.
3943. I am alluding to the Board of which Lady Martin is the President? I do not know that they had anything to do with it.
3944. Are you aware that in the months of July and August last, after these inquiries began, there were only six deaths? These old women had been dying for fifteen or sixteen years.
3945. Are you aware that there were only six deaths in July and August? I cannot say without my books.
3946. These are the names of the inmates who died in July and August, taken from your own books;—are you aware that in those months there were only six deaths? Yes; but I wish you would let me add a little to that. I wonder they all got there alive—they had been dying for years. Some of these women had only just been brought from Prince Alfred Hospital. They were merely brought as an experiment, to keep them alive. The Ladies' Board did nothing to keep the people alive, I am sure.
3947. Can you assign any cause for the diminution of the number of deaths, from the average of eleven to the average of three per month? Of course I cannot. They were very ill indeed at Hyde Park. Many of these people were dying. We hardly thought we should get them there alive. Therefore, there is no difficulty in assigning the cause of death for people who were dying. Our percentage of deaths was not more between these months, though we did move them to Newington, than it had been for ten years previously—for several years previously.
3948. During the last two months—July and August I refer to—had there been any alteration in the management or in the cooking? Not the slightest, except the potatoes twice a week, and except —
3949. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You mean potatoes every day? Potatoes every day instead of three times a week, and rice once. There was not the slightest difference.

- Mrs. L. H. Hicks.
22 Oct., 1886.
3950. *Mr. Robison.*] Milk also? The milk was different. The milk was in this way: The Colonial Secretary had given an order to give the patients milk all round.
3951. *Chairman.*] We observed, when we went to Newington, that you did not keep any diary from the opening of the Institution? No; I think I had enough to do then. My time was occupied day and night.
3952. What induced you eventually to keep a diary? I had always been accustomed to keep one. I can show you my daughter's diary up to the day of her death.
3953. You say that your daughter used to keep it? My daughter and myself. She was my sub-matron.
3954. Have you got the old diaries? Yes, I have most of them. I do not say I could find them for twenty-six years.
3955. We have gathered, in this inquiry, that you have no rules? We rule it by managing—by common-sense—by some sort of knowledge of the working for twenty-six years.
3956. You mean by your answer that you rule the Institution exactly as you see fit;—that you are a law to yourself? I do not mean that at all.
3957. Are there any rules laid down for your guidance? We have no printed rules, nor have we had any for some years; but we have always carried on the same rules. Our rules are, that if a patient comes in she is placed in a bath and washed in the usual way, unless she is bad; then we sponge her. We go through the same routine from day to day, except Sunday.
3958. Do not you think it would be very much better to have printed rules, defining your duties and those of the servants under you? I do not. I consider that old people, such as we have to do with, cannot be hurried. You have to deal with them in the peculiar way that old people have to be dealt with. I do not study to make our place a show-place. I keep it very clean. We have to keep it clean.
3959. Then the inmates have no means of knowing what articles of clothing and food they are entitled to? They know they are entitled to clean linnen whenever they require it, and the food they well know.
3960. Is there anything to show an inmate in that Institution what she is entitled to—I mean what she is entitled to in the way of food? It is thoroughly well known.
3961. How;—do you go round and tell everyone—you have no printed rules? I do not go round.
3962. Then they do not know? They do know.
3963. Did you visit the cancer hospital every day? Every day now. I do not say that I did when I first went to Newington.
3964. You have not always visited it? Yes, always three, four, and a dozen times a day. It is a very large area of ground to go over.
3965. Prior to the ladies visiting at Newington, were the meals served out regularly? As regularly as possible, considering we had a Sydney butcher to deal with, and had to be quite at his mercy as to sending meat at the proper hour.
3966. Do you not know for a fact that frequently inmates in the cancer hospital did not get their dinner till 5 o'clock? I do not know anything of the kind. I totally deny it.
3967. You are aware that on the majority of our visits to Newington, dinner was not served till 2 o'clock, or half-past? Quite right.
3968. Whose fault was that? The butcher's—certainly not mine.
3969. You do not consider yourself blamable for that? Most decidedly not.
3970. Although you are the manager? Decidedly not. I reported it repeatedly.
3971. Are you aware that when the ladies first visited the cancer hospital there were no knives and forks, and that the inmates had to eat their meat off the floor like pigs, picking the meat off the bones with their fingers? It is quite untrue. If you will permit me to explain, I will.
3972. Say yes or no? You allowed a greater privilege to the inmates.
3973. We will allow you every privilege you desire. The ladies in their reports speak of such things, and we have evidence given to us of their existence? Well, I will explain it to you: I heard that the ladies had made inquiries. When we went to Newington first—I thought I had come here to tell you about Newington or I should have brought other memoranda—when we went to Newington first it was utterly unfit for us to have gone to. It was a place quite unfit to receive a family, still less 300 and odd people—I call it a lasting disgrace to have sent us there—and when we went from Hyde Park Asylum you must be quite aware that I had to give up Immigration, and had to leave certain things behind me at Immigration. I held two positions. Of course we packed up the things, and, as I sent up fifty inmates, I sent up knives and utensils for their use. When we left I said to the poor old women, "Now, girls, help me all you can—look after your messes," and after I got time to do it at Newington—it was several months, because there were workmen about, and I had an immensity to do—I went to the different wards to see what utensils they had—knives and forks and dishes. On my visits to the cancer ward they showed me some knives and forks. No nurse cares to remain there. It is not an enviable place. Each woman has hidden her knife and fork. I found them under their pillows.
3974. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] About what date was that? I cannot tell you. It is in my diary.
3975. Was it after the 13th May; can you guess at the date? Some time early in May.
3976. *Chairman.*] You appointed paid inmates, and assigned to them their duties? Yes.
3977. Did you appoint Ann Simpson as wardswoman to the cancer hospital? Certainly.
3978. Do you know a woman named Bidy Maloney? Of course I do.
3979. Are you aware that she was beaten black and blue, and took to her bed, and died there? I was not aware of it. It was a gross untruth.
3980. Do you know it was a practice to keep medicines on their window-sills and by their bedsides? It is the practice for the nurse to have the patients medicine.
3981. Do you know that poisonous lotions and other mixtures were allowed to be left alongside the beds? Yes, some of them.
3982. You know that many of your wardswomen and many of the inmates can neither read nor write, and that until recently there were no clocks? Not at Newington. I used to have our beautiful big clock.
3983. They can neither read nor write? Some of them, I believe, cannot.
3984. Do you consider it proper that such persons should be allowed to administer medicine to patients? I believe they are very much kinder in twenty cases out of thirty. You would not get educated people to do filthy dirty work.
3985. Do you know Mrs. Purnell? I do not know her by that name. I know a child who came to see her, who said that was her name, and she took that name.

3986. Do you recollect her taking a lotion by mistake? Perfectly well.

3987. It has been stated that you had just left the hospital, and you had been scolding this woman for giving information to the ladies, that she became flurried, and in consequence of your scolding she made a mistake;—is that correct? It is the grossest falsehood I ever heard in my life. It so happens I had not been there. I do not know that I had not. I may have been there.

3988. You have no screens to put round the beds when patients die in the cancer hospital? Yes, I have.

3989. Not when we began our inquiry? No; there are plenty of old screens there now.

3990. There were none there then? There were plenty broken in the carpenter's room. I reported them to the manager.

3991. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] About the 30th of September, there were no screens in the cancer hospital when we went to look for them;—do you admit that? No; I do not, because if they wanted screens they could have had the broken ones. I had no others. It is no fault of mine.

3992. *Chairman.*] Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether screens are put round the beds of persons who die in the cancer hospital;—has any screen ever been put round the bed of any such person? As soon as they are washed and laid out we remove them.

3993. Then they are not put round? They have not been. We have not had the screens mended. We have screens now. When we went to the place we were disgracefully hurried.

3994. You have stated that the women have a bath every Saturday? When we can get water; otherwise, they are always sponged.

3995. Do you recollect Lady Martin and Mrs. Pottie visiting the bath-room on a Saturday, and finding a number of persons about the ante-room undressed, and that there was only one bath? I do not recollect Lady Martin and Mrs. Pottie visiting the place on a Saturday. They did not see only one bath of water.

3996. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you remember on that day stopping the bathing, and saying the water had gone wrong? I do not know; they were just coming out; I ran round; I had been very busy with the fluc of the boiler; I did not understand it sufficiently well. The windmills were working very much that day, and as fast as the warm water was being drawn out of the tanks the cold water kept coming into the tank, consequently we could not get the water to boil. I sent one of my men to stop the water-mill working, and I ran at once to the bath-house. I said, "Stop the bathing, Margaret, until the water boils."

3997. *Chairman.*] Does the water often go wrong, or is there a sufficient supply? We have never had a proper supply. Since we have been there we have never had a regular supply.

3998. *Mr. Robison.*] You mean a certain supply? A certain supply. We had no water at first, or only a very limited supply. We had no baths for six weeks, and as a matter of fact we have had no baths for the last three weeks—only water to sponge the women, and that we have had to bring from the well by a cart for bathing and laundry use. This was the case for two or three weeks, until about two days ago.

3999. *Chairman.*] How is that? Because the pipes were not far enough in the waterhole. Until we had this last rain the water had begun to get very low. We have plenty of water now.

4000. Were the inmates, when they were bathing, allowed to dress and undress outside the bath-room? Certainly not, if they obeyed orders. We are most strict in that feature; but these poor old creatures will leave a pocket behind them here and a pocket behind them there; and when they go out dressed they will go and undress to put their pockets on here and their pockets on there, and you cannot help that.

4001. As a matter of fact, they do dress and undress outside? Not many of them.

4002. I saw them when I was there? You cannot help it sometimes, however strict you are. Poor old creatures, they are in their dotage.

4003. How long after you went to Newington was the range in the kitchen fixed? It was fixed when I went there. It was all ready for use.

4004. When did it get out of order? When the water supply was so bad, and my cook—I had an immensity of trouble with her—let the boiler at the back of the kitchen range burst.

4005. How long after you went to Newington? I daresay it would be about six or seven weeks.

4006. How long was it allowed to remain in that condition? Perhaps about two months. Excuse me, I cannot tell you to a day. We gave them roast meat and plum pudding on Queen's Birthday, so that it did not go out of order until the end of June.

4007. How long was it allowed to remain out of order? A few weeks.

4008. Did you report the circumstance? Most decidedly.

4009. To whom? To the manager; also to the contractor and clerk of works. I do everything through the manager.

4010. When did the inmates first begin to receive milk? The hospital people have always had it during the twenty-six years I have been there; they have always had milk in their tea. The only difference is that the well people get it now.

4011. When was it supplied? After Mr. Dibbs's visit.

4012. Prior to that the ordinary inmates—I am not speaking of the hospital patients—did not get milk? All the hospital people had it, but not the inmates.

4013. Evidence has been given to the Board that the milk formerly supplied was skimmed milk, and that it was sometimes sour;—is that correct? No; I had my own cow, and the milk could not have been very much skimmed, because we got it from the Ice Company in Sydney. We got twenty quarts a day from the Ice Company. We had only one Government cow at that time and one of my own; and I certainly did as I have always done—I skimmed my own. I do not like to mention the manager's name, but I am quite sure that Mr. King won't mind me doing so. It was done with the knowledge of the manager; but I do not mind what they say, it will never be skimmed again. I have it always put in the boilers, and the cream will remain on the top. We are obliged to do it, and we cannot help ourselves.

4014. Do you, or does the sub-matron, see that there is a proper quantity of coal served out? I do not.

4015. Who gets the supply? The servants themselves.

4016. Were fires kept alight during winter in the cancer and the other hospital? There were no fires until nearly the end of June. There were no stoves set until the middle or the end of June. I made a great complaint about it. My husband went so far as to say that it was one of the most cruel things which ever happened.

4017. Mr. Hicks's name must not be brought into the inquiry? I wrote and he wrote, and called it cruelty. I did not begin my own fire because they had not any, and I have always worked upon that principle. As a matter of fact, I sent for the contractor and the manager. As soon as the fire-flues were fixed

Mrs.
L. H. Hicks.
22 Oct., 1886.

Mrs.
L. H. Hicks.
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fixed I had fires in them before they were dry; and when the Colonial Secretary visited our place and went through the wards the fire-places were not then finished. It had not the front bars in; and it was only put in the day before his visit. You feel confused when people come hurriedly upon you at 10 o'clock in the morning.

4018. Had every woman in the Asylum a warm bath—every woman who was able to take one—each Saturday;—have they had a warm bath every Saturday since Newington was opened, whenever the weather was favourable and water available? Certainly—always.

4019. When the windmills did not keep the tanks full, Mary Reid, the blind woman, was compelled to pump all the water to bathe all the inmates? Certainly not. She never pumps water to bathe the inmates. The horse and cart brought it up, and does now.

4020. Then she does not pump the water? Certainly not. We only get water for drinking purposes where Mary pumps.

4021. Are the mosquitoes bad there in summer? Rather.

4022. Have the inmates in the hospital or elsewhere any curtains? Certainly not. They would be burned down the first night if they had them. The mosquitoes do not seem to trouble the old people. They do not trouble me much. We always grumble about everything we can find fault with, and when we went there I used to grumble with them.

4023. There is nothing to grumble at now? We are not a bit improved—do not you think I say that.

4024. Since Newington has been opened you have received 30 gallons of brandy, one case of gin, a dozen bottles of port wine, six dozen pints of ale, and seven dozen pints of porter, as medical comforts? I could not assert that that is quite correct.

4025. It is an extract from your books? It may be so.

4026. How are these medical comforts distributed—by the doctor's orders? Well, yes; but I have a certain discretionary power.

4027. Then, if they are distributed by the doctor's orders, the medical comfort book will show clearly where all the liquor has gone to? Not all.

4028. How will you account for the balance? I won't profess to account for it at all. When we first went to live at Newington, and the carts and men came up (six, seven, and eight vans at the time), Saunders used to say, "My men must have a drink round." They had a very dirty job in removing these poor old people. It was sometimes a dirty job to do. With the permission of the managers at that time, I was allowed to give it to these men, and I should have given it at my own expense, if the Government had not allowed me. I think the men well earned it. I do not know the men.

4029. Can you distribute liquor amongst the inmates? Not as a rule.

4030. Can you? To a certain extent.

4031. What authority have you for distributing liquor amongst the inmates—has Mr. King authorized you? Mr. King has told me I could. Suppose there is a woman taken very bad in the night with cramps and different things, if I thought a little brandy and water would do her good, I would supply her with some. I have given gin and water.

4032. You had a cook there called Mary Rooney? I had.

4033. Was she not intemperate? Very; but an excellent little woman.

4034. Did you dismiss her for intemperance? She has been so often away; and since I dismissed her I have often wished her back.

4035. Where did she get liquor? When I first went there the fence was all down, and men used to work day and night. She has paid a man a shilling to bring her a shilling's worth of rum—so I have heard.

4036. You have a housemaid named Susan? Yes.

4037. She also is intemperate? Very.

4038. Where does she obtain her liquor? From my own private cupboard.

4039. Was the authority you had from Mr. King to distribute liquor, in writing? No.

4040. When you do distribute it as you say, what check do you keep as to the quantities you give out? I put it down every day.

4041. What you serve out? I tell Dr. Rowling next day; but I am sorry to say he does not put it down.

4042. Do you keep the record in a book of your own? No.

4043. You said you put it down—where do you put it down? When I say I do not keep any book, I should say that I tell the doctor next day, and if he does not allow it to me, I put it down in the monthly return book. I have to show it to Mr. King every month.

4044. You know that it is a very important thing that the articles supplied for the inmates should be accounted for to the very last particle? Most decidedly.

4045. Do you keep poultry at Newington? Yes; I have kept poultry for twenty years in Sydney.

4046. How many? As many as I could manage to keep.

4047. Do you know how many? I could not tell you.

4048. Are they fed upon the Asylum refuse? From what I leave from my own private family; and, if I could make sure that the Asylum refuse had no poultries or dirt in it, I should give them a little.

4049. Are they kept for the benefit of the inmates, or for your own benefit? For my own benefit. I do not begrudge to give the inmates a few eggs, which I do very often. It is the only bit of pleasure I have.

4050. The inmates have had two fowls since Newington has been opened? I could not tell you.

4051. You were paid for supplying them? I was paid for supplying one. I bought a pair for myself, for which I paid 4s. 6d., and I let the Asylum have one for 2s. 3d.

4052. You have sent fowls to market, have you not? No; I have not. Mr. Hicks did oblige a gentleman by letting him have a few pairs.

4053. Do you keep pigs also? I do.

4054. How many? Four.

4055. Had you a greater number than that at any time? I had.

4056. How many had you—the greatest number? Fourteen.

4057. Do you know a man named Dunn, the manager of the Parramatta tram? Yes, I do.

4058. Did you sell him any? I gave them away I consider. I sold them for very little. Every one of the Asylums has done it. It has only come to my lot to keep a pig since I came to Newington.

4059. Were these pigs kept upon the Asylum refuse? Well, I have a great deal of refuse of my own. I do not care for Asylum refuse.

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4060. You would hardly keep fourteen pigs from your own refuse? Some of it is from the Asylum.
4061. Did the patients benefit in any way, except to the extent of the fowls you have mentioned, by your keeping these animals? I do not buy them for the patients, certainly. If there was occasion, I should not object to give one. I give my mite with everyone else.
4062. You told us that Harriett Cook had never been out of the Asylum? Yes.
4063. Is she there now? Yes; she is going away.
4064. When you discovered the familiarity existing between her and the Swede, you stated that you complained to the manager and to his employer, and that the man was not removed? Not for some little time. He was removed before the contractor went.
4065. How did you complain to the manager—in writing? No; Mr. King was with me nearly every day—certainly two or three times a week.
4066. Notwithstanding your complaints, this man was allowed to remain, and the intercourse to continue? No; that is putting it in rather a wrong way that would look very bad in print. I never knew that there was any intercourse with these people. You spoke as if I was aware of it. Do you think I would have allowed him to have been with her for a minute, if I had known that there had been intercourse? I would not have allowed the creature to come into my house.
4067. You discovered a familiarity—I am not saying any improper intercourse—existing between your servant and this Swede, and you complained to the contractor; Mr. Hicks spoke to the man, and the man wanted to fight him; you complained to the manager, and notwithstanding all this the man was not removed;—is not that the fact? That is the fact; but I did not know that there was any wrong intercourse.
4068. Have you endeavoured to obtain from the contractor the full name and address of that man? No, I have not.
4069. You had five paid men there—Burns, Ibbott, Newett, Gordon, and Brophy? Yes.
4070. There is a large heap of wood near the cancer hospital, is there not? Outside the fence.
4071. Have these men ever been instructed by you to supply the cancer hospital with firewood for kindling and other purposes? Yes.
4072. Did they do it? Yes.
4073. Did you not tell the old women that they would have to gather up the chips about the place before they could get any fire? No.
4074. You have told us that you said so? I have scolded them for going outside the fence. I have gone and picked up chips myself when I first went there.
4075. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] They were not to go outside the fence, but to pick up chips about the place? I spoke to them in a jolly way, as I always do.
4076. *Chairman.*] What rule have you laid down in regard to the inmates writing letters to their friends? They can write as many as they like.
4077. Are they supplied with paper, pens, ink, and stamps? I give ever so many stamps away. I did so last week.
4078. How are the letters posted? Fortunately for us Mr. Suttor let Mr. Hicks have a mail-bag. We have a mail twice a day.
4079. When letters come addressed to the inmates, do you open them? Certainly not.
4080. Are they delivered to the inmates? Yes. Mr. King said they were to be opened and given to the inmates. If I felt there was money in a letter I should say to the inmate, "I think there is something in this letter; you had better open it while I am here," especially if the patient were blind; but I would not open a letter otherwise for all the world.
4081. The manager says that the letters are to be opened in the presence of the inmates if they contain money? I know that that is the rule; but, unless in the case of the blind woman, who is always writing begging letters, and who gets a great many letters. Last week she got two letters with a pound in them. One I opened at her own request, and a pound note fell out of it. The letter did not mention that it contained money, and anyone might have robbed her.
4082. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Unless a letter is registered, or is believed to contain money, you say that you hand it to the inmate, who opens it herself? Of course.
4083. Are you aware that Mr. King, in answer to the question, "Is it a rule for the Superintendent to read letters received," answered, "I have made it a rule that she shall call in any inmate for whom any communication is received, and open the letter in her presence"? I never do it.
4084. He was asked with what object that rule was made, and he replied, "To see that the letters do not contain money"; so that Mr. King's rule evidently is, that all letters shall be opened? Well, I do not do it. I have heard that it is done at other institutions, but I do not do it.
4085. When letters do come to the inmates and contain money, do you allow the inmates to retain the money, or do you keep it for them? I hand the money over to the manager.
4086. Are they allowed to draw against that money? Yes; I am allowed to give them money, and Mr. King pays me at the end of the month.
4087. *Mr. Robison.*] So much per week? So much per week. I gave 2s. 6d. this morning.
4088. *Chairman.*] After you went to Newington you opened a store, and sold goods to the inmates? I never opened a store. That wants a little explanation. I will never acknowledge that I opened a store.
4089. Did you open a store, and sell goods to the inmates? I did not open a store and sell goods to the inmates. I accommodated the inmates, for the sake of keeping peace and keeping them from drinking. I lost money out of my own pocket by it. I lost £7 to £9. I did not wish to do it, but the sub-matron asked me to let her do it. Tea, which cost me 2s. 4d., was sold for 2s.; so that you may know I was well out of pocket by the transaction. That accommodation was only until I could get a man to call.
4090. When was that practice discontinued? The minute I could get a cart to come.
4091. About what time? We did not commence it until they had been so robbed by people coming down from Sydney and taking the poor creatures' money.
4092. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Was it continued two months or three months? I suppose about five weeks—only until I could get out in the buggy. I won't allow that it was a store or a shop. It was only an accommodation.
4093. *Chairman.*] Do you know a man named Ibbott who was acting in the capacity of caretaker before the Asylum was opened? I do.
4094. Did he come to Sydney at your request before the old women were removed? Not at my request.
4095. Did you see him in Sydney? Yes; he became a great nuisance to me.

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4096. Did you tell him that if he remained at Newington his wife could open a store, and would get £7 or £8 a week from the old women, and that you would become responsible for the goods supplied to his wife? Never. How could I tell him such a thing?
4097. You kept a cow there? Certainly.
4098. Have you always kept one? Always, since I have been in the Government service.
4099. How is she fed? With bran and grass.
4100. Do you keep any horses? I do. I had two when you first came up, but I sold one of them. My daughter did not think enough of it, and yesterday I bought her a beauty.
4101. How are they fed? On grass. Only one gets corn.
4102. Are they kept on grass? Not altogether. We have only had the new pony two days.
4103. Where are the Asylum horses kept? Punch is kept in the stable at night. He is out all day.
4104. You have a man named Brophy to look after them? Yes; a very good old man he is.
4105. You know old Mary Reid, the blind woman? Yes.
4106. Did you, on any occasion, go to her and pretend that you were a lady visitor just come off the boat, and ask her as to the treatment she received? Never. I think I know what you mean. It was the greatest bit of fun I had.
4107. You have a daughter named Clara? I have.
4108. How old is she? She was born when St. Mary's Cathedral was burned down. I think she is going into her twenty-second year.
4109. Did she assist in any way in the business of the Institution? A great deal.
4110. By whose authority? Sir Alexander Stuart's.
4111. She is not an officer or an inmate—she is quite irresponsible? An inmate! Certainly not.
4112. She is quite irresponsible, but assists in the management? Ever since her sister died.
4113. Her sister was sub-matron? Yes. I shall never get her equal again.
4114. When you first came to Newington, the place was in an unfinished condition, and you had a great deal of inconvenience to put up with? Most decidedly.
4115. Now, can you tell us what those inconveniences were? It was, first of all, utterly unfenced, and quite unfit for the reception of inmates.
4116. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Will you specify the things which were wanting? First of all, there was no water, or only a very limited supply.
4117. How did you get water? By carting it.
4118. Could you get enough for use? We had also the well near the laundry, which happened to be nice and full. The reservoir near the back kitchen got quite dry before we had been there any time.
4119. There were no baths for six weeks? Only sponging. As a matter of fact, we have had no bath for three weeks, only sponging.
4120. *Chairman.*] The last three weeks? Yes; we had to draw the water required for the baths and laundry with carts. For the first night or two we were up there we had no lights, except candles. We had to turn to on Sunday, the 28th February (Mr. Hicks and myself and the sub-matron) to unpack the things. We worked hard all day on Sunday to get out a few things for night. Mr. Hicks got permission from the manager, and he went to a place in Sydney, and they made us those lights which you see now, with reflectors at the back, and they are very nice. There were no fireplaces—no grates at all. The fireplaces had been left in such a dangerous manner that we were afraid even to make fires. I said to the old women, "I will risk it if you like, old girls, and make a fire on the hearth." They said, "No, missis, don't." They are, like myself, very timid of fire.
4121. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You could not make a fire on the hearth with safety? We could not. It was on the 23rd of June before we could get fires in the hospital, and then the grate finished only over night.
4122. Can you tell us why it was dangerous to light a fire? It was all flat. There was no flagging; but, you must remember, every day the grates were going to be fixed in. Every day I used to say, "When will we have the grates?" And I used to be told, "The next day," or that, "You will have them in two or three days." Then we had great trouble and work by having all the men working on the place. The fences were all down.
4123. What were they working at? They were working day and night fencing off places that we were really occupying.
4124. What places? Buildings. I could hardly tell you. They were building a padded room. I could not tell you what was not being done. They were putting the roof to the verandahs.
4125. Were the wards finished? The wards were finished. We had two or three inmates nearly killed by falling from the verandahs, until we got the iron rails up.
4126. Anything else? Hundreds of things. The men were working in the verandahs, and were always in the way. Men were working day and night at the tank. One underground tank was commenced after we went there. Owing to the fencing being down the women were continually going away. I have very often had to go out of my own dining-room and make a rush down to the gardener's cottage to meet women coming in with two or three bottles of grog about them. When I met them they said they were going to look for a grocer's shop. That is why the accommodation was given them.
4127. What else was unfinished? The tank. I told Mr. King of it; and I spoke to the Ladies' Board about the accommodation. They thought it was very kind of me. I thought I was making them a present. The butcher living in Sydney was a great trouble to me, gentlemen.
4128. *Chairman.*] Do you know a bed-ridden woman named Bath, and Mary Ann Kennedy? Yes.
4129. Bath has been ten years and Kennedy twenty-four years at Hyde Park and at Newington? I daresay they have. They occupied beds next to one another.
4130. Why were they separated? Because one was a chronic case and the other was an acute case.
4131. Did it take ten years and four months to find that out? That is not my business. It was for the medical man to find that out.
4132. Was it by the doctor's orders that they were separated? Dr. Rowling gave orders that they were to be separated.
4133. Do you recollect my being at Newington on the 16th of September, and asking about these old women? Yes.
4134. Do you remember saying, in the presence of Mr. Price, the former shorthand-writer, that they were very talkative and ill-conducted? I said they were always making themselves disagreeable; that we could not keep things from them. One would make a tale up, and the other throw the ball.
4135. Was it not a fact that these old creatures were separated because you had reason to believe that they

they complained to the lady visitors about the treatment they received in the Asylum? Most decidedly not.

4136. Can you recollect all the deaths that occurred at Newington? I can recollect them if you read the names.

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4137. On each occasion, did you see the body before it was removed to the dead-house? No. I saw them. I do not say that I saw them after they were dead.

4138. Then you could not have seen the body? I do not know; I might or I might not. I do not consider it my duty to look at every dead body.

4139. Do you remember Mary Green dying on the 14th of May? Yes.

4140. Who buried her? Her son or relatives.

4141. You showed the Board a broken screen in the hospital, which was the only means you had to hide the dead body from the inmates? The screens got broken in coming up.

4142. Did you show the Board this screen;—did you consider a screen of two or three leaves, each 2 feet wide, sufficient to screen a body from observation? It does very well for the short time they have to be used.

4143. You have obtained new screens since the inquiry commenced? I thought of them long before, and they have not been got either because of the inquiry or because of the Ladies' Committee.

4144. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] At what date did you apply for them? Directly I got there; indeed before I left Sydney.

4145. Did you apply by letter? That I cannot say positively. Mr. King saved me all he could.

4146. *Chairman.*] You say the screens did very well for the short time the bodies were left there;—are you aware that the body of a woman, who died in the hospital, was left all night, until 3 o'clock the next day, before it was removed? She died in the night, and was left till, I think, about 2 o'clock.

4147. Why was that? One of the men had gone out for a day's leave of absence.

4148. Were there not five men? I believe that was the case. With the multiplicity of business we had to do, I think it did happen.

4149. Until about 3 o'clock? I think it was 2 o'clock. It might have been from 2 to 3.

4150. Prior to the appointment of the Ladies' Committee and this Board of Inquiry, did the doctor visit the Asylum every day? I never remember his missing, except once or twice on Parramatta race days, and I think once he missed three days.

4151. Did you go through the hospital with him, and furnish him with a statement as to how the patients had progressed since his last visit? I think I did go round with him.

4152. Did you go round every day? No; because I thought it was just as well to leave the medical gentleman to hear if there were any complaints. I do that as a matter of principle. I do not go round as a rule.

4153. Do you weigh and check all the bread? Not every loaf.

4154. Did you ever find the bread short weight? The baker has given up the contract. I won't allow that it was all short.

4155. Do you know that the Board did find a quantity of the bread on one occasion short weight, and that it has never been short since? It was short weight, an ounce or two. If you order 320 pounds of bread and he gives you 320 pounds on your scales, that is all he is supposed to do.

4156. When you find that the bread is short, do you not deduct the weight short from the contractor's pay vouchers and report to the manager? No; I generally put it all on the scales, if I find one or two loaves short. I never find it short when I put all the loaves together. Many of the loaves you tried were very short.

4157. *Mr. Robison.*] They were all short the first day? You had one or two over weight. In the last Commission they told me it was very satisfactory if we put it altogether.

4158. *Chairman.*] You order so many loaves? No; by the pound.

4159. Do you keep all the books at Newington? Every one.

4160. Are they kept correctly? I won't promise they are as well kept as they might be.

4161. In Sydney, who kept them? My daughter.

4162. You had a sub-matron at Hyde Park, Mrs. Hyrons? Yes; it is all through her we have all this misery.

4163. Did you get on with your work amicably together? She would not work at all.

4164. She stated to us that your daughter Clara watched and thwarted her? I should be sorry to let a daughter of mine be too much with her.

4165. You had an inmate at Newington named Alice Batho, who was removed, and subsequently died from consumption? —

4166. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] A young woman twenty-eight or twenty-nine years of age? I know the name.

4167. *Chairman.*] In July last she wrote a letter shortly before her death stating that the matron drinks—is there any truth in the statement? Most decidedly not; I do not drink.

4168. Do you now, or did you ever, take any stimulant other than wine to drink—whisky or gin? Did I drink!

4169. These are matters which have come to us to investigate, and we must ask you the question? I deny that I drink. I have been too well brought up for that.

4170. Did any brother of yours die this year? Yes.

4171. Were you on one of the Parramatta River steamers the day he was buried, shortly before the "Austral" sailed for England? I dare say I was.

4172. Were you that day under the influence of liquor? Do not insult me. I never was under the influence of liquor in my life.

4173. Specific statements have been made to us to which we must ask for specific answers. The Board have no desire to insult you? Never in my life was I under the influence of drink.

4174. On the 29th of July, and again on the 12th of August, were you intoxicated, or had you taken any spirit on those days? Never in my life.

4175. As a matter of fact, you distinctly and emphatically deny ever having been under the influence of liquor? Most decidedly I do; I defy all the world to say so.

4176. Did you ever make any attempt to classify the inmates at Newington? Certainly not.

4177. Do you not think it would conduce to the happiness of women who may have been educated and of refined

- Mrs. refined feeling to be placed by the side of similar persons, rather than in proximity to a prostitute, or a
 L. H. Hicks. foul-mouthed old convict? It might; but I do not think it could be worked.
4178. Have you any papers or periodicals for the use of the inmates? Yes.
- 22 Oct., 1886. 4179. Can they have them for asking for them? Yes; I have two boxes reserved, which will come out again fresh.
4180. A great many of the inmates cannot read? They cannot; some slightly.
4181. Those who sew are not remunerated? One or two of them.
4182. Would it not be better to give these persons something for their labour, if not in money, yet in the form of other indulgences? No; if you pay them, you must pay all the scrubbers and cleaners.
4183. Do you not pay about twenty? The woman who pumps. Sewing is a recreation. The hospital women sew, and people round the wards also sew; and when I am cutting out they will all rally round me, and I can get twenty or thirty of them to help.
4184. It has been brought to our notice, by personal observation, and by the evidence of others, that, prior to this inquiry, the meals were irregular, the food badly cooked, the necessary utensils for eating not provided, the arrangements for feeding, clothing, lighting and bathing, defective; that medicine and poisonous lotions have been left within reach of the inmates, some of whom can neither read nor write; that their treatment by the wardswomen, in many cases, was harsh in the extreme; that this existed since the Asylum was open, but that during the last two months there has been a change, and that now no complaints are heard? I deny it.
4185. You deny that such a state of things existed? I deny that anything has been altered.
4186. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Since when? Since you or the Ladies' Committee came to Newington. All that was complained of I had marked; but I had no chance of altering.
4187. *Chairman.*] There has been no change? The Asylum now is in exactly the same condition as it was before the inquiry began, except this, that I have now a splendid butcher, and he is with me by half-past 8.
4188. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Since when have you had this butcher? Since the new contract—since the first of this month. I do not allow that anything has been altered, or that there has been any change, beyond potatoes twice every day, and the old people getting milk.
4189. Before the inmates were removed from Hyde Park to Newington, was the doctor consulted as to whether they were fit to be removed or not? I suppose that Dr. Ward was consulted—I do not know. He went away on leave of absence just before we left.
4190. Then he was not consulted? I do not say he was.
4191. Was any other doctor called in and asked? I do not want to screen myself. Mr. King was most particularly kind and attentive.
4192. Was any doctor called in or not? I fancy the doctor was asked.
4193. What doctor? Dr. Ward. I cannot recollect, we were hurried off most cruelly. A message came—"You are to go out on Wednesday." We were all horrified.
4194. Was any doctor summoned to examine these old women, and see if they were fit to endure this long journey by road? I am trying to think whether Dr. Kyngdon used to come then. No, I do not think there was.
4195. Dr. Ward, you say, was away on leave just before you left? Yes.
4196. So that he could not have been consulted? No.
4197. You did not see Dr. Kyngdon there? Yes, I did. Dr. Kyngdon and Dr. Ward attended every day, and sometimes we had Dr. Clark from North Shore.
4198. None of these gentlemen gave any special instructions with regard to the removal of any of these old women, on account of the state of their health at that time? No; to tell you the truth, I think I was quite as good a judge as any of the doctors. I never knew what it was to rest.
4199. Those two who died on the 25th of February, Mary Ryan and Elizabeth Stretton;—was that the day on which they were removed? No; they went up in the first batch; but old Stretton we had expected to die months before.
4200. Can you find out for certain whether they went up with the first batch or not? I can.
4201. How can you? They went up with the eight women who went up first, if not with the second batch. They had been there a few days.
4202. How could you find that out? I could find it out to-morrow.
4203. From what book? I dare say from some memoranda. I could tell when I got home.
4204. From what book? Perhaps from a pocket-book. I had a lot of papers, and I used to put names down; but I cannot tell you that I took the names.
4205. When these old women were going to be removed, did you take down their names—did you make out a list? No, I had nobody to assist me. Mrs. Hyrons had been off duty for a month; and we were packed off in a hurry. We had to be out of the place by the first of March.
4206. No list, then, was made? No, I had to do everything myself; and, as for Mrs. Hyron speaking of my daughter Clara, she told Mr. King as a great complaint that I ought to be ashamed of myself; that I worked my daughter so shamefully, and that I never gave her a holiday.
4207. If no list was made, how comes it that you have a memoranda of the dates of removal of particular women? I am not sure that I have. I did not do it as a matter of principle. There was an old woman who went up with them.
4208. You did not make out lists as a matter of principle? No; but I think I could find out the first lot who went up with Mrs. Graham.
4209. When the water was not running, and you had to draw water, how did you manage the hot bath? We had two large boilers in the laundry.
4210. When you had to draw the water, in order to get the women baths, you heated it in two boilers in the laundry? Yes.
4211. How did you get it into the bath-room? We carried it. Lately I have found a better way—I make the women go in with a tub.
4212. At the time you had to draw this water, you had 300 inmates (more or less) of whom 100 were in the hospital and did not want to bathe in the general bathroom; so that every Saturday you had to give 200 women baths? We had to give them in the hospital as well.
4213. Two hundred in the bath-room? Yes.
4214. And all the hot water for these baths had to be carried by hand to the bath-room? Yes.
4215. How many buckets would be required to make a bath warm enough? We did not profess to give them a bath in that way. We simply sponged them.

4216. *Chairman.*] Have you got any sponges? We used flannels in preference to sponge. Sponges become disagreeable. Mrs.
L. H. Hicks.
4217. *Mr. Robison.*] You said that your daughter Clara had been authorized to act in the Asylum by Sir Alex. Stuart;—can you tell me what form of order or authority she got? It was in this way: When my daughter Mamic died, you will remember that I was not expected to live. Both being off duty, Mr. Hicks sent the two girls, Louise and Clara, for Miss Chickon, and she was put in charge, and Clara and Louise helped until I got better. When I was getting better, I wrote in and asked if I might have my daughter in Mrs. Hyrons' place. Mrs. Hyrons was placed there temporarily. Mr. King wrote in to say that Miss Burnside, Miss Dennis, and my daughter, had been rendering great service for some time, and Sir Alex. Stuart said that he would put down £100 to be divided among the three, which has been passed; and that these three young ladies should be placed as sub-matrons at £40 a year. That money has passed. 22 Oct., 1886.
4218. *Chairman.*] Have they received any official intimation of appointment? No; the last visit that Mr. Hicks made to Sir Alexander Stuart, Sir Alexander told Mr. Hicks of it. May I be permitted to state, that the old folks have written a letter to you and the members of the Board, which they brought to me. They are very much annoyed, indeed, about these charges of drunkenness. One poor old woman, Agnes Barr, has been in the Asylum since the 14th of February, 1862, and has never been out of it but for two days. She has taken it so much to heart that she wished to present it to you. They brought it to me, but I declined to receive it. I said, "You had better give it to the gentlemen yourself." Knowing this morning that I was coming here to-day, they were anxious that you should have this letter.
4219. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you remember an occasion when you drove out in your buggy with one of your boys to the wharf, and called at a cottage on the way and spoke to somebody;—can you remember anything which passed on that occasion? I have often done that.
4220. The time to which I refer was in the early part of August, or perhaps the end of July? I could not tell you. Mr. Hicks takes the contractors' orders for me to Parramatta. I have sometimes driven down to meet Mr. Hicks. I have done so often.
4221. *Chairman.*] On the occasion referred to you drove round by the back of the premises? Round by the gardener's cottage.
4222. Did you ever go round by the hut where the Ibbotts live? That is the way we always drive.
4223. It has been stated by a witness, Margaret Ibbott, that on one occasion she saw you go down to the wharf by her place in a buggy, and that you were then quite intoxicated; and that this was six weeks or two months before the 27th September? I never was intoxicated in my life. I never was at her place.

TUESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

[On the arrival of the Board at Newington, a deputation presented a letter, to which were attached the signatures of inmates; and the following witnesses were, at the request of the matron, examined regarding her sobriety.]

Ann Griffiths called in and examined:—

4224. *Chairman.*] You present this letter on behalf of a deputation, is that so? Yes; I present it with the good wishes of one and all of the inmates. Ann Griffiths.
4225. You have spoken to a number of the inmates then? Yes. 26 Oct., 1886.

Margaret Jackson called in and examined:—

4226. *Chairman.*] How long have you been under the matron-superintendent of this Institution? Twenty-four years; and I can say that during that period I have never seen a sign of liquor upon her. I have seen her at all hours. I have never seen her under the influence of liquor. Margaret Jackson.
- 26 Oct., 1886.

Catherine Ward called in and examined:—

4227. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Three years. Catherine Ward.
4228. During that time, have you ever seen the matron-superintendent under the influence of liquor? I have not seen the slightest sign of it upon her. 26 Oct., 1886.

Margaret Heggarty called in and examined:—

4229. *Chairman.*] You are head wardswoman? Yes. Margaret Heggarty.
4230. How long have you been under the matron-superintendent? Between twenty-two and twenty-three years. I have never been out except for one holiday of three days. 26 Oct., 1886.
4231. During the long time you have been here, have you ever observed the matron-superintendent under the influence of liquor? No; I have not noticed the sign or the smell of it; and I have seen her night and day in the Asylum and in her own apartments.
4232. Have any of the inmates of the hospital signed this letter? Yes; plenty of them.
4233. Did you take it round? Yes.
4234. Did you explain to these persons in the hospital what the nature of the letter was? Yes.
4235. And each one knew what she was signing? Each one signed it, understanding what it was for.

[The Board examined the letter and found that the body of the letter and the signatures, 255 in number, with the exception of seven, were in the same handwriting.]

Eliza Burns called in and examined:—

4236. *Chairman.*] Have you any occupation in the Asylum? I am a wardswoman. Eliza Burns.
4237. How long have you been under the matron-superintendent? Eighteen or nineteen years. 26 Oct., 1886.
4238. During that period, have you ever seen her at any time under the influence of liquor? No; she has always been ready for duty at any time of the night when she might be called.
4239. Did you go round with Margaret Heggarty to get signatures for this letter? I did.
4240. Did you explain to each person who signed it what the letter was about? I did.

Ann Wire called in and examined :—

- Ann Wire. 4141. *Chairman.*] You are in the sore-leg hospital? Yes.
 4242. How long have you been in the Asylum under the matron-superintendent? About twenty years, backwards and forwards.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4243. During that time, have you ever seen her under the influence of liquor? I have never seen a sign of liquor on her.
 4244. When did you first enter the Asylum? In the year 1866.

John M'Garry called in and examined :—

- John M'Garry. 4245. *Chairman.*] You are a cabman? Yes.
 4246. Where do you reside? At 10, Abercombie-street.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4247. Do you remember driving the matron-superintendent of this Asylum on the day on which her brother was buried? Yes.
 4248. How long were you driving her? I arrived at the Redfern Railway Station at 9 o'clock, and I had her with me all day till 5.
 4249. On the occasion to which you refer, was the matron-superintendent under the influence of liquor? I saw no more sign of liquor on her then than there is on myself at the present time.
 4250. Not at any time during the period you named? No.
 4251. Did you drive her to the wharf? Yes; at about ten minutes to 5, I drove her to the foot of King-street.

Eliza Upjohn called in and examined :—

- Eliza Upjohn. 4252. *Chairman.*] You are a governess here? Yes.
 4253. How long have you been here? Nearly four months.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4254. During that time, have you ever seen the matron-superintendent of this Asylum under the influence of liquor? Never.
 4255. And you have seen her frequently at all hours of the day? Yes, at all hours of the day; and I am almost the last to leave the room at night.

Charles Edward Rowling, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., recalled for examination by the matron-superintendent :—

- C. E. Rowling, Esq. 4256. *Mrs. Hicks.*] Did you ever see me intoxicated? Never.
 4257. Have you ever seen me at any time at which you thought that I had been drinking? Never.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4258. Do you consider that I do my duty? As far as I have been able to see, you certainly do.
 4259. Did you ever have a conversation with Miss Stephen about my drinking? A few words. Miss Stephen asked me almost the same questions as you have done.
 4260. Did she not tell you that I was drunk, or had been drinking? There were three or four ladies present when the conversation took place. I think the observation came from Miss Stephen, to the effect that she had seen you drunk; but I am not sure about it.

George Newitt, gardener, recalled for examination by the matron-superintendent :—

- Mr. G. Newitt. 4261. *Mrs. Hicks.*] Have you ever seen me drunk? No, I have not.
 4262. Have you ever thought that I drank? Never.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4263. Have you ever heard that I drank? Not till I heard this report. I have not seen the slightest sign of it.
 4264. And you have been called up at 9 and 10 o'clock at night to assist me at times, have you not? I have.
 4265. You have seen me about early and late? I have seen you early and late. I suppose I generally see you seven or eight times a day.

Susan Newitt called in and examined :—

- Mrs. Susan Newitt. 4266. *Chairman.*] You are the wife of the gardener here? Yes.
 4267. *Mrs. Hicks.*] Do you remember seeing me in the buggy, sometimes going down to meet Mr. Hicks at the steamer? Yes.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4268. Have you ever imagined for a moment that I was at any of these times in any way overcome by liquor? Never.
 4269. I have generally said good afternoon to you, have I not? Yes.
 4270. When you have observed me in the garden at any time, have you noticed that I was drunk? Never.
 4271. Have you ever imagined that I was drunk? No; I have never had cause to think so.

Mrs. Hicks, matron-superintendent, recalled and examined :—

- Mrs. Hicks. 4272. *Chairman.*] How are the vegetables supplied here? We have four shillings worth a day.
 4273. From whom? Jim Lee.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4274. You were supplied with that quantity before the garden was put in order? Yes.
 4275. From the time the Institution was opened, you received four shillings worth of vegetables daily? Yes.
 4276. Where do they come from? From Sydney.
 4277. Do you requisition for them? No; it is an understood thing.
 4278. How are they paid for? By the manager.
 4279. That is Mr. King? Yes; he sends the cheque up at the end of the month, and sends the account as well.
 4280. How are they delivered—by steamer? Yes.
 4281. Were the inmates of the cancer hospital left here, after you first came here, for as long as seven weeks without having their bedding changed? That has never been the case since I have been over them.
 4282.

4282. How often was the bedding changed? In the summer, some of the beds of the dirty cases are changed two or three times a day; but, as a rule, the bedding is changed in the summer once a week, and in the winter once a fortnight. When we first came here they were changed I think once a fortnight, even though it was summer, because we had a great deal to contend with when we first moved; but after we got settled down they were changed at the times I have named.

4283. There has been a change in that matter within the last few months, has there not? There has been no change.

4284. *Mr. Robison.*] It was said by the laundress in her evidence that she gave out 200 pairs of sheets in the week; now, it appeared to me to be an error, because there are more than 300 inmates;—will you explain, please? Yes. In the winter months we change half the beds this Monday, as it were, and the other half next Monday, of course not including the number of sheets we give out to any soiled beds, because we give as many as three pairs a day to some of the beds. I have known five pair a day to be given.

4285. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Has the arrangement which you have explained with regard to the vegetables held over since the 1st of March? Yes.

4286. Do you tell us that Mr. King pays Jim Lee? He sends the cheque to me with the abstract and other monthly moncys.

4287. And you pay Jim Lee? Yes.

4288. *Mr. Robison.*] Do all the Asylum vegetables go into the soup boiler? Yes.

4289. Is there no special reserve made for particular attendants or sub-officers of the Institution? No.

Thomas Ireland called in and examined:—

4290. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a builder.

4291. Are you in the service of the Government? I receive a certain amount from the Government for a certain amount of work. The whole of my time is not occupied in Government work.

4292. How much do you receive from Government? £3 per week.

4293. Is that for half your time? Sometimes I get more work. Sometimes it does not amount to half the time. It depends upon the quantity of work on hand.

4294. Who employed you? Mr. King.

4295. What are your duties? My duties are to superintend the work which he orders me to look after, to keep the time of the men, to pay the wages, and so forth.

4296. Were you here when the unemployed were engaged? Yes; I was overseer over the unemployed.

4297. They were engaged in cutting wood and clearing? Yes; they were engaged in cutting down trees.

4298. Were they also engaged in excavating a tank? Yes.

4299. Who put them upon the tank? Mr. King.

4300. Who designed the tank? I designed it.

4301. Did you take the levels? No; I squared off from the old hole. I squared it off according to Mr. Telfer's suggestion.

4302. He is in the office of the Colonial Architect? Yes.

4303. Do you know the area of catchment to fill the tank? I never took the measurements.

4304. Are you aware that it is less than an acre? It may be; I dare say it is.

4305. Do you know the quantity of stuff taken out of the tank? Six thousand odd yards. I never made up the weekly cost of it. The week's wages were put down in a book, and each man signed his receipt for payment.

4306. Were you paying them at a certain rate per yard for the excavation? No; it was done by day work.

4307. Then you have no conception as to the cost? No; I never went into it.

4308. Were there not two excavations made there;—was not the old hole opened up first, and then the fresh tank excavated? That was opened up four years ago.

4309. That is the old hole? Yes.

4310. When was the new excavation made? It was commenced in February last.

4311. When the inmates were sent in there was no water supply, except the old hole and the tanks, about the house? That was all.

4312. Who is responsible for the erection of the mills? The Colonial Architect.

4313. Do you know their cost? No.

4314. Do you know anything about windmills? Yes.

4315. Do you know if these are a good description? Yes; the mills are all right, so far as the class of mill goes.

4316. Have you no idea of the number of gallons the tank would contain? I never made it up.

4317. But you took out the quantities the men worked, did you not? Yes.

4318. It has never been filled since it has been made? Yes; it overflowed in the last rain.

4319. Within the last three weeks there was no water to be had from it, I understand? No; the water had receded beyond the bottom of the pipes.

4320. How long were the unemployed here? About six months.

4321. That was before the inmates came to Newington? Yes; I think they were here before the inmates came, but I could not be certain.

4322. Was the large stack of wood outside chopped up by the unemployed? Yes.

4323. For the use of the Asylum? Yes; they were trees taken down by Mr. Telfer's wish, to allow the wind to get to the mills.

4324. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who authorized the payment of the unemployed by time instead of by piece? I think the Colonial Secretary. There was a current rate of wages fixed by the Colonial Secretary for the unemployed, I believe.

4325. Do you not know that the Colonial Secretary has several times said that he would pay the unemployed only by piece work? I have heard it said, but I do not know it.

4326. Are these mills of the best pattern? Yes; I think they are as good as could be had.

4327. Are they mills you would choose for your own place? Yes.

4328. You know that the principal mill got its shaft broken? Yes.

4329. Was there any special reason for that accident? The mill was driving too fast.

Mrs. Hicks.
26 Oct., 1886.

Mr.
T. Ireland.
26 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. T. Ireland.
26 Oct., 1886.
4330. There are mills which do not require attention, are there not? Yes; all mills that are not thrown off the wind will break in a heavy wind; but there are mills that are able to throw themselves out.
4331. The case with these mills is, that when they are driving too fast some one must go to them and throw them out of gear, or else they will break, or be in danger of breaking? Yes.
4332. And there are mills, in other respects perfectly satisfactory, which throw themselves out of gear automatically? No; but there are mills which throw off from the wind when it gets too strong.
4333. That is to say, there are mills which, in respect of over-driving, govern themselves? Yes.
4334. So that if you were putting up a mill on your own place you would choose one which governed itself, instead of one which wanted constant watching? I would not exactly say that. I think those mills which throw up to every wind are the best mills.
4335. Then what you mean to say is, that you would rather watch the mills which do not govern themselves, but which do throw up to every wind, than have a mill which governs itself, but which requires a strong breeze to set in motion? Yes.
4336. It is a matter of opinion, then, as to which is the better sort of mill? Yes.
4337. Do you think that a mill which does not govern itself is a good sort of mill in a place like this, where there is only a limited amount of labour? It is so simple to throw a mill like that out of gear that almost anyone can do it.
4338. But it is likely to be forgotten? Yes.
4339. *Chairman.*] With what kinds of wind-mills are you acquainted? With several.
4340. What are these mills? The "Oehrlisch."
4341. That is a German mill, is it not? Yes.
4342. Of what other mills have you any knowledge? I have taken no particular notice of the names of them.
4343. Do you know the "Eclipse"? Yes; I have seen it working.
4344. Do you know the "Althouse"? I fancy that is a mill which throws out of gear; it is a self-acting mill.
4345. But the "Eclipse" throws out of gear, too? Yes; it turns the edge on.
4346. Have you no idea of the cost of these mills here? I have not.
4347. Have you any idea of the cost of either the "Althouse" or the "Eclipse"? No.
4348. Have you any practical acquaintance with mills, beyond the experience which you have gained since these mills have been erected? Yes, in a good many instances.
4349. What would you call practical experience—have you had a mill constantly under your observation? No; but I have had a good deal to do with putting them up.
4350. Do you know the diameter of the wheel of these mills? No.
4351. Did you get special orders from Mr. King to fall the tree near the cancer hospital the other day? Yes.
4352. Do you undertake any duties or labour, here or elsewhere, without specific orders from Mr. King? No.
4353. For everything you do, you have his orders, either verbally or in writing? Yes. I do not think I have ever driven a nail without Mr. King's orders. I have to put up with a great deal in trying to get things done without Mr. King's orders.
4354. *Mrs. Hicks.*] You were at Newington when I came? Yes.
4355. You have seen me, morning, noon, and quite late in the evening? A good many times in the day, certainly.
4356. Did you ever see me drunk? No.
4357. Did you ever think that I was drunk, or that I had been drinking? I have never seen anything about you leading me to believe you drunk.
4358. I suppose you would be able to tell? I think so.
4359. You have known me a very long time? About eight years, I think.
4360. *Chairman.*] And during that time you have seen no appearance of intoxication about the matron? No, not once.

[The Board then proceeded to the cancer hospital.]

Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell recalled and examined:—

- Mrs. Ellen Jane Purnell.
26 Oct., 1886.
4361. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? A year and nine months.
4362. Did the matron-superintendent come here after you or any other of the patients complained about feeding on the floor and having no proper utensils? No.
4363. Do you know anything about the finding of knives and forks under the pillows of the patients? In the ward adjoining this, I think, the matron found some rusty knives and forks hidden away in the bag of a patient.
4364. But none were found in this ward? No.
4365. You are sure? None were found that I know of.
4366. You complained that you had no knives and forks? Yes; but Mary Murphy had a few old rusty things in her bag, which she had fetched from Hyde Park.
4367. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] In your previous examination you were asked by Mr. Abbott whether you had not forks and spoons; you replied that you had one of your own, and that the others had what were given to them and what they picked up, and that none were supplied by the Asylum;—is that correct? Yes.
4368. But these rusty knives and forks you spoke of were brought from Hyde Park, and therefore were Asylum property? Mary Murphy told me that she fetched knives and forks from the "Rocks," where she lived, and that they had been given to her by several persons. I believe they belonged to the Government; but I am telling you what she stated.
4369. How many knives and forks were found? I do not know; perhaps three or four—not enough to supply the inmates of the hospital. They were all in Mary Murphy's possession, and she said they belonged to her.
4370. Did the inmates have the use of these knives and forks? Sometimes. If anyone were grumbling, Mary would give her a knife, and afterwards get it back again.
4371. *Mr. Robison.*] When there was an absence of knives and forks and spoons, were no representations made to the matron for them to be supplied? We did not have the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Hicks to ask her, and we thought it was of no use asking the sub-matron.

4372. Are you aware if any of the other patients asked either Mrs. Hicks or the sub-matron for them? None of them asked, so far as I am aware. Mrs. Ellen
Jane Purnell.
26 Oct., 1886.
4373. Why did you think it was of no use to ask the sub-matron? Because they told me that the place was all upset, and that things would be better by-and-bye.

Ann Wire recalled and examined:—

4374. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this hospital? I was one of the first to come in. I came up from Hyde Park. Ann Wire.
26 Oct., 1886.
4375. You have been here ever since Newington was opened? I was out two months with a friend of mine who was sick.
4376. Which months? April and May.
4377. Did you have knives and forks here when you first came? There were some old ones.
4378. Do you recollect the matron-superintendent coming here and finding knives and forks hidden under the pillows? I know they had some knives and forks in some of their bags.
4379. In whose bags? I do not know which bags they were found in.

Ann Mack recalled and examined:—

4380. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? About nine months. Ann Mack.
26 Oct., 1886.
4381. Ever since the Asylum opened? Yes.
4382. Do you know anything about knives and forks being hidden under the pillows of patients in this hospital? No.
4383. You never heard of it? No.
4384. Did you ever see the matron find knives and forks under the pillows of the patients? No.
4385. You were here all the time? Yes; I have been wardswoman here for two months, and I was a patient before.

Mary Murphy called in and examined:—

4386. *Chairman.*] How many months have you been here? I came when the patients were removed from Hyde Park. Mary Murphy.
26 Oct., 1886.
4387. How many knives and forks did you bring with you? I had one knife and fork.
4388. Did the matron-superintendent ever come in and find a lot of knives and forks hidden under your bed or under your pillow? No.
4389. Before the ladies came here, had all the patients knives and forks? I do not know.
4390. Used they not to have to take the meat out of the dish and pull it to pieces with their fingers? Indeed we never did.
4391. How did they manage to eat it if they had no knives and forks? There were knives and forks in the hall.
4392. Did you go down to the hall for knives and forks? We did.
4393. Then the matron-superintendent found no knives and forks in your possession? No. I had a small knife and fork of my own. I have always had them. I never hid any.
4394. Do you know of any of the patients in this hospital hiding knives and forks under their pillows? No.
4395. Do you know of knives and forks being found under the pillows of the patients by either the matron or the sub-matron? I never heard of it.

[The Board returned to the office of the matron-superintendent, and at her request the following witnesses were examined as to her sobriety.]

George Cunningham called in and examined:—

4396. You are the dispenser here? Yes. Mr. George
Cunningham.
26 Oct., 1886.
4397. And you also dispense at other institutions? I am the Government Dispenser for the district of Parramatta, including the Gaol and the Benevolent Asylum.
4398. You have been visiting this Asylum ever since it opened? Yes, in fact before it opened. I came here about the beginning of January, to start the dispensary.
4399. When do you visit? I come here every day except Sunday.
4400. Have you never missed a day? I have missed one or two when I have not been well; and on those days I have met Dr. Rowling, and he has done the work.
4401. *Mrs. Hicks.*] You are in the habit of seeing me every day? Yes.
4402. Have you ever seen me drunk, intoxicated, or under the influence of liquor in any way? No. I cannot say I ever saw you in such a condition as would lead me to imagine that you took anything at all.
4403. You feel and know that I do not drink? I do not think that you do.
4404. You are quite of opinion that I am not a drunkard? I have seen you at times when you have been very much worried; but I can safely say that I have never seen you when I should say you had taken, in my opinion, even one glass of drink.

John Korff called in and examined:—

4405. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am an agent. Mr.
J. Korff.
26 Oct., 1886.
4406. Residing where? At Forest Lodge, at the Globe.
4407. *Mrs. Hicks.*] You remember the day your uncle John was buried? Yes.
4408. You remember seeing me? I do.
4409. You put me into a cab, did you not? Yes.
4410. Was I drunk? Certainly not.
4411. Did you ever see me so in my life? No.
4412. You know that I did not even have a glass of water at my brother's? I know that you did not. I was there when you came, and I was there when you left. You certainly had nothing to drink there on that day.
4413. *Chairman.*] Was that the day on which your uncle was buried? Yes.
4414. *Mrs. Hicks.*] We met almost every day at my brother's dying bed? We did.

Henry

Henry Thomas Mance called in and examined :—

- Mr. H. T. Mance. 4415. *Chairman.*] You are the captain of a Parramatta River steamer? Yes, of the "Swan."
 4416. I suppose Mrs. Hicks is frequently a passenger on your steamer? Yes.
 4417. Do you recollect her going on board your steamer on the 12th or 13th of August? Yes.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4418. *Mrs. Hicks.*] Was I drunk then, or have you seen me drunk on any other occasion? I have never seen you at any time the worse for liquor. You have always been as sober as I am at the present moment.

James T. Dennis called in and examined :—

- Mr. J. T. Dennis. 4419. You are the son of the matron of the George-street Asylum, Parramatta? Yes.
 4420. Do you remember coming up from Sydney with the matron-superintendent of the Asylum in August last, on the day on which her brother was buried? Yes.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4421. *Mrs. Hicks.*] Was I drunk on that occasion? Certainly not.
 4422. Did you think that I had been drinking at all? I have known you twenty-five years, and I have never seen you under the influence of drink. I was shocked to hear it said.
 4423. *Chairman.*] You were with Mrs. Hicks all the time on board the steamer on the day referred to? I was.
 4424. I suppose Mrs. Hicks was excited? Not that I could see.
 4425. She was not hysterical, nor did she show any signs of emotion? No; although she seemed to be deeply grieved about the loss of her brother.
 4426. Did she do anything on that occasion which would induce a stranger to imagine that she was under the influence of liquor? She did not.

[The Board then proceeded to the general hospital, and the following witnesses were called at the matron's request.]

Barbara Field called in and examined :—

- Barbara Field. 4427. *Chairman.*] You have been in the hospital ever since you have been here? I have been three years and five months in the Institution, but I have only been in the hospital since we have been at Newington.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4428. Did you know, in June or July last, an inmate named Alice Batho? Yes; she slept on the bed next to me.
 4429. Were you intimate with her? Not with the girl; but I knew her father and mother thirty years ago, when I was in a situation at Newtown.
 4430. *Mrs. Hicks.*] But she was a great friend of yours, was she not? Yes; whilst she was here, we always talked to one another.
 4431. Did you ever hear her speak unkindly of me? Never. I never heard her speak unkindly of any one. Almost the last word she said, before she was taken from the building, was, that she liked the Institution, and liked the matron, but she knew that she had not long to live, and she wished to go home to Sydney to die. I never heard her speak an ill-word of any one.
 4432. On the Sunday she left she wished me good-bye kindly? She did, in the presence of a good number.
 4433. Did I not do all I could for her? I know you had milk and brandy brought for her before she went on board the steamer, and that you had the carriage to take her down.
 4434. Did you ever know her to write a letter to the Colonial Secretary? Never.
 4435. She could not have written it without your knowledge? No. I have never been out of the hospital since I was brought in, and she was in the next bed to me. I had every opportunity of seeing what she did.
 4436. You never heard her say that I was drunk? I never heard the girl say such a thing.
 4437. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether she wrote to any of her friends? There was one friend to whom she used to write.
 4438. What was the friend's name? I do not know.
 4439. Was her name Agnes? I do not know the name. I know she had a friend to whom she used to write.
 4440. *Mrs. Hicks.*] I can prove that those letters are all forgeries to injure me; I know it. How often did she write to her friend? I could not say that she wrote more than two short notes. She only pencilled them. She was lying in the bed all the time. Her friend sent envelopes addressed and ready stamped for her, because she knew she could not write.

Agnes Barr called in and examined :—

- Agnes Barr. 4441. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? I am the oldest inmate. My memory is not good, but I know I have been in the Asylum many years; indeed, I was the first. I came up from the other house, down past the Haymarket.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4442. You have been at Newington since the Asylum was opened here? Yes.
 4443. *Mrs. Hicks.*] You have seen me, morning, noon, and night? I have.
 4444. Have you received kindness from me? I have always received the greatest kindness. I could say most truly that you have been exceedingly kind to me.
 4445. You have never been away for even a day's liberty since you were an inmate? No.
 4446. Did you ever see me drunk? I never saw you under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree. I would say the same thing before my Maker.

Mrs. Sarah Bath recalled and examined :—

- Mrs. Sarah Bath. 4447. *Chairman.*] When were you separated from Ann Kennedy? I could not tell you the day of the month.
 26 Oct., 1886. 4448. In what month was it? About three months ago, I think.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Charles Edward Rowling, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., recalled and examined:—

4449. *Chairman.*] You are the medical officer of the Government Asylums at Parramatta and Newington? The Government Medical Officer for the district of Parramatta.

4450. When were you appointed? On the 16th October, 1885.

4451. At what salary? £650 a year and forage.

4452. What amount does the forage cover? £52 a year.

4453. Have you any other emoluments? Yes. I am the Government Medical Officer called in by the Police, and by the Coroner to inquests. There are also vaccination fees, which, however, I should receive under any circumstances.

4454. With regard to the Asylums, what are your duties? The ordinary duties of a medical attendant. I have never had the duties explained or written down.

4455. You have to attend the various Asylums every day? There has been no word about my attending them every day.

4456. How often do you attend? As a matter of fact, I do attend them every day, except in the case of Newington. I do not always go there on Sunday, unless there happens to be an urgent case which I think requires seeing.

4457. Then you attend Newington every day with the exception of Sundays? Yes.

4458. That is, since the Asylum has been opened? I may have missed a day now and then.

4459. From whom do you receive your salary? From the Medical Adviser.

4460. Then you are an officer of the Medical Adviser's Department? I am.

4461. I understood you to say that you were the Government Medical Officer for the Parramatta district? Yes.

4462. Were you appointed by letter? Yes.

4463. Will you look at this letter and tell me if it is a copy of your letter of appointment? It is a copy.

4464. Does that appoint you Government Medical Officer? No; but I had some correspondence about it with the Medical Adviser to the Government afterwards.

4465. Were you gazetted as Government Medical Officer for the district? Yes; I think I was.

4466. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have three Asylums to attend to? Yes.

4467. And the Gaol? Yes.

4468. That seems a great deal to do;—are you fully occupied with that work? Yes; I am generally at work from 9 till 5. I do not get my work finished till 5; and then there are casual calls besides.

4469. Do you find time to do a good deal of vaccination as well? Yes.

4470. You also attend inquests? That does not interfere with my work, although I have occasionally had to ask another medical man to attend.

4471. Is the average number of patients in the hospital at Newington between eighty and ninety? Somewhere about that.

4472. Do you keep any list of the sick persons under your care? I keep a list for my own guidance.

4473. Do you make any return of the persons who are sick under your care? I do.

4474. Have you made these returns regularly? I am not sure whether I have not made them regularly, or whether some of them have gone astray in the office.

4475. But you know they have not been received regularly by the Manager of Asylums? I know that.

4476. Do you classify your patients in any way in the hospital? Yes.

4477. In what way? My classification is merely into acute and chronic.

4478. Will you tell the Board the distinction between acute and chronic cases? The distinction I draw is this: Acute cases are those in which I hope to be of some benefit to the patients; the chronic cases are those in which I think I can be of no benefit, except by way of relieving.

4479. Is that the distinction generally intended by the terms "acute" and "chronic"? Well, I have adopted it, instead of using the words curable and incurable. I think those terms are objectionable, for this reason: I do not think it is desirable in the incurable case that the patients should know.

4480. Is not an acute case one which runs a rapid course, and a chronic case one which runs a slow course? Yes; I have used the terms in a merely conventional sense.

4481. Are your duties at Newington to maintain a general supervision over the health of the inmates and especially to attend to the sick? Yes.

4482. How often do you visit the Institution for this purpose? Every day except Sunday.

4483. Can you recollect the date of your first visit? I think it was in February, but I am not sure. I do not think I began to attend regularly until some time in March. I cannot be certain until I look at my diary.

4484. Can you tell the Board how often you have failed to visit? I cannot do so at present, but I could do so by referring to my diary.

4485. Have you ever been absent for more than one day at a time? I think I was once two days absent.

4486. Do you remember the date? Yes, I do; because one of the days was my birthday. I think the days were the 23rd and 24th July.

4487. Have you been absent more than one day at a time on no other occasion? No.

4488. Was your place on that occasion supplied by any other medical man? No.

4489. Had you leave? No.

4490. At what hour have you been in the habit of arriving at Newington? Up till about three months ago I used to arrive there about half-past 3.

4491. You used to come down by the 3 o'clock boat from Parramatta, I suppose? Yes, but I found that the work was so heavy that I could not get away by the 5 boat, and if I missed that I could not get away till 7. When I found that out I commenced to come down by the 1 o'clock boat.

4492.

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4492. Did you make that change after the Board began to sit? I am not sure whether it was after or before.
4493. Do you sign your name in any book when you visit? No; at the Macquarie-street Asylum and at the Gaol I do so.
4494. Do you visit all the hospital wards every day as a matter of course? Yes.
4495. Do you visit the cancer hospital every day? I always go to the door and ask if anything is wanted.
4496. Have you always done so? As far as I can remember, always.
4497. The Board have it in evidence from one witness that you used to visit the cancer hospital twice a week; from another witness, speaking about the end of August, we have the statement, "pretty often now, at first not very often"; another witness said, "once a week"; another witness said, "regularly lately, two days last week." All this evidence was given about the end of August;—was your attendance scanty and irregular? As far as my memory serves me, I was there every day.
4498. Have the patients in the various hospitals any difficulty in securing your attention and advice? Not the least.
4499. The Board have it in evidence from many witnesses that you have not attended the inmates regularly and carefully;—are there any grounds for such statements? None.
4500. The inmates of this Institution are mostly deficient in intelligence and self-restraint, many of them belonging to the criminal classes, and some, I suppose, are vicious;—is that so? Yes; but I think the class of inveterate drunkards exceeds in number either of the classes you have named.
4501. But there are some educated and well-conducted persons among the inmates who have been driven to take refuge in the Asylum by poverty or sickness alone, are there not? Yes; I fancy so. I have made no inquiries of any of the patients, but from their manner I should say that it is so.
4502. Do you examine fresh patients in the hospital wards on the day of admission, or on the day after admission, according to the hour at which they have been admitted? I do.
4503. Did you, about the first week in September, go round the cancer hospital inquiring the names and diseases of the inmates there? I have done that on several occasions. I do not know on what dates, but I have done so just to fill up the record.
4504. Do you remember a patient in the cancer hospital named Annic Mack? I do not think I could give you the names of six persons in the Institution.
4505. Did you go to her, among others, and ask her what she had the matter with her? Certainly I did, if she was there.
4506. About that date she had been an inmate for five months;—is it true that down to that time you had never seen her leg, which, she says, is ulcerated? That cannot be true.
4507. Is it true that during these months you supplied her with no remedies, and that she therefore got for herself and used the ward lotion? That I cannot say. I do not know whether she got anything for herself. I know she did not want for lotion.
4508. Some patients in the other hospital wards complained that although they had been there for some days you had not examined them, or even seen them;—is there any ground for that statement? No; there cannot be any ground for it.
4509. Do you remember a patient named Jane Lewis, who was admitted to the Protestant ward on September 16th? I remember the name, but I do not remember the patient.
4510. She was in the second bed from the top, on the right-hand side of the ward against the partition? Then I think I know the woman. She died a few days ago.
4511. What was the matter with her? She was phthisical.
4512. When did you first examine her chest? That I cannot tell. It must have been the day she came in, or the day afterwards.
4513. Is it a fact that you had not examined it down to the 23rd of September? Not if she was admitted at the beginning of the month.
4514. Do you remember a patient named Norah O'Brien who was admitted to the Catholic hospital ward on September 13th? I do.
4515. What was the matter with her? She was consumptive, and died.
4516. When did you examine her chest? The day she was admitted, or the day after.
4517. Is it a fact that down to the 23rd of September you had not examined it, and that you had not examined it so late as October 26th? I think the patient was dead before October 26th.
4518. The Board spoke to her on the 26th, and she told us you had not examined her chest at all; she died on the 28th;—is there any ground for these and the other statements which I have just mentioned? If you mean as to my not examining the patients, certainly not.
4519. A girl named Alice Mary Batho was admitted on the 16th June; writing to her friends on the 19th of June she says, "The doctor has not seen me yet";—that also, I suppose, is not true? It cannot be true.
4520. You are aware that similar complaints have reached the Board from other Asylums under your charge? Yes; letters of complaint have been referred to me for report.
4521. Does the dispenser accompany you on your visits to the hospital wards? At Macquarie-street only.
4522. Does he do so at Newington? I do not remember that he ever did so, except on the first few days, when we were getting the names and getting the things into order.
4523. Has he ever attended the patients in your absence? Yes; to-day, for instance, I asked him to do so.
4524. Alice Batho, in a letter which she wrote on June 19th, says, "The dispenser man said I wanted plenty of nourishing food";—you think it likely that he may have seen her and questioned her? It is quite possible.
4525. Is it proper that he should supply your place? Well, if it is only for a day I see no harm in it. He always reports the cases to me if he has seen anything which he thinks it necessary that I should know. In consequence of some of his reports I have on the same evening gone down to Newington. I remember going down on Sunday evening once or twice in consequence of cases which he reported to me.
4526. Are you not generally there together? No.
4527. Does he precede you? No; he generally follows me.
4528. We have it in evidence that he often went into the wards about fifteen minutes before yourself? That is quite untrue.

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4529. Medical extras are articles of diet additional to the ordinary or house ration, and such as are necessary for the proper treatment of the sick, are they not? Yes.
4530. Are you supplied with two books of forms in which you write your orders for medical extras—one of which is a requisition upon the matron-superintendent for use day by day; the other a weekly report for the information of the manager? Yes; but the second is not for the manager. He has never asked for it. I keep it for my own information. Perhaps I may be permitted to say that when I first took charge at Newington I had no form for medical comforts whatever. I asked for it time after time, and I could not get one. Eventually, Mr. King sent me these books, and said, "Enter them there for the present, until we get another book."
4531. Was that about the 30th June? That was when I got the daily requisition forms.
4532. And the weekly forms? I think they commenced on the 24th of April.
4533. The former show what medical extras you order on each day, and for whom, and what extras you withdraw, and from whom; the latter shows the persons by name who have drawn extras during the week, and what those extras have been;—is not that the case? Yes.
4534. Do you produce any requisitions prior to the 30th June? No.
4535. You hand the daily requisitions to the matron? Yes.
4536. What do you do with the weekly report? I just keep it in my office. Mrs. Hicks has occasionally asked me for a copy, and I have made an extra copy and given it her.
4537. Will you look at the weekly report for the week ending August 14th, which was obtained by the Board, with others, from the manager's office. Among the names I see "Crowther—rice and milk, beef-tea a pint, and milk a pint"; but as an addendum to the list I see written below, "Add Crowther, 11th August, one bottle of porter" (I believe ale was intended); on the next line there is "16th, omit ale, give wine two ounces," the latter being written so as clearly to apply to Crowther, although the name was not repeated;—will you explain how it happens that the 16th of August is mentioned in a report which purports to be for the week ending 14th August? It may have been a memorandum for my own use. I am not sure what it is.
4538. The weekly reports are divided into columns, which are headed, respectively, "Eggs, sugar, arrowroot, sago, cornflour, oatmeal, rice, butter, stew, beef-tea, porter, brandy, gin, wine"; and then there is a column without a heading which you use for milk;—is that a list which includes all the medical comforts you are permitted to order? I do not know that there is any restriction.
4539. The headings do not agree with the headings on the daily requisition forms, which are "Eggs, sugar, arrowroot, sago, &c., porter, wine, brandy, rum, and milk;—are you, in fact, confined to the articles mentioned in the daily requisitions? No.
4540. Have you taken full advantage of your power to order whatever you like in the way of medical extras? I have.
4541. You have told us that you give the daily requisitions to the matron? Or to her representative.
4542. Are your orders so conveyed properly attended to? As far as I know, they are. There have been once or twice little mistakes. I know that patients have complained to me, and the mistakes have then been rectified.
4543. But, as a rule, your orders are attended to? Yes; there are only one or two occasions on which there has been any complaint.
4544. Have you made inquiry of your patients to ascertain whether they got the things which you ordered? Yes.
4545. And that is how you have come to the conclusion that your orders are punctually obeyed? Yes.
4546. Have you bed-cards on which you enter the extras, and from which the patients may learn what they are entitled to receive? No.
4547. What safeguard is there that these extras are duly delivered to the persons for whom they are ordered? The patients themselves will complain to me at my next visit if they do not obtain them.
4548. Have you any suspicion that these extras may sometimes be delivered to the wrong patient, or be otherwise diverted by the wardswomen? I think on one occasion one woman got some extras which were intended for another; but that is the only case of the kind I can remember.
4549. Do you remember the woman's name? No; it was in the Roman Catholic ward.
4550. Have you any recollection of the date? It was about a month ago. The woman's name, I think, was Harvey. She was ordered a bottle of porter (she had a carbuncle), and I found out that she had not been taking the porter for a few days, and it had not been reported to me that she had not been taking it. That is the only time at which I recollect any mistake to have been made.
4551. We have it in evidence that in answer to the question, "Could you eat anything?" a little dark-eyed young woman, who was dying of consumption in the Roman Catholic ward, said, "Yes, but I cannot get it"; that she also said, referring to you, "He orders me a pint of milk, and I only get half a pint; I am dying of starvation." The date at which this question was asked was about the end of August;—do you know which patient was referred to by the witness? Yes. I think it must have been the patient Crowther, of whom you were speaking just now. I used to ask her every day whether she wanted anything, and she never made any complaint to me. She always expressed herself as most grateful for what I had done for her. Her husband also took the trouble to come to me after she had died, and expressed his thanks to me in similar terms.
4552. The same witness states, further, that, going to one of the other patients in that ward on the same occasion, a woman she talked to said, in answer to a question, "The doctor ordered me nourishment; I do not get it; the matron says we cannot have it; he orders us milk, but we do not get it." Batho, again, in her letter to her friend, on July 1st, says, "The doctor is a clever man, but it is all the fault of poor food; they will not give us what the doctor orders." Here appears to be evidence given by three different persons that the extras ordered by you did not reach them, or were in part diverted from them;—are you disposed to admit that it may have been so? I cannot possibly admit that it has been so, as I saw these persons every day, and they made no complaint to me.
4553. Is the house-ration served to hospital patients and to other inmates alike? I believe so.
4554. The house-ration forms the basis of the patients' diet, and you order extras supplementary to it? Yes.
4555. I suppose sometimes the sick cannot eat the house-ration? Yes.
4556. And then they would subsist on the extras you order? Yes.
4557. I see that eggs are included in the printed list of extras;—have you ever ordered any? Oh, yes. I certainly have ordered them in some Institutions. I fancy I must have done so at Newington, but I could not tell without looking through the list.

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4558. Here are your daily requisitions, and eggs are not mentioned in any of them? I might be allowed to say that I very seldom order eggs, in consequence of the difficulty of getting them fresh and eatable.
4559. Have you ever ordered them at Newington? I do not remember that I ever did.
4560. Have you ever ordered stew at Newington? I do not think so. Stew is a thing I do not order, unless a patient asks for it especially, because it is simply the meat hashed up, instead of being roasted or boiled.
4561. Sugar, butter, corn-flour, and arrowroot are included;—have you ever ordered any one of them? I do not remember that I have.
4562. And you have already told us that there is no limit to the variety of the articles you may order as medical extras? No.
4563. Now, I will take the case of Clara Crowther, and, with your assistance, I will try to ascertain what diet you ordered her. She was aged 23, a married woman, who had left young children at home. She was admitted on July 23rd, to the Roman Catholic ward, and she was removed by her husband on September 10th, in a dying state, and she did die a day or two later. Do you remember her case? Yes.
4564. Was she suffering from consumption? Yes.
4565. You cannot remember, I dare say, what diet you ordered her. I will read the abstract of your daily requisition and weekly reports relating to this patient, which I have made. For five days after her admission she received nothing but the house-ration; on the 6th day, July 29th, you ordered rice and milk, and beef-tea;—do you know how much milk there is in rice-and-milk? About half a pint of milk, I think.
4566. But how much rice and milk constitute a ration? That I am not quite sure of; it looks a deal on the plate, but I do not know the weight of it.
4567. How much beef-tea is given when you do not order any definite quantity? It is understood that it is to be a pint.
4568. Your daily returns do not show that you ordered this patient any other articles of diet; but in your weekly returns for the week ending 14th of August you report that a bottle of ale daily was issued on August 11th. You have already told us that the matron-superintendent is guided by your daily requisitions, and that you keep the weekly returns yourself;—it is therefore necessary to ask whether Crowther ever got that bottle of ale? Yes; I am quite sure she got it.
4569. The daily requisition for the 11th of August is wanting;—we may take it, therefore, that you ordered the ale on the 11th? I am quite sure that I ordered it.
4570. Five days afterwards you withdrew the ale and substituted 2 ounces of wine, so that this patient had for her food the house-ration, a mess of milk and rice, and an unspecified amount of beef-tea. Was Crowther able to eat the house-ration? I asked her several times, and she said, "Yes." When she first came in I asked her whether she was taking her food, and she always said "Yes."
4571. Do you think she referred to the extras? She had no extras until she had been in a few days.
4572. You think she had a sufficient and a suitable diet for a young consumptive? I think it would be quite sufficient if she ate it.
4573. But do you think it would be suitable? If she could eat it, I should say quite suitable.
4574. Do you think she did eat it? I can only go by her own statement.
4575. If she said she was dying of starvation she had no reason to say so? No.
4576. And you do not believe she did say so? No.
4577. Let us take another case: Alice Mary Batho, a young woman of 30, was admitted on the 16th of June, and placed in the Catholic ward. On complaining to some visitors that she was a Protestant, she was transferred to the Protestant ward. She was removed by her friends on the 4th of July, and died a few days afterwards;—do you remember her? No, I do not.
4578. Your weekly return of medical comforts issued during the week ending 19th of June does not contain her name. The return for the week ending the 26th of June is missing; that for the week ending July 2nd also does not contain her name;—can you show me the missing weekly return? I have here the return for the week ending June 26th.
4579. Is her name in it? Yes.
4580. What does it say that she had? A pint of milk. Her name appears in the return for the week ending 19th of June as having been ordered a pint of milk on that date.
4581. And as to the week ending the 2nd of July? The order applicable to the week ending 26th of June is continued.
4582. Then you ordered, in addition to the house-ration, a pint of milk? Yes.
4583. This patient wrote on June 19th to this effect, "For breakfast we get a thick piece of dry bread and a pint of black tea—no milk in it; for dinner we get the meat that the soup is made from and a piece of dry bread, no vegetables, and a pint of broth, or dishwater as some call it. I do wish, dear Agnes, you would try to send me up something to eat." It appears from that that she could not eat the house-ration;—were you aware of that? No, I was not. It seems to me extraordinary that she did not speak to me about it.
4584. On July 1st she says, "I would have been home long ago, but I have become so weak—I am nearly starving. I cannot get anything to eat, only the dry bread and hard meat and black tea. I never thought that there was such an inhuman place. I feel that it is killing me." You see that that corroborates the first letter, to the effect that she could not eat the house-ration. If, in addition to the house-ration, she had only a pint of milk, do you think she would be sufficiently fed? Yes, if she ate the house-ration and drank the pint of milk.
4585. Do you feel inclined to admit the truth of the representation contained in these letters? I certainly do not.
4586. What leads you to decline to admit it? Because the patient did not complain to me.
4587. This is the same girl who says she did not see you for three days after admission? Yes.
4588. But you did see her regularly? Yes.
4589. What was the matter with her? I cannot recollect—I do not remember her at all.
4590. I believe she suffered from consumption? I cannot remember her at all.
4591. Persons suffering from consumption, especially within three weeks of death, have very capricious and poor appetites, have they not? Their appetites are very capricious, but they are not always very poor.
4592. Do you think it likely that the girl would be able to eat the house-ration in that state of health? I have frequently known them to eat the same class of food as the other patients.

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4593. Do you think it at all likely that she would be able to eat the house-ration? If she did not complain to me I should understand that she did so.
4594. Are you prepared to say that she had no real grounds for the statement that she was being starved to death? I am quite prepared to say so.
4595. Does it strike you as a very grave coincidence that these two young women, not known to each other, or connected in any way, and of whom one died before the other was admitted, should both be said to have stated that they were being starved to death? Yes; it does seem a remarkable coincidence.
4596. Nora O'Brien, aged 26, was admitted September 13th, and died recently; and no doubt you remember all about her;—she was suffering from consumption also, was she not? Yes.
4597. Your daily requisitions show that you ordered her rice and milk on the 14th of September. On this and the house-ration she subsisted until October 2nd, when you added 2 oz. of brandy. On October 7th you added an unspecified amount of beef-tea. In your weekly report you state that she had issued to her—rice, 2 oz. of brandy, and half a pint of milk, on the 2nd October. It is again necessary to ask you, therefore, whether this patient really had the milk at all? I presume that she had, because I always say to the patients, "I will give you so and so," and they thus have an opportunity to complain to me on my next visit if they have not had what I have ordered.
4598. But you did not tell the matron to supply it. However, the Board knows from its own observation that she did get the milk, and long before the week ending October 2nd, although it does not appear that she received it upon your order; nor, although the brandy is on your daily requisition form, does it appear that you willingly ordered it. On September 23rd she told the Board that she had that day asked for some stimulant, and that you had refused it, and that afterwards the matron came in and said she would ask you for it for her;—was O'Brien supplied with brandy by the matron before you ordered it? Yes. I remember the case now.
4599. And did you eventually give the order for it because you found that she had been already receiving it? No.
4600. Why did you subsequently give the order? On the first occasion on which she asked me there were symptoms of impending bleeding, and I declined to give it to her then. The blood in the sputum passed off, and Mrs. Hicks gave her on one night 2 oz. of brandy. I said that as she then had no signs of bleeding she could have the brandy added to her extras.
4601. She told the Board, on September 23rd, that she could not eat the house-ration, and that she had to do with rice and milk, or sago and milk, or cornflour and milk, given on alternate days, half a pint of beef-tea, and not half a pint of milk, as you directed, but a pint of milk. Is that a sufficient diet for a young woman suffering from consumption? No; I do not think it is.
4602. Why did you not increase it? I did not know that she was not eating the house-ration.
4603. Jane Lewis also has just died, and you must remember all about her. She told the Board on the 23rd September she had had nothing but the house-ration until the 22nd, seven days after admission, when she received beef-tea for the first time. She said that she had begged it of you, and your requisition corroborates her, for you ordered beef-tea on the 21st, and it was of course supplied the next day. Speaking of the house-ration she said, "I cannot eat the meat or drink the soup; I can eat a little bread, but I have not taken any for three days, because my appetite is so bad; I drink the tea." There is no obvious reason for doubting the truth of that statement, which perfectly agrees with the usual condition of consumptive persons. Do you consider that tea, containing a minimum of milk, and bread, or no bread, as the appetite may allow, and perhaps a potato, although she does not mention it, with a pint of beef-tea—or was it half a pint—is a sufficient diet for a woman who is suffering from consumption? No, I do not.
4604. Is it not true that all these four persons were deprived of any chance of recovery which their disease may have left them, from the time they entered Newington and began to be confined to the diet you prescribed for them? No.
4605. You could have ordered them anything that was necessary? I could.
4606. And especially stew, eggs, butter, and sugar? I could.
4607. Then why did you not order them? Simply because I thought they were eating the ordinary ration, and, if they were doing so, their diet seemed to me to be enough.
4608. Do you think the house-ration is suitable for persons who are about to die from consumption? I do not know about its being suitable, but if they ate it I should think it would be suitable.
4609. Do you know an inmate named Sarah Bath? Yes; she is in the Roman Catholic hospital ward.
- 4609½. What is the matter with her? She has an abdominal tumour. I have not been able to satisfy myself exactly as to what is the matter with her.
4610. Do you know Mary Ann Kennedy? Yes; she is also in the Roman Catholic hospital ward.
4611. What is the matter with her? She is paralysed.
4612. These women have been in the Asylum for ten and twenty-four years, respectively, and for ten years they had lain side by side. They lay side by side for several months after they arrived at Newington, did they not? I believe they were separated when the regular division took place.
4613. What division? The division of the chronic from the acute cases.
4614. You say that you separated them entirely of your own motion, and for that medical reason? Yes.
4615. Were you clearly of opinion that it was necessary for that medical reason? Yes.
4616. Is there any ground whatever for calling the case of one of these old women chronic and the other acute? In the case of Kennedy I have no hopes of doing anything whatever. Bath herself told me that the tumours inside occasionally came to a head and burst, and I thought she should be put among the acute cases for that reason. As a matter of fact the tumours never have accumulated and burst; but I am giving you her statement. Until Mr. Abbott spoke to me about their being side by side, I did not know that they had been, and I did not know that it was a hardship that they should be separated. The circumstance was never brought to my knowledge.
4617. As a matter of fact, are these two women not in exactly the same condition they have been in ever since you have known them? Yes.
4618. You did not know that they were associates for so long? I knew nothing about it.
4619. They did not complain to you of their separation? No.
4620. Nor did anyone else tell you? Not until Mr. Abbott spoke to me.
4621. Will you be good enough to tell the Board whether you had any conversation with the matron-superintendent about these patients shortly before you separated them? I did not.
4622. Did she ask you to separate them, or did she influence you in any way in the matter? No.

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4623. You are quite sure of that? Quite certain.
4624. You are very particular in properly classifying your patients, are you not? I try to be.
4625. Such classification, properly carried out, facilitates their proper nursing and treatment, and adds to their comfort, does it not? Yes.
4626. How was it then that when the Protestant girl Batho was admitted to the Catholic ward she was obliged to complain to visitors before she could get transferred to the Protestant ward? I do not know. That is the first I have heard of the matter.
4627. The Board must take it then that you are not really careful of the comfort of your patients—you make no inquiry, and you did not find out that Batho was a Protestant? I never inquire into religious matters at all—that is a classification with which I have nothing to do.
4628. But it exists? Yes, it exists; and I assume that when a patient is in a ward she is in the ward in which she should be, in regard to her religion.
4629. If the classification exists, presumably it has been found necessary to the patient's comfort? I presume so.
4630. You are responsible for the comfort of your patients? Yes.
4631. I suppose this matter must interfere with their comfort, since it is necessary to separate them in the way in which they are separated? It may be so.
4632. But you do not make inquiries upon this point? No; if a patient told me that she was in the wrong ward I would speak to the matron about having her shifted.
4633. You are quite sure that nothing said by the matron led you to separate Bath and Kennedy? Quite sure.
4634. Will you tell the Board what is your method of prescribing and administering medicines? I write the prescriptions for the day in the dispenser's book. He makes up the medicines and gives them to the wardswomen, who come for them. They take them to the wards and have charge of them, and they administer them to the patients.
4635. As a matter of fact, the inmates have always had these remedies within their own control, have they not? In most cases.
4636. Your rule is that the wardswomen should administer them? Yes.
4637. How do the wardswomen know which medicine belongs to which patient, and how do they know in what way it is to be administered? The dispenser is very careful to tell them when he gives it to them; and, in addition to that, there is the label on the bottle.
4638. You know that several of these wardswomen cannot read or write? I do not know it.
4639. You never made any inquiry? I have inquired several times, but I have never been told of a wardswoman who could not read or write.
4640. Do you think it necessary that they should be able to read and write? Yes; I certainly do.
4641. Do you know that M'Carthy, the wardswoman of the Roman Catholic ward (or she was so a week or two ago), cannot read or write? I know the returns of the patients admitted and discharged which she gives me are in her handwriting.
4642. She has to administer the medicines, and therefore must read the labels? Yes.
4643. She could not remember what the dispenser told her in every instance when she has half-a-dozen or more to deal with? I should think not.
4644. Do you remember Simpson, the wardswoman in the cancer hospital? I do not remember the name.
4645. Did you know that she could not read or write? I did not.
4646. Who makes these appointments? The matron.
4647. Have you ever sought to get the matron to give them to persons who can read and write? I have always asked her to be careful in the appointments. I do not know if I have mentioned writing and reading, but I have asked that suitable persons should be appointed.
4648. I suppose you regard this as an extremely important matter? I do.
4649. Still you have not taken any steps to see that your directions have been carried out? That is a matter which I have left to the matron. I have already had sufficient trouble in regard to interference by the matron.
4650. But you are the person responsible in this matter, are you not? Yes.
4651. Are you aware of any accident happening in consequence of the ignorance of these women whom you have allowed to be charged with the important duty of administering medicines, which, in many cases, are powerful and dangerous to life if wrongly given? I remember one accident happening; but I can also remember the same kind of accident happening again and again with highly educated nurses.
4652. Can you tell us what the accident was? A woman took a dose of lotion instead of her medicine.
4653. Do you know which woman? I think it was Edwards.
4654. That is a woman whose right name is Purnell? I know her as Edwards.
4655. What instructions have you given as to the storage of medicines within the wards? I have been trying for some time to get cupboards made.
4656. To whom have you applied? To Mr. King.
4657. Have you applied by letter? Yes.
4658. Before the 24th of August, used you to supply the cancer ward with an anodyne mixture, consisting of a solution of morphia of the strength of half a grain to the ounce? Yes.
4659. And used it to be supplied in quantities of 12 oz. at a time? I am not sure of the amount. It is quite possible that there were 12 oz.
4660. Were the directions for administering it, "a tablespoonful as directed," in writing? I believe so.
4661. Have you since that date continued to supply this anodyne? Yes; but since the 24th of August, it has been supplied in the form of powders. The anodyne is the same, except that it is in powder instead of in fluid.
4662. Why did you change your practice? Because I imagined from something which was said that the Board objected to the practice, and I thought that I might alter it.
4663. That is a matter especially within your own province, for you to order as you see fit? Yes.
4664. However, you thought it right before August to supply this anodyne;—why did you change your practice when you guessed that someone else thought it was wrong? I am just as well satisfied with the anodyne administered in the one way as in the other.
4665. One grain of morphia has been known to destroy life in adults, has it not? I do not know.

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4666. This solution, containing 6 grains of morphia, was a dangerous medicine? Yes.
4667. One-sixth part of it would be likely to destroy life, while one-third part would be pretty certain to do it, in persons suffering from illness and not in the habit of taking morphia? Yes.
4668. It is a clear solution, like water in appearance, is it not? Yes.
4669. The only taste it has is a slightly bitter one? Yes.
4670. Was this solution kept on the mantelpiece in the cancer hospital? I believe it was. I have seen it on the mantelpiece.
4671. Was it labelled, in printed characters, "pain-killer"? Yes.
4672. Do you think that a patient suffering from extreme pain from a disease which she knew was fatal, and who also knew the character of this medicine in so far as its pain-killing properties are concerned, would be likely to get up and help herself to it? I have never known it to be done.
4673. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that such a patient might do so? No; if she were not watched she might.
4674. And if such a person were to take the anodyne under these circumstances she might take a fatal dose without intending to do so? Yes.
4675. Do you think it within the bounds of probability that such a person, knowing that she had no hope of recovery from her disease, might be tempted to take her life in this way? I think it is within the bounds of probability.
4676. Into whose charge was this mixture given? Into the wardswoman's.
4677. But you warned her that it was dangerous? Yes.
4678. The label running, "a tablespoonful as directed," of course you gave the necessary instructions very explicitly? Yes.
4679. Do you remember the wardswoman in charge of the cancer hospital, named Simpson? I do not recollect the name.
4680. The Board are satisfied by the evidence that Ann Simpson is cruel and heartless in a degree which they would like to believe exceptional;—are you aware that she is a woman of that character? I am not.
4681. You have had women in the cancer hospital who have died of apoplexy, have you not? I cannot remember at the present moment.
4682. But you are not prepared to say that you have not had any? I am not. There has been a difficulty as to the name which should be given to the hospital. I think I have heard it spoken of as the cancer hospital more often this afternoon than I have ever heard it spoken of before.
4683. You know quite well the building we are referring to? Yes.
4684. I need not ask you what are the symptoms of morphia poisoning. I can substitute this question: Are you disposed to admit that the symptoms of poisoning by morphia resemble pretty closely the symptoms of apoplexy, especially of the apoplexy which happens to old women who are worn down by hardship, age, and disease? I can answer yes to the first part of the question; but I do not know that there is any difference between the apoplexy of one person and another.
4685. Do you say that previous to this inquiry you did not visit this hospital very regularly? No; I do not say so.
4686. Do you tell us that you visited it quite regularly? Yes.
4687. However, the state of affairs was this: That you gave into the hands of an exceedingly cruel woman a mixture which you warned her was dangerous to life if improperly or carelessly administered; and, if she had chosen to administer a fatal dose—I do not say that she ever did so, or that she even thought of it—the symptoms preceding death would not have greatly differed from the symptoms preceding death from apoplexy? Yes; but I do not want it to be assumed that I knew the woman to be heartless and cruel.
4688. Was Ann Simpson the only person who had dangerous quantities of this solution of morphia? The cancer ward was the only ward in which this morphia solution was used.
4689. That is the ward of which Ann Simpson was the wardswoman. My question is: Was she the only person in that building who had a dangerous quantity of this solution of morphia in her possession? The woman in charge of the cancer ward is the only person. I do not know what her name is.
4690. You remember Ellen Jane Purnell, the person you call Edwards? Yes.
4691. In answer to the question, "Has any other person than Simpson in this ward got pain-killer," she told the Board, "Yes; I give them (meaning the other patients) some out of my little bottle." The bottle, on being examined, was found to be a 6-oz. bottle. In answer to the question, "Used you to get it full," she answered, "Yes, and Mrs. Simpson used to tell me to be careful with it"; so that this woman had given her as much as 3 grains of morphia;—were you aware of that? I certainly was not.
4692. But have you taken any steps to prevent such a transaction? I could only take steps to prevent her having it out of our dispensary.
4693. But you know that 6 oz. was half of the total quantity supplied to the ward at a time;—did you not find out that the bottle was being emptied faster than it should have been emptied? No; I could not find that out. The dispenser would be the only person to do so, and he never complained to me that it was filled more often than it should be filled.
4694. This poison was within the reach of any inmate who chose to walk to the mantelpiece;—do you think that any of the women might have been tempted to wreak their spite upon their fellow-patients by the facilities thus afforded them? No; I do not think so.
4695. But you told us just now that many of these persons were ignorant and deficient in intelligence and self-restraint, belonging to the criminal classes, or of weak intellect;—so that it would be specially dangerous to leave the poison thus exposed among such persons? I know that it has been my custom for many years, and that it was the custom at the other Institutions for many years before I took charge of them.
4696. However, is morphia a useful medicine for the purpose for which you prescribed it;—is it the only means of giving cancer patients relief from pain, and would it be cruel and unjustifiable to deprive them of it? Yes; and I think it has been the means of prolonging their lives—indeed I am quite sure of it.
4697. And if only a tablespoonful of your solution containing a quarter of a grain were administered at a time it could do no harm? Yes.
4698. A quarter of a grain is a minimum dose? Yes, a minimum dose.
4699. Would less take no effect? Yes.
4700. And this dose of a tablespoonful answered its purpose in these cases? Yes, for a time, until the patients got used to it and required an increase.
- 4701.

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4701. The action of morphia, in proportion to the dose administered, is among the most certain of all remedies, is it not? Yes.
4702. Are you surprised to hear, then, that this solution, which you administered in doses containing, as you say, the minimum quantity of morphia necessary to produce its effect, and which, when given as you gave it, you tell the Board did produce its effect, contained in reality not a half a grain but a quarter of a grain to the ounce? Yes; I am surprised to hear it.
4703. You told us, and I quite agree with you, that less than a quarter of a grain would not be likely to produce any appreciable effect, and you told us that it would be cruel to deprive such patients of this the only means of relieving their sufferings. You are now told that they only took an eighth of a grain to the dose in reality;—do you adhere to your former statement that it relieved their pain? Yes; because I have always told them that if one dose did not relieve the patients to repeat it in two or three hours.
4704. Have you had any deaths from violence at Newington? No.
4705. You remember a patient named Mary Dalley? I remember the name.
4706. She died on the 22nd of June. Did you give this certificate:—"I hereby certify that I attended Mary Dalley, aged 66 last birthday; that I saw her on June 21st, 1886; and that she died June 22nd, 1886, at Newington; and that the cause of her death was exhaustion from scalds;—are the body of the document and the signature in your own writing? Yes.
4707. Where was this person residing when she received the injuries? From inquiries I made I think I found that she was residing at Newington.
4708. Do you know how she came to receive the injuries? No, I do not, except from what I was told. I was told that she had spilt her tea in her bed.
4709. Will you describe the seat and the extent of the scald? It was in the front and back part of the thigh.
4710. Was the injury as big as the palm of your hand? Larger than that altogether.
4711. Can you give us an idea of the size? As far as I can remember it was double the size of the palm of my hand.
4712. Had this person any other disease? She was paralysed.
4713. Is it a fact that she was already confined to her bed with the paralysis which then threatened her life? Yes.
4714. Had she any bed-sores? Not that I know of. That is a question I am constantly asking.
4715. Had she not one just where she was scalded? Not that I know of. I put down whatever injury she had there to the scald.
4716. The certificate has a note in which the doctor using it is requested to state the primary cause of death, and only the important secondary cause. You state the one cause; you were of opinion therefore that the scald was in fact the only cause of death to this woman? Yes.
4717. Did it occur to you that in the case of an inmate of a public Institution who came to her death by violence within its walls an inquest should have been held as a matter of course? Yes.
4718. What steps did you take to secure an official inquiry? I asked Mrs. Hicks to report the matter to the Coroner.
4719. But Mrs. Hicks is exactly the person most interested in concealing a death from such a cause, is she not? I do not know that she is.
4720. Have you any suspicion that these scalds were inflicted maliciously? No.
4721. Or by culpable negligence? No.
4722. Was it not possible that they may have been inflicted in one of these two ways without your hearing of it? I fancy the woman would have told me if it had been so.
4723. Was the woman quite sensible, and not rendered apathetic or weak-minded by her paralysis? I do not think so.
4724. She was able, as far as talking goes, to stand up for herself? Yes.
4725. It would be the first object of the persons responsible for the care of the inmates to conceal such circumstances as I have suggested from you? No doubt, if she had been scalded maliciously.
4726. You are yourself responsible for the care of this woman. I do not suggest that you compassed her death by scalding; but is it not likely that the public may suspect you, among other persons having the care of her, of doing something culpable or negligent in the matter? If such a thing could have been suspected of me, I certainly should not have given such a certificate.
4727. Do you not think it would have been barely prudent if you had protected yourself by demanding an inquiry? I spoke strongly to Mrs. Hicks about it—as strongly as I could. She reminded me that she was the person who had charge of the establishment.
4728. That is to say that you knew well that she was the person most interested in concealing the circumstances? I do not know that she was interested.
4729. When you desired Mrs. Hicks to communicate with the Coroner, did she tell you that she was the person in charge of the Asylum, or, in fact, that you were to mind your own business? [*Mrs. Hicks' evidence (3846-57) on this point was here read by the Chairman.*] I do not think any conversation took place until she saw my certificate, as far as my memory serves me. She said, "Are you sure this is from the scalds?" I said, "Yes, and I think I ought to report it to the Coroner." I am not sure of the exact words, but I think she then said, "I do not think there is the slightest necessity for it; I never had an inquest before on any of the cases." I said, "In any case where there is any doubt it is best to have an inquest." She said, "Well, if anybody is to report anything to the Coroner I am the person, and I do not think it necessary." I said, "Very well, there is an end of it; if you choose to take the responsibility I cannot help it."
4730. The matter really did not appear to you as being of importance? Not when she made this objection, and gave me to understand that she was responsible for all that was going on in the building.
4731. Did it occur to you to inquire to whom Mrs. Hicks was responsible? No.
4732. Do you think she is responsible to the law? I cannot give an opinion upon that point.
4733. You said just now that you had not heard of any case in which the wrong medicines had been given or taken, except the case of Edwards or Purnell? That is the only case I remember just now.
4734. Do you remember a patient named Harding? No.
4735. Catherine Harding, a woman of 66, on the 29th September, told the Board that she had taken an overdose of her medicine. She had it within her own reach and control, and the wardswoman McCarthy corroborated that;—do you remember that event? No, I do not.

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4736. Do you remember any other instance of such an accident? No, I do not.
4737. The wardswoman of the Protestant ward, Jane Nightingale, in answer to a question, admitted, on the 25th August, that there had been a woman who took the wrong medicine;—did you ever hear of that? No.
4738. Do you think it likely to conduce to such accidents, that lotions are kept in beer bottles or in ordinary medicine bottles, and alongside similar bottles filled with medicine for internal use? They would be more likely to make mistakes than if the bottles were kept separately.
4739. But the bottles are kept in the hospital in the manner I have described;—are the medicines mixed up with the bottles of lotion, and are both in similar bottles? Yes.
4740. The lotions are duly labelled "poison," are they not? Yes.
4741. But you told us that some of the inmates were uneducated and stupid;—do you think the safeguard of a label is enough? With a caution. The dispenser is always very careful in cautioning nurses about the medicines.
4742. The Board found an ordinary 2-oz. bottle containing half a dozen drachms of that very poisonous preparation aconite liniment standing on a mantelpiece among medicine bottles? None of these things are right. The difficulty, under the circumstances, is to get them altered. The engaging of such women as we have there for nurses is not right.
4743. What steps have you taken to alter that state of things? I have written and spoken of it to Mr. King over and over again when I was first appointed.
4744. Have you ever written and represented it to the Medical Adviser? No.
4745. Do you think Mr. King can produce your letters, or can you give us copies? It is quite possible that I can give you copies of some of them. Mr. King ought to be able to produce the letters.
4746. You are not satisfied with the present arrangement with regard to nursing? Not at all. I am most dissatisfied with it.
4747. I have here all the certificates of death which you have given in respect to Newington;—are they all signed by you? Yes.
4748. Is your signature stamped on forty-seven, and signed with a pen on six? Yes; but I call those which are stamped, signed.
4749. The bodies of many of these certificates which are not signed, but which are stamped, are filled in by a hand other than your own, are they not? Yes.
4750. Had you anything to do whatever with the giving of those unsigned certificates which are filled in by some one other than yourself? These certificates that are filled in in other hands than my own were either so filled in in my presence, or were signed by me before being eventually given away.
4751. There is no evidence of that on the face of the certificates;—can you produce any? Mr. Cunningham, I presume, wrote some of them. They had all been signed by me before being eventually disposed of, or had been filled in in my presence.
4752. Do you consider it a safe, or even a decent, practice to sign your name to such important documents with a stamp? I cannot see any objection to it.
4753. Did you ever hand to the matron-superintendent a book of blank certificates of death with your name stamped thereon, in order that she might use them as occasion arose? No.
4754. And you never did such a thing? No.
4755. In your opinion, would it be a grossly improper proceeding? Undoubtedly, a most improper proceeding.
4756. And if the Board have been told that you have signed blank certificates of death they have been misinformed? They certainly have.
4757. Of course you took care of the stamp? Yes.
4758. Has it occurred to you that any maker of stamps can produce a duplicate, in just the same way that any lock-maker can produce a duplicate key? Any stamp-maker who once saw my signature can make one whether there was a stamp in existence or not.
4759. And if you yourself were in the habit of using a stamp, no one could distinguish the stamp used by another from that used by yourself? No.
4760. Is not one object in demanding certificates of death, in the case of Public Institutions, to make sure, as far as possible, that the circumstances surrounding the death, and its cause, shall be deposed to by a person who is presumably careful and cautious,—that is, by the medical officer? Yes.
4761. Did the District Registrar ever point out to you the impropriety of using a stamp? No; but I remember his chaffing me about it on one occasion.
4762. He did not suggest that you should alter your practice? No.
4763. Do you inspect the bodies of the dead before certifying? Yes, as a rule.
4764. Since when? Always; for the last twenty years in private practice.
4765. How do you get their names? The names are usually on my books before death.
4766. How do you identify the body with the name—how do you know the name of persons who have died? I know them by certain names during their life, and these names I attach to the dead bodies.
4767. Did you not tell the Board just now that you did not know your patients by name? I cannot remember the names at times; but when I am alongside the beds and see them I generally know their names.
4768. Did you not on one occasion tell some ladies who mentioned the name of a patient under your care, that it was of no use to mention the name, that you did not know the name, or that you did not recognize the name just mentioned? It is quite possible that I did not recognize the name just mentioned; but it is not true that I do not know the names of any patients.
4769. Is it, on the other hand, true that you generally do know the names? Yes; there are many of whom I do not know the names, but very often they occur to me when I see the patient's face or disease.
4770. And you see the bodies after death? Not always, but as a rule I do. In many cases I make a *post mortem* examination.
4771. But sometimes you do not see the bodies? Sometimes I do not.
4772. Is there anything in your system to prevent any officer from telling you that such a person has died, when in reality another person has died? In the case of those who die, I generally know beforehand that they are dying; and if I had any doubt in my mind I should satisfy it by going to see the body.
4773. Do you consider that your system of giving death certificates affords any check upon neglect or crime at Newington? Yes, I do.

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4774. I observe that forty-seven out of the fifty-three certificates aver that you saw the patients either on the day of their death or on the day previous to it;—is that a correct representation? If it is in the certificates—yes.
4775. I show you a certificate purporting to relate to the death of Jane Hoy;—is that signed with the stamp and filled in, as regards the body, by the dispenser? Yes.
4776. It states that you last saw the patient on the 24th of March, and that she died on the 26th of March;—were you absent on the 25th of March? I could not be sure about it without referring to my diary.
4777. Had you been in the Institution you would have seen the patient on the 25th? Most probably. It is quite possible that I should not. I cannot remember her case. If she was in the hospital I suppose I should have seen her. I cannot remember cases, as a rule, until I look up some information with regard to them.
4778. You think that although this patient was going to die on the 26th, and you were in the building on the 25th, you might not have seen her—that is the alternative? If she were sinking to such an extent that I thought she was going to die in twenty-four hours I should certainly have seen her and taken notice of her. It is quite possible that twenty-four hours of cold weather may carry off a number of patients without there being any signs of their dying forty-eight hours beforehand.
4779. So that you may have been there on the 25th without seeing her? It is possible. I must have seen her passing along by the beds, but perhaps I did not make an examination.
4780. The explanation of Hoy's case is what you have suggested? That the 24th was the last day on which I saw her, and examined her, and spoke to her. I should not put down that I had seen her on the 25th if it referred to the fact of my merely passing by her bed. The certificate means that on the 24th I saw her, spoke to her, and probably examined her.
4781. I observe that down to some date in April the matron filled in the bodies of many certificates which are stamped with your signature, but that after that date she filled in none;—what reason is there for that? I am not sure that I can explain it. I do not know any reason for it.
4782. Mrs. Hicks abruptly ceases to do so in April? I do not know of any reason.
4783. Have you been in the habit of requiring her to fill in these certificates, so as to say that you have seen the deceased the day before death, although you really have not in some cases? I certainly did not want her to certify to anything which was untrue.
4784. Then the reason that she discontinued to fill in the bodies of these certificates is not that she declined any longer to write that which she knew to be untrue? Certainly not.
4785. The certificate relating to the death of Mary Wormtaton is the last which Mrs. Hicks has filled in, and the date is the 25th of April; it states that you saw the patient on the 24th of April;—did you do so? If the fact is stated in the certificate, I presume that I did.
4786. Do you remember what day the 25th of April was? No.
4787. It was Easter Sunday;—were you at the Institution the day before Easter Sunday? As far as I can recollect, I think I was at Newington on Easter Sunday, but do not recollect the day before.
4788. If the Board has been informed that you could not have attended at Newington on the 24th of April, because you were on that day in another part of the country, have they been deceived? I will not positively say that. I will make some inquiries and see about it.

THURSDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Charles Edward Rowling, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., recalled and examined:—

- C. E. Rowling, Esq.
4 Nov., 1886.
4789. *Mr. Robison.* I think you said at our last meeting in Sydney that you possessed full discretionary power to order, as medical extras, even articles which were not included in the requisition list, for the patients in the hospitals? Yes.
4790. I think you also said that you had exercised such power? Yes.
4791. Does the matron or the sub-matron, or any officer of the Institution, go round with you when you visit the hospital wards? Not always, but occasionally.
4792. Do the nurses of the wards at Newington know what diet or extras each patient is entitled to receive? I generally tell the patients what I intend them to have, and the nurse, who generally accompanies me to the bed, hears the statement, as well as the patient.
4793. Do you ascertain regularly if your instructions have been given effect to? Well, I cannot say that I always ask whether the patient has received so and so. When I order a certain thing I always say to the patient, "I am going to give you so and so." If they do not get it they generally speak to me about it on the occasion of my next visit.
4794. Has it ever been brought to your knowledge that there have been cases of neglect in which the patients have not received their extras? Occasionally it has happened that they have not got what I ordered for them.
4795. Have you ever heard that the patients have been afraid to complain of neglect in this matter, on the ground that when complaints have been made, either to myself, or to visitors, or others, the patients have been made to suffer in various ways—being deprived, for instance, of their extras and stimulants? I never at any time heard that they have been punished for complaining.
4796. Then, if it has been stated that such has been the case it would not be true? I have never heard of such a thing. It has never come to my ears. The patients may have been punished, but I know nothing about it.
4797. I was sent by the Colonial Secretary to make inquiries at Newington regarding the management; and, about the 7th or 8th of July last, one of the inmates, Mrs. Bath, asserted that she and others had not received

O. E.
Rowling, Esq.
4 Nov., 1886.

received the various comforts and stimulants which had been ordered. On inquiry of the attendants, I discovered that that statement was correct. On my next visit to Newington with the Board, Mrs. Bath informed me that, immediately after my previous visit, when she complained to me, her stimulant had been taken away by you. Can you remember the grounds upon which you discontinued the stimulant to her? I cannot at present. It occurs constantly that I go through the medical-comfort list, and knock off a lot which I think should be knocked off; and it is possible that this is the way in which the stoppage of the stimulant to which you refer occurred.

4798. *Chairman.*] You told us the other day that you receive vaccination fees? Yes.

4799. Can you say what amount you receive? Not until I look at my books.

4800. I observe that you received £120 6s. 6d. from the month of December last until the 30th of June in the present year? I know that I received a great number of fees within that time.

4801. You also receive fees for *post mortems*, and for evidence given in lunacy examinations, and police cases? Yes.

4802. Have you any private practice? Nothing, except consultations.

4803. No private practice in any form? Not in any form.

4804. But have you not received fees in connection with these consultations? Yes.

4805. You are aware that, on the 29th of September, at Newington, in answer to Dr. Ashburton Thompson, when you produced your book of death certificates, you stated that the first three referred to private patients? Yes; as far as I can remember.

4806. Then you have private patients? I forget what the dates were.

4807. Was not Mary Elizabeth Ada Flynn, who died on the 16th of December, at Evelyn-street, Harris Park, a private patient? Yes.

4808. Was not Mary Grover, who died on the 7th of April, at Taylor-street, Parramatta, a private patient? Yes; but I received no fees for attendance.

4809. Then we have another name, Emma Rowling;—was she a relation of yours? Yes.

4810. Then you had private practice, to a certain extent, irrespective of consultations? No; I received no fees.

4811. You told us on Tuesday last that your time was fully occupied at the Government Asylums, at the Gaol, and at the Orphan Schools? Yes; and with other work.

4812. If your time is fully occupied with these Government Institutions, how can you join in consultations? The consultations will occur perhaps once or twice in a fortnight—not more often than that. Frequently a month will pass by without my having any at all.

4813. I think you said on Tuesday that you saw the bodies of the inmates when they died? Not always; but nearly always.

4814. Then, when you sign these certificates of death, you do so without knowing of your own knowledge that the person is dead? I usually see them just before they die—perhaps I do not see them when they are really dead. I observe that the bed is vacant, and I am told they are dead. In fact, I pursue the course which is usually pursued in private practice.

4815. Have you a list of the names of the inmates, and the complaints and diseases from which they are suffering? I have. I can now remember Flynn's case. It was that of a child of my wife's washer-woman. The child was brought up to the house several times, in order that I might see it; and I remember the woman coming one morning to say that the child was dead. I never went to see it—it was a charity patient.

4816. When you pay your visits to the Institution, and are told that so and so died last night, you make out a certificate of death;—is that the practice? Yes.

4817. Have not these stamped certificates been frequently filled up by others than yourself, and given to the undertaker or Registrar? Yes.

4818. Do you know a place called Prospect near here? Yes.

4819. How far away is it? The camp is between 4 and 5 miles.

4820. Do you know a place called Wilson's Camp? No; I do not remember it by that name. I think Wilson's Camp and Prospect are identical. I remember that two inquests were held there on the 30th of December, 1885, on Keogh and Matthews.

4821. How long would it take you to go to Prospect and to hold two *post mortem* examinations and give your evidence? About three or four hours, I suppose.

4822. On that day, did you attend all of the Institutions as well? I cannot say positively. It is almost certain that I did, or that somebody else did it for me.

4823. Can you say if you were at Newington on that day? I cannot, at present.

4824. Do you remember a woman named Catherine Riley dying at Newington on the 9th of June? I do not just now.

4825. Were you there on the 9th of June? That I cannot say.

4826. You gave evidence at an inquiry in the gaol on a lunacy case on that day, and on the following day you had a *post mortem* at Parramatta on the body of J. Thompson;—do you remember these circumstances? No; I do not.

4827. Can you say if you were at Newington on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of June? I cannot say at present; but I do not think I have ever been absent from the place three days in succession.

4828. A woman named Bridget Maloney was said to have been beaten to death by a wardswoman, Anne Simpson, and died on the 24th of July;—can you say how long before her death you saw her? No; I could not say how long it was.

4829. You told us the other day that you were present at Newington on the 24th? Yes.

4830. Can you say whether you were there on the 22nd of July? I think I was there on the 22nd.

4831. Can you say if you were at the cancer hospital on the 22nd? I cannot remember the date. If I was at Newington, I certainly was at the cancer hospital.

4832. Do you remember seeing the body of Maloney after death? I cannot be sure about it. I have seen the bodies of several women there.

4833. This woman was said to have been bruised before death, and the marks of bruises were on her body after death? That is the first I have ever heard of it.

4834. As to Alice Batho, Nora O'Brien, and Clara Crowther, you told us on Tuesday that you considered the medical extras you ordered sufficient for persons in their condition, provided they took the Asylum rations;—had you any means of knowing whether they took the Asylum rations or not? I always asked them if they took their food.

C. E. Rowling, Esq. 4835. Do you know what the Asylum ration was when Batho was in the hospital? I suppose the same as usual—soup, meat, and vegetables.

4836. You know that for breakfast they had tea without milk, and a pound of bread to last the whole day; that they had for dinner a pint of soup and a pound of meat, with a little rice or vegetable; and for supper, whatever portion of the bread might be left, and a pint of tea without milk? I always understood that they had milk with their tea.

4837. Do you consider that the extras you ordered, in addition to what I have enumerated, would be sufficient for persons in the last stage of consumption? Yes.

SATURDAY, 6 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Miss Agnes Hewitt called in and examined:—

Miss A. Hewitt. 4838. *Chairman.*] You reside at 75, Regent-street, North Kingston, and you are employed at Charlemont's photographing establishment in the Royal Arcade? Yes.

4839. How old are you? Thirty.

4840. How long have you been in your present employment? Twelve months.

4841. You produce three letters (*letters produced*), one dated 9th June, the second dated 25th June, and the third dated 1st July? Yes, quite correct.

(1.)

My dear Agnes,—
I was so surprised to find when I got up here that it is a poor-house for old women who cannot afford to go anywhere else, and some are cripples. I feel rather strange in the ward. They have put me in the Roman Catholic ward. The R. C. priest was in this room, and to see them confessing! The doctor has not been to see me yet. The dispenser man said I wanted plenty of nourishing food; but if you want extras one has to buy from the matron. I told them I would not stay, but I think I will try and put in a week if I can. For breakfast we get a thick piece of bread, dry, and a pint of black tea, no milk in it. For dinner we get the meat the soup is made from, and a piece of dry bread, no vegetables, and a pint of broth, or dish-water, as some call it. It is rather hard living for those who have known better. I only wish I was out of this. It is a very miserable place. I cannot manage dry bread and black tea without milk. I do wish, dear Agnes, that you would try and send me up something to eat; but, if the matron knows, she will not let me have anything.

I will tell you more when I write again, or see you, but I want you to get this to-day.

Newington, Friday, 19 June, 1886.
From your loving companion,
ALICE.

(2.)

My dear Agnes,—
I suppose you wonder I am not home before this; but when I asked the matron about going she told me I would have to stay a month before I could get away. I then asked if you could come here to see me, but she told me that no one was allowed to see any of the people here. It is dreadful to think that I have to stay here, and you not to be allowed to see me. The matron is a very nasty person when she likes. If I ask for anything, the nurse tells me I am a great bother, and I ought to be dead. I don't like the matron at all.

No more at present from your loving companion,

ALICE.

(3.)

My dear Agnes,—
I would have been home long ago, but I have become so weak. There were some ladies came to see the old people, so they spoke to me. I told them I was a member of the Church of England, so they spoke to the matron about me, and got me placed in another ward. I asked the nurse could I leave, and she said I could leave any day I liked. I would have been home before now, but I cannot walk by myself; so, dear Agnes, if you could come up on Sunday—I know you could not come before—to take me away. I walked in, and they all tell me if I don't soon leave I will be carried out. I am afraid you will not know me when you see me. Let me know what time you will come up. Come, for I am longing to get home, if I could trust myself out; but I have got so weak, I am obliged to hold on to something when I attempt to walk. The doctor is a clever man, but it is all the fault of poor food. They will not give what the doctor orders. Some get brandy, but it is half water. The matron drinks herself. I have not had a night's sleep all the week. One woman is tied in bed; and the one on the other side of me is paralysed and can't move, and at night she curses and swears dreadful. I never was in such a place before, and as to get a drink of water, it is out of the way. I asked the wardswoman for a drink, but she won't give me it. Dear Agnes, do come and take me away soon. I know I will not last long. I will be glad to get home. I am nearly starving—I can't get anything to eat, only the dry bread and hard meat and black tea. I never thought there was such an inhuman place. I feel that it is killing me. I never was so bad before. I have failed since I have been here. No more from your loving companion,

ALICE.

4842. They are written in pencil, and were sent to you from Newington Asylum through the post? Yes.

4843. The letters are all signed "Alice" only;—what was the full name of the writer? Alice Mary Batho.

4844. How long had you known her? For fourteen years.

4845. She was, then, an intimate friend of yours? Yes; a companion.

4846. When did she go to the Asylum at Newington? June 16th—a Tuesday.

4847. Had she ever been in a hospital, and if so, what hospitals, before she went to Newington? Twelve months previous to that she had been in the Coast Hospital at Little Bay for eight weeks.

4848. What was her character? A very respectable girl.

4849. Used you visit her at Little Bay? Yes; every Sunday.

4850. You are quite sure that the letters which you produce to the Board, and which you say you received through the post from Alice Batho, are in her handwriting? Yes; they are in her handwriting.

4851. She was not likely to misrepresent or be untruthful about the treatment she received at Newington? No; she was very truthful always.

4852. You had known her and been intimate with her for a long time—for fourteen years—and you are sure that she would not be likely to exaggerate the ills she complained of in her letters? I am perfectly certain she would not.

4853.

Miss
A. Hewitt,
6 Nov., 1886

4853. Did you go to Newington and remove her? Yes.
 4854. That was on the 4th of July, was it not? Yes.
 4855. She died on the 10th of the same month? Yes.
 4856. Where? At my place—75, Regent-street, North Kingston.
 4857. When she was dying, did she call for the matron? About two hours before she died she was wandering, and she said, "Has the matron gone?" I said, "No; do you want her?" She said, "No; only when she does go don't put out the lights."
 4858. From your knowledge of this girl, then, you believe she would not wilfully make any misstatements as to her own treatment or the conduct or habits of those in authority at the Asylum? No; I am certain she would not.
 4859. Has anybody connected with the Newington Asylum been to see you since the Board began its inquiry—that is, since August last? Yes; Mrs. Hicks herself called one day last week.
 4860. What did she say to you? She asked me if Alice Batho had told me that she, the matron, drank. I told her that Alice never said that to me. I did not tell Mrs. Hicks so, but Alice did write it in the letter.
 4861. Did you send these letters to the secretary of the Ladies' Board, Miss Stephen? I did.
 4862. You removed her in consequence of her appeals to you to do so, and she died a few days after her removal? Yes; she died five days after her removal.
 4863. Did you observe any change in her appearance after she had been at Newington—that is, between the time you saw her last and the time when you removed her? Yes; I saw a great change in her. She had got much thinner.
 4864. It has been stated to the Board that these letters are forgeries, that they were not written by Alice Batho, but by some other person, in order to injure the matron of the Newington Asylum;—is that so or not? No; they were written by her.
 4865. You are quite sure they are in the handwriting of your friend Alice, and that they are not forgeries? Quite.
 4866. You have no objection to the Board retaining these letters until they are printed? No; I have none.
 4867. Did Mrs. Hicks say anything else to you when she came to see you? She asked me if I would give her a written statement that Alice did not say she drank, and I told her I would not.
 4868. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When she said, "Has the matron gone?" why did you answer "No"? Just to see what she wished to say.
 4869. She was then wandering, and it did not seem worth while to undeceive her? No; she was wandering.
 4870. Did she dislike the dark? No; she was not at all nervous.
 4871. Did you infer that the custom in the Asylum hospital ward was to put out the lights? Yes, I did.
 4872. Did Mrs. Hicks make any remark to you regarding the authorship of these letters? No; she did not say anything to me about the letters. I never mentioned them to her. She asked me if Alice had written to the Board.
 4873. Did Mrs. Hicks ask you to say that Batho called for her when she was dying? No; she did not ask me to say anything about that.
 4874. Did you know at that time that you were likely to be examined by the Board? Miss Stephen told me I might be called.
 4875. Did Mrs. Hicks give you to understand that she suspected that? No.
 4876. Did Alice Batho, in conversation after reaching your house, repeat the assertion made in her letter? She did, most of them, but not that referring to drink.
 4877. She corroborated them in a general way, then? Yes.
 4878. Did she give you any additional information? No additional information whatever.
 4879. When you got her back to your house, was she extremely weak, and in fact dying? Yes; she was not in a fit state for talking.
 4880. *Mr. Robison.*] You say you are sure those pencil notes are in Alice Batho's writing? Yes.
 4881. Have you any of her letters signed in full? No. I have never kept any of her former letters. She always signed "Alice" only.
 4882. Did you send her envelopes addressed? I gave them to her before she left home addressed and stamped.
 4883. Who addressed them? I wrote the addresses myself. I think I have the envelopes at home.
 4884. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What led you to preserve these, as it was not your custom to keep her letters? These were the last letters I received from her, and after she was dead I would not destroy them.
 4885. You mean to say, then, that it was not your custom to destroy her letters immediately after reading them? No; not immediately.
 4886. You mean merely that as a rule you took no pains to preserve them? Yes.
 4887. But finding after she had died that you happened to have these letters you then preserved them because she was dead? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Hugh Robison, Esq., examined in his place:—

4888. *Chairman.*] You are Inspector of Charities, and, as such, it is your duty to visit the various Destitute Asylums? Yes.
 4889. Prior to the removal of the old women from Hyde Park to Newington, did you visit the latter Institution? Yes, on several occasions while it was in progress.

H. Robison,
Esq.
10 Nov., 1886.

4890.

H. Robison, Esq.
10 Nov., 1886.

4890. You have heard evidence given to the Board by the matron-superintendent that Newington was in a very unfinished condition, and that a large quantity of work was being carried out there at the time of occupation, that a number of workmen were about day and night, and that the place was wholly unfit for the reception of the inmates;—do you recollect the date of your visits, and can you say whether this statement on the part of the matron-superintendent is true or false? The last time I visited the Institution prior to its occupation by the inmates was about the middle of January, to the best of my recollection, with Mr. Critchett Walker. We then found the contracts by the Colonial Architect completed, with the exception that the drying-horses had not been put up in the room attached to the laundry, and that some perforations had to be made for the sub-ventilation of the dining-hall. The contractor, Mr. Graham, was on the ground, and informed me that everything would be ready for occupation, except the drying-horses, at any time, in fact that the place was ready. The building appeared to me to be completed, except a long low range at the back of the matron's residence, a portion, I was told, which was not within the Colonial Architect's contract.

4891. Then the statements made by Mrs. Hicks, about which I have just asked you, were not correct? No. After the inmates went to Newington a quantity of new work was undertaken, amongst which was one very necessary work, that is, the erection of guard-rails to the verandahs.

4892. You visited the place with the Principal Under Secretary in an official capacity, with a view to ascertaining whether the inmates could at that time be sent there? Yes.

4893. And you decided, and the Principal Under Secretary concurred, that they could be sent there? That they could.

4894. You thought that there was nothing to prevent the old women from being as well and perhaps better cared for there than at Hyde Park? Certainly.

4895. As a matter of fact, had you found the state of things existing which you have heard described to us you would have felt bound, in your official capacity, to protest against the place being occupied—you would have considered it wholly unfit for occupation? Decidedly. The only doubt in my mind was about the water supply.

4896. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] That, of course, is an important point, and one of which Mr. King complains on the 10th of March; but you thought the supply was sufficient for practical purposes? For immediate purposes.

4897. What do you mean by immediate purposes? Well, I mean that if the drought had continued there was time for other arrangements to be made. Water could be carted for the Institution.

4898. But at the time you speak of, was the water led to the Institution in sufficient quantity? I have a doubt as to whether the supply was a proper supply for an Institution of that sort.

4899. But were you satisfied that as long as it held out it was a sufficient supply;—is that what you mean? Yes.

4900. You say that a good deal of work was done, after the place began to be occupied, under the direction of Mr. King? Yes. I also had applied for further contracts to be taken by the Colonial Architect; but Mr. King himself carried on considerable works on his own account, without reference to the Colonial Architect.

4901. Were these works necessary? They were.

4902. Then, will you explain how it is you thought the place fit to receive the inmates before these necessary works were carried out? A large back building was intended for a lounging-hall and a winter shelter or shelter in time of rain for the old women. It was a very advisable addition. The second tank was advisable, because there was sufficient catchment from the roofs to fill such a tank, and it increased the water storage; but neither of these works interfered with the ordinary carrying on of the Institution.

4903. Mr. King complains that at the time he took up occupation the yard was covered with shale and clay, that the baths were unserviceable, that the laundry was unfinished, that rough timber was in heaps all over the place, that the drying-ground was unsupplied with posts or lines, that there was no dispensary or dispenser, that there was no covered way from the kitchen to the dining-hall, and that the pathway there was over timber, shale, and clay; that there was no fence to keep the inmates within bounds, that there were no rails to the verandahs already mentioned, that there was no provision to take off the surface water, that the underground drains were blocked up with filth, that there were no sinks, no cow-bails, or yard, and that there were many other small omissions which rendered the place quite unfitted for the reception of 300 old women;—is that account, in your opinion, correct, or is it exaggerated? It is; I cannot remember the boundary fence.

4904. We have it from the matron that it was imperfect? The only work which I considered immediately necessary was the provision of guard-rails for the verandahs.

4905. And as to the fences? Oh, yes, of course the fence should be erected; but I did not consider that there was any immediate necessity.

Mr. William Coles called in and examined:—

Mr. W. Coles.
10 Nov., 1886.

4906. *Chairman.*] What is your position in the Government service? I am Chief Clerk of Works in the Colonial Architect's Department.

4907. You were in that position when the Asylum at Newington was building? I was.

4908. Were you there when a tank in the paddock was excavated? Yes.

4909. Did you give orders for that to be done? No; it was done under Mr. King. I may say that Mr. King undertook the cleaning out of the old hole without reference to the Colonial Architect. I believe he did it partly with the old men at his disposal almost before we took possession of the place—that is to say, before we commenced our work.

4910. But I am referring to the subsequent cleaning out? That was done by Mr. King too, and at my suggestion, because I thought it was a good opportunity of giving employment to some of the unemployed. It was a work which Mr. King could undertake very well independently of us, and I suggested that he should do it.

4911. That work was deepening the excavation? Yes; the first was deepening, the second was an enlargement.

4912. Here is a plan of the Newington Asylum and grounds;—do you recognise it as a plan of the estate? Yes.

4913.

4913. Did you select the position for the tank? Not for the waterhole. It was an old waterhole, and it was merely improved by Mr. King, and subsequently enlarged. Mr. W. Coles.
4914. Have you any idea as to the total amount of money spent in that excavation? I have no idea. It never passed through the office in any shape or form. 10 Nov., 1886.
4915. You knew that Mr. King was going to do this work and to employ the unemployed at it? Yes.
4916. Are you aware that the total catchment area of the tank is less than an acre? I never calculated it.
4917. I do not mean the catchment area of the tank itself, but the drainage area? I never considered this part of the work as falling within the province of our department. It was never given to us in any shape or form. We just took it as it was.
4918. You had a clerk of works there named Telfer? Yes.
4919. Do you know on whose recommendation the class of windmills erected at Newington were chosen? I chose them myself.
4920. Do you know the cost of them? The first one, without the fixing, cost about £90.
4921. Which one is that? The one near the iron tanks. It was a part of Graham's first contract.
4922. And the second one? The second one was a subsequent contract, on application, after the Asylum was occupied. I am not quite sure whether the building was occupied, but I think it was after the other mill was fixed. It was when the water supply was found to be insufficient.
4923. Have you any practical knowledge of the working of windmills? I have a general knowledge as an architect. There is no complication whatever about them.
4924. But the quantity of work done by the different mills varies greatly? Yes.
4925. Do you consider the class of mills erected at Newington the most desirable class? Yes.
4926. Do you still think so? Yes. I have no reason to find fault with them.
4927. Do you consider windmills sufficiently certain in their action to supply an Institution like Newington, having a large daily consumption of water? Certainly not. We have proved that they are not so, but I did think that they would be so at first.
4928. Then you had no practical knowledge of the working of windmills? Not in that locality. Windmills will not work without wind. It was the situation more than anything else which interfered with them. I daresay that for nine months out of the year they would be sufficient for the purpose.
4929. Are you acquainted with any other class of windmill besides these German mills at Newington? Yes.
4930. Do you know the "Eclipse"? Yes.
4931. And the "Althouse"? Yes; we have them working at Little Bay.
4932. The mills at Newington in a high wind require to be turned off by some person, do they not? I daresay any windmills would in a very high wind. All the mills require great attention, and if left to themselves they would soon go wrong. They require almost daily attention; they must be kept well oiled and that sort of thing.
4933. Are you not aware that the "Eclipse" and "Althouse" mills are self-adjusting mills, and will adjust themselves to any strength of wind? I believe they will.
4934. Do you not consider that a mill which will adjust itself is better than a mill which requires constant attention? No doubt it would be better in many cases, but the machinery is rather complicated, and they are more apt to get out of order than are the mills of simpler construction.
4935. The "Eclipse" is a much cheaper mill than those at Newington, is it not? I do not think it is. The mills at Newington are very simple, but there was an iron staging to be erected, as we required considerable elevation. This added so much to the cost.
4936. Have you any idea of the elevation of the mills? I think about 40 feet.
4937. Is that higher than the "Eclipse" mill is usually erected? Well, there is no fixed height at all. The mills are fixed according to the circumstances, and what they are required to do. We fixed these mills as high as possible, in order to get as much pressure as we could.
4938. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you the officer responsible for the plan of drainage adopted at Newington? Yes, under the Colonial Architect. I had most to do with it—most of the arrangements were made by me.
4939. I believe that the plan at present in use is not in all respects that which was originally projected? No.
4940. The latrines were at first intended to empty into a cess-pit, which it was proposed to place somewhere in the yard? It was intended to be in the garden. We have put a pit there since for taking the slops.
4941. But you did intend the cess-pit to be in about that position? It was determined according to the level of the ground, so that the water might be circulated by gravitation.
4942. Who proposed that plan? It was my own.
4943. And you proposed to have a cess-pit in the garden, from which faecal matter could be ladled out? Yes, or pumped out and distributed over the garden by gravitation.
4944. Why was that plan abandoned? When we got better acquainted with the ground we found that the area of the garden was too small, and we could not utilize the whole of the water for that purpose, so we abandoned it.
4945. The latrines were built before you decided upon altering that plan, were they not? They were; in fact, they were built in a very early stage of the work, that is to say, the underground part of them. If they had not been built so soon we should have altered the construction a little.
4946. I believe the northern latrine has the fall of the trough, and so forth, in a southerly direction? Yes; the reverse way to the fall of the drainage, but that is of no consequence.
4947. At present there is one main drain, which starts at the cancer hospital and which runs eventually into the river, into which it discharges by an iron pipe which is carried far out into the stream? Yes.
4948. Into this sewer faecal matter, as well as slop-water, is admitted, but the heavier and less soluble constituents of the sewage are intercepted by a cess-pit which stands on the western side of the northern pavilion, and which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ chain from it? That is approximately the distance.
4949. There are in connection with this sewer two latrines of eight seats each, eight water-closets, three lavatories, the kitchen and other sinks, the *post mortem* room, the laundry, and the bath-house—are there not? Yes.
4950. But the waste from the laundry and the bath is capable of being diverted into a short drain which leads to a cess-pit on the adjoining garden, whence it may be pumped out for irrigation purposes? Yes.

- Mr. W. Coles. 4951. May the water be turned into the cess-pit or allowed to run down the sewer at pleasure? I am not sure. Mr. Telfer carried out the work, and he will speak positively on that point. I think you are more likely to be right. We have similar arrangements at Callan Park, and they are constructed so as to permit of our turning on or off as we may think necessary.
- 10 Nov., 1886. 4952. Down to August, were there in these drains any vents for foul air or any means of ventilation? I cannot say with regard to the date, but we found it necessary to erect a ventilating shaft after the place was occupied.
4953. Down to about the date I have named there were no ventilators to these drains? No; I think not.
4954. The water-closets which are attached to the wards are at the end of each—are they not? Yes.
4955. How is access had to them from the ward? By means of doorways.
4956. Do you mean that the ward has a door and the closet has a door? Yes; there is a little lobby between.
4957. Is that lobby open or closed? It is partly enclosed. There are ventilators in it.
4958. The lobby is ventilated by permanent openings? I think so.
4959. Subsequent to the date I named just now, a ventilating shaft had been erected adjacent to the cess-pit at the western side of the south pavilion, and another has been affixed to the head of the main drain at the cancer hospital lavatory;—why were those fixed? We found them necessary from the effluvium arising from the subsiding pit.
4960. Of course they are ordinary and necessary adjuncts to sewers;—why were they not put in at first? It was not considered necessary, and neither would they have been considered necessary only that the outlet of the drain was carried below low-water mark, and there being no escape for gas at the mouth of the sewer it was driven back by the tides.
4961. At first then you did not propose that the outlet should be under water? Yes, we did.
4962. You know that a great deal of discomfort was experienced before this alteration was made, from smells and so on? I have no doubt there was, to some extent, discomfort. I smelt the effluvium myself.
4963. Now, with reference to the construction of these latrines;—the two latrines consist of a central trough, having a considerable fall to the drain, which connects with the main drain? Yes.
4964. They are fitted with water tumblers, which are intended to fill slowly with water, and to discharge automatically by turning themselves over when full? Yes.
4965. Are these two conditions necessary to their efficiency—first, that there shall be a sufficient supply of water, and then that the tumbler which discharges it does so sufficiently often? Yes.
4966. How is the water admitted to the tumblers? By a tap, which may be turned on to any extent. A small flow of water, however, is generally deemed sufficient; but the flow can be regulated as circumstances may require.
4967. Must you not regulate the flow through the tap, and therefore the frequency of the discharge of the tumblers by the accumulation which occurs in the trough; I mean that if the tumblers turned over too seldom, such an accumulation would perhaps be present in the trough that the weight of water which the tumbler can discharge at a time would not be able to move it;—is it so? It will tumble over when it is full, and it will fill slower or faster as you turn the tap on. If the tap is turned on to flow freely, the tumbler might be made to turn over in five minutes; or, by turning the tap on less, it might be made to turn over once in an hour. The flow of water must be regulated by experience.
4968. That is exactly what I want to know. If the tumbler turned over once in an hour there would be a great deal accumulated in the trough; and if it should not turn over so often the weight of water which the tumbler is capable of discharging might be insufficient to move it? It might be so.
4969. The rate of discharge by the tumbler practically is left in the hands of any servant of the Asylum who may be available? Yes.
4970. To that extent the apparatus is not, speaking strictly, automatic? Certainly not.
4971. *Chairman.*] Are you not aware that the tank supplying these closets—that is, the tank up near the highest windmill—is frequently empty, or nearly empty, and that consequently no water is available for the closets? I have heard so. That is in consequence of there being no wind to work the mills.
4972. If no water is available for the closets they must get in a very bad state? Yes.
4973. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I may tell you that the Board has itself visited the water-closets on very many different occasions, and I think that on only one occasion was there any water in them; so that the water supply would appear from that (as far as the closets are concerned) to be not as it should be? Yes; that will be unavoidable while you depend upon the wind for your supply.
4974. Is there, between the end of the trough of the latrine and the drain, a mid-feather trap? Yes.
4975. What is the object of it? To prevent the gas from returning from the sewer up into the closet.
4976. The space under the feather is, of course, less than the diameter of the pipes leading either into or out of the drain? No. I think much larger.
4977. Then the arrangement is not intended to arrest any large solid body which may find access to it? Not at all. It is supposed that everything would pass through it, and so it would if there were a sufficient flow of water.
4978. You have told us already that the fall of the trough of the northern latrine is nearly due south, the fall of the sewer into which it discharges being about west;—now, how is the junction between these two channels, which fall in opposite directions, and which are not more than 20 feet apart, managed? There is a simple branch-pipe.
4979. Does the trap at the end of the latrine-trough form a right-angled junction with the latrine? I think it does.
4980. And as to the remainder of the little piece of connecting drain, it must be set at a curve of short radius? It is not at right angles to the sewer; but it might be at right angles to the trough.
4981. You did not think this arrangement objectionable enough to lead you to reconstruct the northern latrine? No; neither would it have been if the thing had been properly attended to; but such stuff as rags, articles of clothing, bottles, &c., were thrown in, and these were things which no drain would carry away. That was the principal cause of the drain being choked at that time.
4982. Is there any trap at the foot of the soil-pipes of the water-closets attached to the wards? All the water-closets are trapped under the seat, but not at the foot of the pipe.
4983. Do you consider that the water-closets and form of latrine described are suitable for the inmates of such an Institution as the Newington Asylum? I think so. Mr. Barnett thinks very highly of them.
- We

We have had them at work for a number of years at the Industrial School at Darlington, and we have never had a complaint. We have had them in use at Callan Park, but since this question has arisen in regard to Newington I have made more inquiries about them, and Dr. Manning, I find, does not consider them quite satisfactory. The probability is that if we had to carry out the work again we should not do it in the same way.

Mr. W. Coles,
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4984. Then, if you give me that answer, how was it that there was so much opposition shown by Mr. Barnet in regard to the alteration of these arrangements; it was not a matter of opinion as to whether they would answer, but it had been shown that they did not answer, because these old women could not be deterred from putting petticoats and other articles down the closet? In the first place, we do not like to alter a thing which is just constructed; and, secondly, Mr. Barnet was not so ready to believe that they could not be attended to properly. It was only when the system had been in work for a considerable time that we found that we could not prevent people from putting things down. The failure resulted from the abuse of the closets.

4985. You know, as a matter of common experience, that in large towns water-closets and such apparatus are inevitably abused by persons of a certain class? Not only by the class to which you refer, but by other classes.

4986. The majority of houses in some cities have water-closets, and it is necessary in the best houses to look after the servants, but they are not always getting stopped up. It is persons of the class who inhabit such a place as Newington who are not to be trusted with water-closets and apparatus of that sort. I am therefore obliged to ask you how it came about that they were put there at all? We never believed that they were unsuitable. They were in use at Hyde Park, and had been so for a number of years, and what was useful in one place we supposed would be useful in another.

4987. Water-closets, then, were in use by the inmates of Hyde Park Asylum? Yes.

4988. And do you mean to tell me that they seldom got stopped up there? No; I do not say that. I had very little to do with Hyde Park. It was never brought under my notice that the closets got stopped up.

4989. Mr. Robison tells me that the Colonial Architect's department was frequently applied to to remedy stoppages in the water-closets at Hyde Park, so that the experience should in some way or other have been of service to the department in the designing of closets for Newington. Do you think this form of latrine is the best form? There is a form which always remains full of water, and which is discharged once or twice a day, as may be necessary;—would there not, with that form of latrine, be less chance of a stoppage of the drain? There possibly might be, but it is a form of closet that is seldom used, except in public places such as the Circular Quay. I suppose you mean the M'Farlane latrine.

4990. The form I speak of is made by M'Farlane, and also by Doulton and other manufacturers; it is the form used in Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and, I believe, in all large cities. Was the slop-pit in the garden constructed by you or by Mr. King? By us.

4991. You approved of that arrangement? Yes.

4992. You are aware that an accumulation of slop-water must putrify? Yes.

4993. The Board knows from experience that the smell of these slops is as offensive as anything of the kind could well be. Do you know that sewage is more profitably used for the purposes of irrigation when it is applied to the soil fresh? For irrigation, I have no doubt that it is when it is used in large quantities. If it is left to solidify or to become settled it is used more as a manure for digging into the ground.

4994. The pit is within a couple of chains of the laundry and other places where there would be, I suppose, about twenty persons working all day;—do you think it is desirable that there should be such an apparatus as you have described there? We have had it in use at Gladesville, and it is found to be of the greatest service.

4995. And is it there near to occupied rooms? No; it is in altogether a better situation.

4996. The large quantity of slop-water produced at Newington, of course, could not be allowed to flow continuously over the ground—it would swamp the vegetables; but suppose you had used a flush tank, with some arrangement for diverting the water, as might be deemed necessary, the water could then have been discharged fresh over the garden, exactly when it was wanted, and it could have been so discharged, either by surface channels or sub-soil pipes, without the labour of carrying it in buckets, as must now be done;—what was the objection to that system? We adopted the system which we found to answer well elsewhere.

4997. Within 1 chain of the bath-house there is an old cess-pit provided with an overflow to a little surface-ditch which runs through the garden;—can you tell me why it was not removed? I do not know at all; it must have been part of the original property.

4998. Why was it not removed? We did not think it necessary. We thought it might be required where it was for the family.

4999. Is it now going to be removed and converted into a pan closet? I do not know that it is.

5000. Did you observe that the matter from the closet you speak of flowed out over the surface? No; I did not.

5001. It was doing so when the Board was there? I have not noticed it.

5002. Are the eight wards in the two pavilions exact replicas of each other;—are they the same in every respect? Except as regards the closets in the sick ward. A slight difference is made in the closets, but the wards themselves are the same.

5003. In point of light and ventilation and ventilating openings under the ceilings, they are the same? Yes.

5004. But there is one difference between them—the upper wards have two ventilating openings through the ceilings? Yes.

5005. Are they necessary? Well, we think so; and we put ventilators where we can. We cannot put them in on the lower floors, because we have not the means of doing it; but where we can put in ventilators we do so.

5006. Do you compensate for the want of opportunity to put in ventilators in the ceiling by enlarging the ventilating openings in the walls? No; we always considered that the ventilation was ample.

5007. What was the object of a cess-pit in the main sewer—the one over which the new shaft now is? The shaft is not exactly over it, but it is connected with it. The object was that we might utilize the soil deposited there for agricultural purposes. It was intended to be emptied when full, and used on the ground.

5008. But the chief advantage and main object of a drain is to carry the drainage matter as rapidly as possible clear of the inhabited place—is it not? Yes.

5009. Do you see any objection to the use of pan closets at Newington in substitution for the latrines? Yes;

Mr. W. Coles. Yes; there are many objections to them. They are never free from smell, and particularly when women have the use of them, because there is so much water. We avoid them as much as possible for women. At the lunatic asylums I may mention that we have mostly water-closets.

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5010. Which do not get stopped up? No; they do not get stopped up.

5011. What is the special objection to the quantity of water in these pan-closets, which would be emptied once in twenty-four hours? It has to be taken away as a liquid, and you cannot get anything to absorb it. You generally try to smother the pans with earth or some other substance to prevent the effluvia from rising, but if you have a large quantity of water you cannot do that. If no attempt is made to smother the accumulations, I do not know that more or less water would have any effect.

5012. I was just reflecting that at the Coast Hospital we have no urinals. The contents of the pans are therefore mostly fluid, but that causes no trouble there. I know that all the urine does not go into the pans, still when turned into the pits the matter is fluid? Yes.

5013. Mr. Robison.] Is it not usual that the contractor should remove all rubbish round the building before he leaves it? Yes.

5014. Mr. King has said that at Newington quantities of rubbish were left round about the building;—can you give any explanation as to why the contractor in this instance did not remove such rubbish? When I asked the question myself I was told that it was left there by request of Mr. King, and I was told he wanted to use the rubbish for making up the roads. It was left so long that I insisted upon the contractor removing it.

5015. It was the contractor who told you that Mr. King wished it left? I think it was Telfer or the contractor.

5016. But you accepted it as coming from Mr. King? Yes.

5017. Can you explain why, in the original contract, no guards were put to the verandahs, especially in those portions of the building where there is a considerable fall to the surface level? Perhaps it was an oversight. The height was not very great, and, unless for infirm people, the guards would not be necessary. We did not consider them necessary in the original plan.

5018. Are you aware that in one portion of the building there is a fall of at least 5 or 6 feet from the verandah to the surface level? I do not think there is so much as that. There may be a fall of 4 feet.

5019. Chairman.] That would be the western end of the southern pavilion? Yes.

5020. Mr. Robison.] I pointed out the danger to Mr. Graham, and requested him to speak to your clerk of works about the matter;—did he ever do so? He might have done so, but the matter would have to go before the Colonial Architect before it could be done. Neither the contractor nor our officer would have the power to do the work without the authority of the Colonial Architect.

5021. Did he bring the matter under the notice of your office? I really cannot tell you. The matter was brought under the notice of the office in some shape or form, because we put the guards there afterwards; but who applied for them, and when the application was made, I cannot say. The guards were not put there until after the building was occupied.

5022. Is there no reason in your mind for thinking that the ordinary earth-pan system would be applicable to Newington for the larger closets, of course pre-supposing that labour could be provided for keeping them clean? They would be suitable enough. The only difficulty would be in getting them emptied. I think you would find that a great difficulty.

5023. But I am supposing that the labour would be forthcoming? Then there would be no difficulty.

5024. Would it not do away with a great deal of the complication which has led to various annoyances at the Institution which have been complained of? Probably it would.

5025. Would these pans not have had the further advantage of obviating the necessity of draining into the river? No.

5026. I mean as regards faecal and objectionable matter? Certainly it would.

5027. Could the earth system be now introduced? As well now as ever. It is only a matter of expense.

5028. Can you tell me about what time Mr. King first made application for stoves to be placed in the fire-places of the wards? I cannot remember the date. We have letters on the subject. It was some time previous to the occupation of the building. I ascertained that from letters in the office.

5029. Then why was there any delay in placing the stoves there? I cannot tell you. It was an oversight probably, for had the attention of the Colonial Architect been drawn to the matter we would have done the work in a day or two. The matter was certainly overlooked at the time.

5030. I think you were with me when I accompanied Sir Alexander Stuart, when he was Colonial Secretary, to look over the building at Newington? Yes.

5031. Can you tell why that back place, which he pointed out as a lounge for the old women, was not a part of the work;—why was the matter left to Mr. King? I do not know. Mr. King undertook works which we knew nothing about. I do not know why he did so. The purpose for which the building was intended was not defined. The only instructions we had were to make it weather-tight. I remember that stores were spoken of, and it was said that some part was intended for stores; but we had no particular instructions given to fit the building up as stores. It was a matter which we supposed would be left for after consideration.

5032. But you do not remember any observation made by Sir Alexander Stuart to the effect that the building was to be used as a lounge and smoking-room for the old women? I remember something of the kind.

5033. Had you anything to do with the fitting up of the wooden building for a surgery? Yes.

5034. When did you receive such instructions;—were they received after occupation? No; I think not. It was on the second visit of Sir Alexander Stuart—after his sickness.

5035. Chairman.] What is the height of the pit-shaft? 40 feet.

5036. How high would the building be up to the eaves? I think about 35 feet.

5037. And what is the difference in level of the ground of the building and the ground where the shaft is erected? About 4 or 5 feet.

5038. Then the top of the shaft would be about level with the eaves of the building? Yes.

5039. And when a westerly wind blows the effluvia would come into the ventilators at the top of the northern pavilion? I daresay it would, but it would be diluted before it reached there.

5040. What is the distance from the pit-shaft to the building? A little over 30 yards.

5041. The ground floor of the southern pavilion is used as a hospital, and the Board, in visiting it on some occasions,

occasions, found that it was very stuffy and ill-ventilated. The beds of the hospital wards are divided by an iron partition. I see that in the top dormitory you have a ventilator opening into the ceiling, carried up above the roof;—would it not have been possible to have carried the ventilator through the ceiling of the hospital ward, and up into the roof as well? Yes; that could be done at any time.

5042. And if the hospital wards, which require better ventilation than any other parts of the building, are found to be stuffy and ill-ventilated in hot weather, this necessary alteration could be made at any time at a slight expense? Yes.

5043. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] However large the proportion of ventilation openings may be the ward will not be well ventilated if there are too many beds in it? No.

5044. Then the ventilation is not entirely within your control? No.

5045. Had Mr. King not said that he wished the rubbish of which we have spoken to remain there it would have been removed in the ordinary course? Yes.

5046. Do you consider earth-closets suitable for such an Institution as this. Has your experience not shown you that the earth is never regularly supplied to the pans; and that therefore, upon the whole, it is very much better to get rid of the labour of providing the earth, and use the plain pans? It is a matter of discipline which does not come within our province at all. We have to provide the means. The officers working the Institution are the best judges as to the earth-closets. In my opinion, earth or something ought to be used to cover the soil in the pans. Where earth is not used, I find that the pans are a great nuisance.

5047. We are all agreed that if earth were used there would not be any smell, but whether it is possible to get the earth used or not in such Institutions, you tell us, is a matter which you consider is not your business, and is beyond your experience? Yes, I do. At Gladesville there are large deposits of the stuff prepared beforehand. We have a shed with a stove for drying it. It is always kept in stock, and it is always used there, but it entails a great amount of labour. If the labour had to be paid for, which it has not at the Asylum, the system would be a very costly one.

5048. The use of the earth is essentially a question of supervision, and to some extent a question of labour, but you did not intend to express any opinion upon the whole matter in answering Mr. Robison's question just now? No.

5049. *Chairman.*] I see by these plans that you provide in the bottom ward of each pavilion for thirty-six beds? That was the number we had instructions to provide for. We made our buildings to suit the number of beds required.

5050. Then, if you had instructions to provide for a larger number of beds you would have made a larger building? Yes.

5051. You consider that thirty-six beds in each ward is a fair number for the space available? Yes.

5052. You told Dr. Thompson just now that the ventilation depended upon the number of beds in the ward? Yes.

5053. And you said that in preparing these plans you arranged the buildings for a certain number of beds? That is so.

5054. You were not aware that this lower portion of the pavilion was to be used as a hospital? No.

5055. *Mr. Robison.*] Will you be good enough to inform us as to the arrangements made about the fencing in of the property;—when were orders given for fencing, and when were they executed? I am not clear about the date. It was done after the buildings were far advanced, but I do not think the fences were completed till after the buildings were occupied.

5056. Can you remember how much still remains to be done? I cannot. Mr. Telfer will be able to answer that question better than I can do. I have only visited the work occasionally.

5057. When Sir Alexander Stuart gave Mr. Barnet a general idea of the requirements it was well known to Mr. Barnet that attached to each of these Institutions there is a hospital? I am not aware that anything was said about a hospital any more than about the separate building which we built entirely for a hospital.

5058. I think I can show that something has been said about the matter, because it was owing to my representation that the detached hospital was made, and it was not to be the only hospital; it was understood that it should be a detached hospital for a certain number of cases? It may have been spoken of in conversation, but there is nothing in the papers to show it, and if it were simply spoken of it may have been overlooked. If the matter had been in the papers it would have been attended to.

Mr. Archibald Telfer called in and examined:—

5059. *Chairman.*] You were clerk of works at Newington while the Asylum was being built? For a portion of the time.

5060. Were you there at the latter portion of the time? Yes.

5061. You are an officer of the Colonial Architect's Department? Yes.

5062. Were you at Newington when the tank in the paddock was excavated? Yes.

5063. Did you give instructions for that to be done? I suggested it to Mr. King.

5064. Did you design it? I did nothing more than suggest it.

5065. Did you tell him what quantity to excavate? I did nothing more than suggest the desirability of getting the unemployed to deepen it.

5066. Were the unemployed under your control? There were none there at the time, but they were asking the Government for work.

5067. You suggested that this tank should be excavated at a large expense—I think it amounted to over £300; did you take the trouble to see what drainage area the tank would have when excavated? I did not.

5068. Are you aware that the drainage area of the tank is less than an acre? I was not aware of that.

5069. Did you not know that if an ordinary dam, with an embankment 10 feet high, had been placed below, near the eastern boundary fence, it would have a catchment area of nearly 11 acres, and would have thrown the water back over 130 yards, and that this work could have been executed at a less cost? I do not know anything at all about that matter. I merely suggested to Mr. King that the unemployed might be employed to enlarge the tank.

5070. You took no levels before you decided on making the recommendation? No.

- Mr. A. Telfer. 5071. Who erected the windmills there? The contractor—Mr. Graham.
 5072. At whose instance, or by whose authority? They were both contracted for.
 5073. They were in the contract? One was in the contract, and the other was erected afterwards.
 10 Nov., 1886. 5074. Do you know anything about windmills? I have had no experience with them.
 5075. Do you know who selected the particular kind of windmill in use at Newington? Mr. Coles.
 5076. You do not know whether those mills, in the position they occupy, are sufficient to supply the Institution with water? I could not say.
 5077. In addition to excavating the tanks, were the unemployed engaged in cutting down trees and chopping up wood? They were.
 5078. Was that done to allow the wind to reach the windmill? Yes.
 5079. Had the contractor, Graham, finished his contract when the old women were moved from Hyde Park in February? He had finished the original contract.
 5080. Was all the material excavated and the bits of timber and rubbish of different kinds removed? Not altogether.
 5081. Why not? I think he was clearing them up at the time of occupation.
 5082. How long after the inmates were there were these things removed? I could not say. Mr. Graham was doing work there in addition to the work which he was doing for us, and hence there was no necessity for clearing up altogether.
 5083. You say he had additional work, not connected with the department of the Colonial Architect? Yes.
 5084. And it was in consequence of that additional work that he and his men had to remain about the place? Undoubtedly.
 5085. But the Asylum was finished and ready for occupation when the inmates arrived there? Yes; the dispensary was the only building unfinished. They were fitting it up when the inmates arrived.
 5086. Are you aware that when we commenced this inquiry in August a large quantity of contractor's material was still on the ground? I was not aware of it. That must have been in consequence of the additional work. It had nothing to do with the work in the Colonial Architect's Department.
 5087. Mr. Robison.] Did you ever hear that Mr. King employed contractor Graham for some work? Yes. I know that he did. Mr. Graham told me so himself.
 5088. Do you know further what work it was? He built two rooms for the Asylum. I think they were to be a sort of lock-up. He also extended two or three verandahs.
 5089. Do you mean that he put guards round them? No; he enlarged them and took them the length of the wash-house and at the back of the kitchen.
 5090. What did the second contract in the Colonial Architect's Department consist of? The repairs of the old house.
 5091. Was that completed before the women went there? It was.
 5092. What was the third contract? A number of small things, such as a covered way from the dining-room to the kitchen. That was a contract by itself.
 5093. Was it completed before the women were there? Yes.
 5094. Can you tell me of any other contracts? The only other in connection with us was the dispensary fitting. The back building alongside of the other buildings was the only house not finished when the women went there. The dispensary was fitted up by requisition from Mr. King, and I have no doubt that he also got the tank done. The tank was commenced immediately after the women came there, and we were doing the dispensary when they arrived.
 5095. All these sub-contracts were quite apart from the capability of the Institution for receiving its inmates? Quite outside of it.
 5096. They were undertaken to add to the comfort and security of the inmates? Yes.

Frederick King, Esq., recalled and further examined :—

- F. King, Esq. 5097. Chairman.] It has been represented to us that at the time the Asylum at Newington was opened the place was in a very unfinished condition, and was quite unfit for the reception of the old people ;—was that so? It was.
 10 Nov., 1886. 5098. Will you state in what way the place was unfinished? In almost every way. It was unfinished in numerous ways, of which I have already spoken. The closets were wholly unsuitable, and were easily choked up. They were not only unfinished, but they were wholly unserviceable, owing to the absence of water. The stoves and the cooking arrangements were also in a wholly incomplete state. These arrangements having to be used by old women ought to have been absolutely finished, but they were so unsatisfactorily finished that they were also unworkable.
 5099. You had some additional work done at Newington? I had.
 5100. I understand that the contractor did not give up the place until August last, although it was occupied by the old people in February? Yes.
 5101. Was that in consequence of the additional work which you ordered to be done, and did the same contractor carry out your additions as well as the original work? Yes. He had some contract works which he was finishing at the time, and I consulted with the gentleman acting for the Colonial Architect, Mr. Telfer, and got additional works done where necessary.
 5102. It has also been stated that the order from the Colonial Secretary to vacate Hyde Park was very peremptory, and one witness states that an order came down, "You must be out of this by Wednesday";—was that so? Yes; I got that order from the Colonial Secretary to have Hyde Park emptied on the following Wednesday.
 5103. As a matter of fact, did you not know, and did not the matron know, more than a month before that you had to leave Hyde Park? Oh, yes; I knew that as soon as Newington was opened we should have to leave. Sir Alexander Stuart promised me I should not have to move until the place was completely finished. I represented strongly to the Principal Under Secretary that I ought not to have to move until the place was finished. I spoke specially to Sir Alexander Stuart, and he said, "You need not be afraid."
 5104. You are aware that a skilled public accountant has been employed in connection with this inquiry to examine and report to the Board on the books of the various Asylums under your control, as well as those in your office? Yes.

5105. In a progress report upon the books at Newington, and I am now only dealing with that Institution, he has found grave discrepancies between the quantities of medical comforts sent to that Asylum and the quantities used by the medical officer;—have you ever checked the issue of these things? I cannot say that I have. F. King, Esq.
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5106. Take the one line only of medical comforts. A certain quantity of ale has been sent for the use of the inmates—and I am presuming that it is only for the use of inmates that it is sent. Well, the medical-comfort books show only six bottles of ale distributed; the matron's books show fifty-two bottles as used; that is a difference of forty-six;—can you account for that? No.

5107. Take another item: The store books show certain quantities of two kinds of goods as being in stock; on taking stock it is found that 168 articles of one description are in excess, and that ninety-five of the other are short of what the books show should be there;—can you account for that? No.

5108. Has the matron-superintendent at Newington any authority to issue wine, spirits, or beer to anyone whatever? Yes.

5109. Is that authority given by you, and if so, is it in writing, or merely verbal? It is verbal.

5110. Is that an authority merely to issue to a person who becomes ill a glass of spirits or something of that kind? Yes.

5111. In small quantities, and in extreme cases? Yes; in cases where the medical man is not there, and the matron may think, from her experience, that a certain old woman ought to have something. I pointed out to the matron that in such cases she must not be too urgent for a medical order.

5112. Take another item: The store book shows 895 articles of a particular kind to be in stock, but on taking stock it is found there are 320 in excess of that number. Do you ever take stock or cause it to be taken, and if so, how do you account for such a discrepancy? I am unable to say.

5113. Do you take stock? No.

5114. We find, also, from the stock-list, that 8,905 articles, chiefly of wearing apparel, bedding, and articles of that kind, were supposed to be in stock on the 30th of September last; and we find on examination that in seven different lines there was, as a matter of fact, in stock 307 articles less than the stock-list showed, and in nine other lines no less than 727 articles in excess of what that list showed; and we also find that there were in the Asylum and in stock 1,436 other articles not shown on the stock-list at all, but belonging to the Institution;—do you not think that these are very extraordinary discrepancies to exist in an Institution which has been open only for about eight months? I daresay that a great deal of the stock has to do with Hyde Park as well as Newington. We moved all our old things there.

5115. Coming again to medical comforts, we find that since the Asylum opened, 62 gallons of brandy, equal to 1,984 gills, 2 cases of gin, equal to 180 gills, 2 gallons of wine, equal to 64 gills, 72 pint bottles of ale, and 84 pint bottles of porter, were supplied to Newington; and we also find that, on the 28th of October last, there were in stock—58½ gills of wine, 184 gills of brandy, 30 gills of gin, 46 bottles of ale, and 64 bottles of porter; and deducting these from the supplies, the quantities shown to be available for distribution were, 5½ gills of wine, 1,800 gills of brandy, 150 gills of gin, 26 bottles of ale, and 20 bottles of porter; against this we have deliveries entered by the matron—81 gills of wine, 2,188½ gills of brandy, 18 gills of gin, 50 bottles of ale, and 35 bottles of porter, showing that of wine, brandy, ale, and porter the deliveries entered by the matron are in excess of the quantities supplied by you by 75½ gills of wine, 358½ gills of brandy, 24 bottles of ale, and 15 bottles of porter; and, in the case of the gin, showing 132 gills not in stock and not accounted for;—do you not think this state of affairs very extraordinary? It is extraordinary; but I never considered, nor should I hold, Mrs. Hicks responsible for keeping accurate accounts of the receipts and issues of medical comforts. When the requisition comes to me for a fresh supply, I look to see when she had the last supply; and I take it in a broad way that if so much time elapsed since she got the last supply, and supposing that she only issued as she should do—unless in a case of emergency—in concurrence with the medical order, I deal with the application accordingly; but as to keeping Mrs. Hicks to proper entries, we have never done that. We are unable to get that done in any of the Asylums. We can only work, issue, and supply medical comforts in a broad way.

5116. Do you think it at all probable that the matron would have distributed 12½ gallons of brandy and over 2½ gallons of wine—being in the latter case over ½ of a gallon more than she received from you—to the inmates from her private stock without informing you? No.

5117. And if she did distribute these quantities in excess of your deliveries to her, can you explain why she tries to account for them as Asylum property? No; it is a most extraordinary state of things.

5118. Do you not think it highly probable that, on finding the inquiry by this Board becoming very searching in its character, she, in the hope of screening herself, falsified or altered entries in her books? I think it is evident that she has done so.

5119. We find also that, according to the medical-comfort book, the doctor ordered, since the Asylum opened, for distribution to patients—746 gills of brandy, 6 bottles of ale, and 46 bottles of porter; but that the matron's deliveries during the same period shows 2,188½ gills of brandy, 81 gills of wine, 18 gills of gin, 50 bottles of ale, and 35 bottles of porter, as having been distributed; the difference of 81 gills of wine, 1,442½ gills of brandy, 18 gills of gin, and 44 bottles of porter must have been given by the matron, and she has told us that she has your authority, in cases of emergency, to give a drop of brandy or gin, as the case may be, to a suffering inmate;—had you any idea that the liquor was given out in this wholesale manner, and would you have permitted it to continue if you had known of it? I would not. I never heard that Mrs. Hicks had given out liquor in these large quantities.

5120. You told us, Mr. King, on the 30th of September (Q. 3643), that you consider the matron at Newington a fit person for the position she holds. After answering the questions regarding the unaccountable discrepancies I have mentioned, do you still consider her fit for her position? I can hardly answer such a question.

5121. I suppose you mean that as regards her management and actual conduct with the inmates she is a good manager, but as regards book-keeping, she is not? As to book-keeping I never attach much importance to that. I know that she is not able to do it.

5122. Do you not think that if the books were properly kept, the stock properly and accurately taken, and the Asylums thoroughly and efficiently inspected, errors such as we have discovered would never have been allowed to exist? They certainly ought not to exist.

5123. Do you not think that such errors and discrepancies should have been brought to light by effective management and inspection rather than by an inquiry by a Board, when everyone effected would be on guard? Yes.

- F. King, Esq. 5124. When an article in this Asylum becomes unfit for use, do you inspect, condemn, and order it to be destroyed, or do you leave that to the matron? I leave it to her. Whatever is not used up in the Asylum is thrown into a heap to be sold.
- 10 Nov., 1886. 5125. Then many articles might be returned to you as being unfit for further use, when, as a matter of fact, they might be perfectly good? I leave it wholly to the matron to condemn articles. Having seen articles used by the inmates which have been almost worn out, I have often said to Mrs. Hicks that she should issue a new article, and that the one in use was not fit for use.
5126. You say that, as a matter of fact, the distribution or non-distribution of the articles depends entirely upon the honesty of the matrons? Yes.
5127. Would it not be wise to provide against dishonesty by making the commission of a dishonest act extremely difficult or impossible without detection certainly following it? That could only be done by having additional help.
5128. You could not do so without having additional assistance in the offices? No.
5129. I gather, from what you have told us in answer to the first few questions, that, as a matter of fact, when you send a certain quantity of goods to the Asylum you have no means whatever of knowing whether those goods reach the persons for whom they were destined or not? If I send so much stuff up, the first time I go up to the Asylum I see that it is received, and inquire how many articles are made and used—as a matter of fact, I see that the inmates have on the clothing that I have ordered.
5130. But goods would be wasted or misappropriated if they did not reach persons for whom you intended them? Yes; but I think if they did not do so I should hear of it from the inmates.
5131. As a matter of fact, you say that if the cost does not exceed so much per head per annum there can be no great waste in the management of the Institution? Yes; that is the principle we have always acted upon.
5132. It appears, with regard to the burials of the persons in this Asylum, that contractors named Jordon, Sparks, & Co., do the work, and that, after the death is registered by the Asylum authorities, a medical certificate is given to them; that they then remove the body, and that subsequently they present you with a voucher containing the names of those they have buried, the accounts they have paid as burial fees, and the amount they claim for themselves, at so much per body? Yes.
5133. Have you any means of knowing positively whether they buried any of these bodies? No.
5134. It is perfectly clear that they removed the bodies, and that they sent in the vouchers; but, as a matter of fact, you cannot say whether the body has been burned, thrown into a river, or sold to a medical student? When we have delivered bodies to the contractor we always have considered that they have been buried, because he has to give a return to the registry office that he has actually done that under the signature of a clergyman.
5135. You know that a clergyman holds the services over these persons, and that it is for that and digging the grave the burial fees are paid? Yes.
5136. And do you not also know that a clergyman is bound to give a burial certificate? Yes.
5137. Have you ever required the production of these certificates before you paid the voucher? No.
5138. That would be a proof that the body had been interred, would it not? Yes.
5139. I observe that in your annual report, published on September 16th last, you deprecate any attempt at classifying the inmates? Yes.
5140. Do you not think that if three or four old women who have been respectable, and who have become reduced in circumstances, were placed side by side in the hospital, for instance, it would materially add to their comfort? It might do so if the inmates knew one another. But that does not come up to my idea of classification. I regard classification as having a room set apart for a certain superior class in the Institution; but I should be glad to put two or three old people together, and we have done so frequently.
5141. Then there is no difficulty which could not be overcome by tact on the part of the matron in putting people of that sort together? No.
5142. They might be put together without knowing that they were so treated for that purpose, or without anyone else knowing of the circumstances? Yes. I do not see that there would be the slightest objection to it. I was not referring to cases of that description in dealing with classification.
5143. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Dr. Rowling has told us that the weekly returns of medical extras—you know which papers I refer to—are kept for his own information;—is that the case? No; it is an order to Mrs. Hicks to issue.
5144. Is not the order to Mrs. Hicks to issue in the daily requisition form;—would you look at these two forms and explain what they are for? The form which you call the daily requisition form is that which has always been in use; the form which is headed "Medical comfort list for the week ending so and so" is also the doctor's order upon the matron to issue extras. The form is different, but merely because Dr. Rowling contended that the original daily requisition forms were not large enough.
5145. If I understand your explanation, Dr. Rowling ought to fill up the medical-comfort list for the week ending so and so, day by day, and hand it each day to the matron? Yes; that is what the form was given to him for.
5146. But it is headed "list for the week ending so and so"; that seems to contemplate the use of only one form for the whole week? This is a form I never before heard of; I was never aware that there was such a thing as a weekly form.
5147. Who gave the printer instructions for printing this form? I do not know how the the word "week" got into it.
5148. But who gave instructions to the printer? If this is from the book I sent to Dr. Rowling, it was I who gave the order for it. I never contemplated the weekly order; I knew nothing about it; I never heard of such a thing.
5149. Then the form which I show, headed "Return for the week ending," was intended as a substitute for the original form, which may be referred to as the daily requisition form? Yes.
5150. Are you aware that Dr. Rowling continued down to the 10th of October, and doubtless does so to the present moment, to use both of these forms in conjunction? No.
5151. Then may I take it that the explanation of the existence of these two forms together is this—that Dr. Rowling was dissatisfied with the old form, and asked you to substitute as new form; but that upon his trying to use the new form, framed according to his ideas, he found that the old form was the more convenient? I can only suppose so by his continuing to use the old forms.
5152. Dr. Rowling has told us that he received none of these old daily requisition forms until the 30th of June;—is that so? Certainly not, because there was a new book in his dispensary all the time. He would not use it, because he wished for a new kind of form, and he waited for it.
- 5153.

5153. The fact of the matter is that in this matter Dr. Rowling was obstructive—he would not do the best he could with the old form until he obtained the new form? Yes. F. King, Esq.
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5154. Dr. Rowling has told us that he has written to you many times asking to have cupboards in the wards in which the medicines might be safely kept;—could you show us these letters? He has made application I think within the last few weeks, and I made an order for the cupboards.
5155. Do you think you have kept copies of the letters which you wrote in consequence? Yes; I have them all.
5156. Then you can give us the date at which you wrote for the cupboards, and that will fix the date that Dr. Rowling asked for them within a little? Yes.
5157. *Chairman.*] Was it since the 24th of August that you received the letter? Yes. Would you allow me to say that Dr. Rowling might have spoken to me about the matter before, but I have no remembrance of it. I do not think he ever asked me for the cupboards before; he certainly did not do so in writing.
5158. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I told you that Dr. Rowling said that he had written about them. I did not say that he had said he had spoken about them, and as you have no recollection of his having spoken about them, this last remark of yours is simply conjectural, and intended to avoid contradicting any assertion which you suspect he may have made that he did speak to you about them, is it not? Yes.
5159. You told us on the 30th of September that the oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot can be got by any inmate in going to the matron and asking for them? Yes.
5160. The matron of the George-street Asylum tells us distinctly that this is the first time she has heard of it. I infer from that that it has not been a well-known rule that any inmate could get these articles, and that probably Mrs. Hicks did not know that every inmate who asked for them was entitled to have them. Am I right in drawing that inference? The matron of George-street is quite right. The rule applied at no time to more than the Hyde Park Asylum.
5161. You also told us on that occasion that you were surprised that the doctor, who could order anything he liked for the sick, should have confined himself, in point of fact, to gruel and beef-tea, but that you cannot interfere with the treatment of the medical men. Dr. Rowling told us that he is an officer of the Medical Adviser's Department;—is he or is he not? In connection with my institutions he is under me, but the Medical Adviser has for some reason or other requested that his salary should pass through his office. I wrote to say that I thought it a very unsuitable arrangement that one of my officers should be paid by some other department, but I have had no answer to my communication.
5162. Then you think that Dr. Rowling is not an officer of the Medical Adviser? I think he is not.
5163. As a matter of fact, Dr. Rowling stands in exactly the same relationship to you and the Medical Adviser as he does in another capacity to the Comptroller of Prisons and the Medical Adviser? Just so. The Medical Adviser the other day sent up to our doctor at Liverpool to give over the place to some other man. I said that it was a piece of interference, and that Dr. Strong was not under the Medical Adviser. I told him that he had no business to hand over the Institution to another man.
5164. You find that you often have a little difficulty in managing the doctors;—would not assistance be useful to you? Yes. I have asked the Medical Adviser to give me assistance occasionally. Often requisitions come in which I think are too large. I then send to the Medical Adviser to ask him to give me the benefit of his experience.
5165. You admit that you had no idea that the patients in your Asylums under Dr. Rowling's care were being insufficiently fed? I was not aware of it.
5166. Can you give us any evidence of the peremptory order which you said was made to remove the old women from Hyde Park to Newington? I have no documentary evidence.
5167. In your letter-book I see that there are eight letters of dates between the 5th January and the 15th February, addressed to various persons, but there is not among them any suggestion that you thought the inmates were being too hastily removed. You say nothing upon that point. Then on the 26th of February you report to the Colonial Secretary that the women had been removed, and you say that they stood the journey well, that is all? It was represented that the water arrangements were so incomplete that I thought the Colonial Architect ought to be directed to report upon them.
5168. But there is no suggestion that you thought they were being removed before the place was fit. Can you give us no sort of evidence that you were asked to move prematurely, but that you objected, and were obliged to move against your judgment? The order was given to me through Mr. Rossiter. He was in the Colonial Secretary's Office, and he brought me a verbal message that I must not defer moving any more, and that Sir John Robertson had given instructions that the women were to be moved on Wednesday afternoon. I was at my own house when I was asked to do it. I said that it was perfectly absurd, and that I would not do so. I did not do so.
5169. Did you remonstrate with the Colonial Secretary upon this order;—did you let him know that you thought it was impossible, inadvisable, and wrong to remove the inmates? I communicated with the Principal Under Secretary verbally.
5170. Then there is no evidence upon the point? No.
5171. Was any doctor consulted before the removal of the old women as to their fitness to stand the tedious journey to Newington? No.
5172. Two of them died on the 25th of February;—was that the date of removal? If they died it was before the removal, because there were no deaths at Newington for three days after we arrived there.
5173. The names of the persons referred to as having died on the 25th of February are given to us by the District Registrar at Parramatta. Had they died before removal from Hyde Park, would you have registered them at Parramatta? No.
5174. You were several days in removing the patients;—do you not think these patients might have died during that period? I know that no women died until the move was completed.
5175. The removal was completed on the 25th of February, was it not? I think it was.
5176. Certain persons died on the 25th of February. It is evidenced by the death certificates that they died at Newington, as their deaths are registered at Parramatta;—have you any means of knowing whether the persons who then died were persons who were removed from Hyde Park on the 25th, or have you not? No.
5177. You know that the number of deaths which occurred during the first four months at Newington was unusually high; on the 12th May you asked Dr. Rowling to report upon the deaths which had occurred at Newington since opening, and you say that the number of deaths has been very large? Yes.
5178. Do you think that the manner in which that Asylum was conducted during the first four months contributed

F. King, Esq. contributed in any way to this large number of deaths? I think the inconveniences with which the old women had to put up contributed to it, seeing that they were placed in such a very different way from what they had been accustomed to at Hyde Park.

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5179. For instance, it is a fact, is it not, that these old women had nothing to sit down upon in the yards until the middle of May or the middle of June; you got them eight forms to place on the verandah during May, and then in the middle of June, on the 18th, you wrote that the inmates appreciated them so, and that they made the verandahs look so comfortable, that you were induced to ask for twenty more;—you think that the absence of comforts of that description contributed in some degree to the death rate? No.

5180. Then will you explain? The old women had all the edges of the verandahs to sit upon. They formed very comfortable seats.

5181. Then what were the circumstances in which they were placed, which you say may have contributed to the death rate, although you think the management so good that it did not contribute to it? There are a great many ways in which the treatment of the women was altered. It was very different from what it had been at Hyde Park owing to the place being so new, and the way in which the food was served in a sort of hand-to-mouth way. We had to take the food across a rough yard, and the inmates did not get their meals nearly so comfortably. There were a great many ways in which the inmates were inconvenienced.

5182. *Chairman.*] During the first four months the Institution was open there were forty-four deaths? Yes.

5183. That was from March till June? Yes.

5184. And during the months of July and August, after the Ladies Board had been to visit Newington, and after this Board had begun to sit, there were only six deaths, or three per month;—to what do you attribute the difference? I believe we lost our very infirm and old women in removing from the wards at Hyde Park. They had to go up in a dray, and they were shaken up. They were thrown into a different set of circumstances from those to which they had been used. I think this treatment was very hard upon them, and I attribute the number of deaths to it.

5185. They continued to die in consequence of the removal until an alteration was made in the diet scale? I am not aware that any alteration has been made.

5186. Are you aware that the Colonial Secretary ordered them to have potatoes and milk every day? Yes. I ordered it upon the authority of the Colonial Secretary.

5187. Are you aware that there has been more punctuality in the service of meals since the Ladies Board visited the Institution and since this Board began to sit? I do not think so.

5188. Are you aware that prior to this inquiry there were many cases in which the inmates did not get their mid-day meal until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon? I do not think it has ever happened that they have had that meal so late as 5 o'clock.

5189. Are you aware that in the cancer hospital the inmates had to eat their meals with their fingers, no knives and forks being served out to them? No; but I heard that knives and forks were found concealed in their beds. No such statements were made to me or to Mr. Robison, and if the old women say what you represent I think it is an untruth.

5190. You knew they were supplied? Yes.

5191. How did you know that they were supplied? I have seen them there; I cannot say on what date.

5192. Had you seen them there previous to the statement that knives and forks were found concealed in the beds? Yes.

5193. *Mr. Robison.*] When the inmates went up to the Institution the fence was not completed, was it? No.

5194. How much remained to be done? The whole of the fence from the Institution over to the fence opposite to the matron's quarters, between the river and the quarters.

5195. Are you sure that there was no front fence there when the inmates went up? The fence from the dining-room to the front boundary-fence was the only fence which required to be put up.

5196. It has been said that the contractors' reason for not having removed the rubbish was because you had requested that it might be left? Never. I had nothing to do with it.

5197. It is further said that you wished the material to be left there so that you might utilise it in the making of pathways, which you had not quite determined upon constructing? I never asked the contractor to do a thing. All the debris that was there he owned. I did not ask him to leave a single thing. I took the earliest steps to have it cleared up.

5198. *Chairman.*] You see from the plan I show you that the space allowed for the inmates is 3 roods 14 perches out of an estate of upwards of 40 acres;—do you think that area sufficient? No. I think it would be better to give them more land; but unless the fence were erected to keep them from wandering in the scrub no one could be answerable for them.

THURSDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mr. George Frederick Cunningham recalled and examined:—

Mr. G. F. Cunningham.

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5199. *Chairman.*] You are the husband of the matron in the Maquarie-street Asylum? Yes.

5200. You are also dispenser to the Asylums in Parramatta, to the Asylum at Newington, and to the gaol at Parramatta? Yes.

5201. Do you visit all these Institutions every day except Sunday? I do not go to Newington on Sunday, but I go to the other places.

5202. Does the doctor visit every day with you or before you? There is no stated time.

5203. In cases where you find the doctor has not visited the Asylum, what do you do? If there are any bad cases, and I think there is a probability of the doctor not being there, I generally see them myself.

5204. Do you prescribe for them? Usually,—yes.

5205. That is in cases which you consider are those of emergency? Yes.

5206. When the doctor does visit Newington, does he visit in company with you or without you? He is generally there before me. Mr. G. F. Cunningham.
5207. How do you know what is intended to be given to the various patients in the hospital at Newington? We have a small book which we term a prescription book. 11 Nov., 1886.
5208. And the doctor prescribes for each of the inmates, and this book contains the treatment they have previously received, or any alteration? Yes.
5209. Do you know how the patients are brought under the doctor's notice at Newington? I have been with Dr. Rowling on one or two occasions. The wardswoman has generally said, "Doctor, such and such a patient wishes to see you."
5210. As a matter of fact, do you know whether the doctor did see the whole of the patients in the hospital at Newington whenever he visited there? I only went with him on one or two occasions, and that was at the time when the place was first opened.
5211. On those occasions, did you see him speak to the inmates in the hospital? Yes.
5212. Does he visit the cancer hospital at Newington every day? I cannot say.
5213. When you went to Newington, did you, in the absence of the doctor, see the patients yourself? I have done so on one or two occasions when the doctor has not been well.
5214. Do you inform him of your prescriptions? I have marked them in the book, and they come under his notice in that way. If he is not there on the same day he will see the book on the following day.
5215. The doctor has a book of death certificates, has he not? Yes.
5216. Is this book at Newington signed by Dr. Rowling throughout? There is no book at all there now.
5217. But there was? Yes.
5218. Was it signed throughout? Yes. I have seen a book containing death certificates, similar to that which you produce, stamped with Dr. Rowling's name throughout.
5219. Where was it kept at Newington? In his private room.
5220. Was it always locked up? It was on his desk when he was in the place. He usually keeps it locked up in a drawer.
5221. Was it always kept locked up when he was not there? That I cannot say.
5222. Have you ever filled in any of these medical certificates? I have filled in the name and age and "Parramatta" or "Newington," as the case may be.
5223. I am speaking now of Newington? Yes.
5224. Have you assigned the cause of death in any cases? Dr. Rowling always fills that in himself.
5225. Have you assigned it in any cases? I believe I have. I believe I have put in the cause of death at his dictation on one or two occasions.
5226. That was when he was present? Yes.
5227. And never when he was absent? No.
5228. Have you never filled in the cause of death yourself without reference to Dr. Rowling? Never.
5229. I am referring only to Newington? Never. Frequently, when a woman whom we know very well, and who may be in the cancer ward for instance, dies, and word is brought to say that she is dead, the doctor will say to me, "You must put her down as dying of so and so."
5230. Was this book of death certificates kept in such a position that anyone could have taken possession of it? It was usually on the desk.
5231. So that one of the certificates could have been pulled out by any unauthorized person. Look at this certificate—is that your handwriting? No.
5232. Whose handwriting is it in? I believe it is the handwriting of Mrs. Hicks.
5233. The certificates were not kept locked up? I have seen them on the table, and no one has a right in the doctor's room but the doctor himself.
5234. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.* } But, as a matter of fact, other persons used to go in there? Yes.
5235. You used to supply a bottle of anodyne mixture for the cancer ward at Newington? Yes.
5236. It was done by Dr. Rowling's direction? Yes.
5237. In what quantities used you to supply it? In the first instance I used to supply twelve doses.
5238. But how many ounces? A 6-ounce bottle—half an ounce to each dose. The women complained that they had not sufficient, and the doctor instructed me to give them twice the quantity. Each dose contained a quarter of a grain of morphia. The directions to the women or nurses in charge were to give it to the women every two or three hours, as the case might require.
5239. You tell me that the mixture contained half a grain to the ounce. You know that the Board removed a bottle of it and sent it to the Government Analyst, and that it was analysed. It turned out that instead of there being half a grain to the ounce there was only a quarter of a grain to the ounce;—can you explain that? I could hardly make a mistake in the matter; my bottle at Newington contains 8 ounces.
5240. Do you refer to your bottle of morphia? My stock bottle of morphia contains that quantity; I keep 8 ounces in solution—I mean the solution of morphia of pharmacopœial strength. That strength is 1 in 100.
5241. But can you explain the discrepancy to which I have referred? The bottle of mixture was dispensed quite correctly, I am satisfied of that. I used to put in 10 drachms of the solution in the twenty-four doses, that is twenty-five drops to each dose, twenty-five drops being a quarter grain, the quarter of 100.
5242. You make the solution in the stock bottle yourself? Yes.
5243. How often used you to be called upon to fill up the ward bottle? About every second day regularly.
5244. It is a dangerous medicine—how did you know at what rate it should be used? I marked on the bottle "as directed," because the doctor had given directions that it was to be taken every two or three hours, or oftener if necessary.
5245. So that if you had been asked to fill it every day you would have done so? Yes.
5246. In other words, you have no means of telling whether it was used quicker than it should be used or not? No.
5247. You had no means of telling how long the bottle ought to last? No.
5248. It was your business only to fill up the bottle when it was presented to be filled? My instructions are to give morphia as often as necessary.
5249. As far as you are concerned, then, if the wardswoman or any of the inmates had chosen to appropriate a portion of this mixture for their own purposes there would have been no check upon them? Not the slightest.

- Mr. G. F. Cunningham.
11 Nov., 1886
5250. Do you tell us distinctly that you never filled up a death certificate which you already had in your possession stamped with Dr. Rowling's signature except in his presence? I have done so at his dictation.
5251. Did you ever fill in a certificate of this kind when he was not in the Asylum? I have done so only at his dictation—never on my own responsibility.
5252. You would show Dr. Rowling the report of a death, and Dr. Rowling would say that the cause of death was so and so, telling you to fill up a form, and you would fill it up. What used you then to do with the form? The certificate was given to Mrs. Hicks.
5253. You are quite sure that that was the course adopted? Yes.
5254. You did not, after filling up the certificate, hand it back to Dr. Rowling to supervise and see that it was correct? No.
5255. *Chairman.*] You have also mixed up for the inmates at Newington poisonous liniments—aconite, for instance, and other things of that kind? Yes.
5256. And these liniments are served out by you to the wardswomen? Yes, in the hospital cases.
5257. Are you aware that many of the wardswomen cannot read nor write? I do not know that.
5258. Did you assume that they could when you handed them out the medicines? When the wardswomen come I read the names out to them, and give the liniments to them.
5259. After the wardswomen take possession of the medicines you do not know what becomes of them? When I hand them over the counter that is all I see of them until the bottles come back for replenishment.
5260. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you tell the Board that you never gave a wardswoman powder for different patients so that she held one in her right hand and one in the other in order that she might not confuse them and give them to the wrong patients, she having told you that she could not read or write? That never happened.
5261. If we were told that it happened, was it an expedient of the wardswoman's own—it was not brought to your knowledge that she could not read or write? No. One woman, Simpson, complained to me that she could not read. I told this woman that she must get somebody there to read for her. In her case I was not giving powders.
5262. *Chairman.*] Do you still give out solutions of morphia for the use of inmates in the sore-leg ward of the cancer hospital at Newington? I am giving powders of morphia now.
5263. Since when? Since the bottles were taken away from the ward.
5264. Had you any reason for altering the course? It was not my business at all. Dr. Rowling instructed me, when the Board removed the solution of morphia, to serve the morphia out in powders.
5265. Are these powders marked with the names of the individuals for whom they are intended? Yes.
5266. Each powder? Yes.
5267. Do you write the names on them yourself? Usually—yes.
5268. Who does it when you do not do it? Dr. Rowling.
5269. Who ought to write them when they are not written? Well, in the cancer ward I might have put the powders together.
5270. Then you would not indicate for whom they were intended? No. The names of those for whom they are ordered are marked on the powder envelope.
5271. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What do these powders consist of? They contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of morphia and some sugar of milk.
5272. *Chairman.*] I wish you to be perfectly clear in regard to these medical certificates of death. In your answer you say that when you have signed them it has always been in the presence of or at the dictation of Dr. Rowling. Have you not on any occasion, in regard to deaths which have occurred at Newington, signed any certificates without reference to Dr. Rowling? No; not on my own responsibility.
- 5272½. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What are we to make of your evidence, Mr. Cunningham. At first you tell us that you write the names of the patients upon each powder, but when you find that we know that you do not do anything of the sort, you admit that you do not do it. You also told us that you did not know that any of the wardswomen could not read or write; but when you find that we know all about it, you admit that you did know Ann Simpson could not write or read? All I can say is that I have given you all the information I can.

GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

THURSDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Catherine Hartland M'Mahon Dennis called in and examined:—

- Mrs. C. H. M'M. Dennis.
28 Oct., 1886.
5273. *Chairman.*] How long have you been matron of this Asylum? I was appointed matron in 1862, and matron-superintendent on the 1st of January, 1880.
5274. Was your husband superintendent prior to that? Yes. He dropped down dead on the last day of 1879.
5275. What is your salary? £200, with £20 increase this year.
5276. Are there any other emoluments? Yes; there is the house, with fuel and water.
5277. And rations? £20 is allowed for rations in the year.
5278. How many inmates are there? There were 402 this morning; two have been discharged, leaving 400.
5279. You produce a paper showing the Asylum rations daily? Yes.
5280. By whose order are the medical comforts given? By the surgeon's orders, except in extreme cases, when I order something myself.
5281. Have you any rules laid down for your guidance in the management of the Institution? There were some rules some years ago.
5282. How long ago? I have not seen any for the last fifteen years.

5283. Were these rules put in force by the Board which used to manage the Asylums? Some of the Asylums had them; but I believe they were found inconvenient, and the Board did away with them.
5284. But, on the principles laid down by these rules, you have continued to govern the Institution? Yes.
5285. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You tell us that there are no rules for your guidance—are there no notices or rules informing the inmates what they are entitled to receive? They are in the office where the rations are made out; the ration list is hung up there. The inmates know to the eighth of an ounce what they are entitled to receive.
5286. How do they know it? If they get half a loaf of bread in their hand, and fancy it is short weight, they very soon bring it to me to weigh it.
5287. But have they access to the notice which is hung up in the office? Anyone can have access to it.
5288. Then, do you allow the general body of the inmates to walk in and out of the office? The inmates are continually going in and out, although not the great body of them. When an inmate comes in I generally tell him what his allowance will be.
5289. I suppose medical comforts are things extra to the rations, which can be obtained only by the doctor's order? Yes.
5290. Can inmates only get oatmeal, sago, arrowroot, corn-flour, &c., upon the doctor's order? That is all, and, unless I give it to them in a case of emergency, the things you have named are, strictly speaking, medical comforts.
5291. Do you know that Mr. King has written to the effect that any inmate can have oatmeal, sago, arrowroot, or corn-flour, if he likes to ask for it? Mr. Abbott informed me of it; that was the first I heard of it. I have frequently informed Mr. King that I have given these things on my own authority, and he has never blamed me for doing so.
5292. You have written here, as medical extras, beef-tea, rice, oatmeal, stew, sago, arrowroot, corn-flour, milk, eggs, ale, brandy, gin, porter, rum, wine;—is that the whole list? As far as I know.
5293. Is the doctor restricted to these things? No. If the doctor were to order a turkey I should get it. All that I require is to see the order in his writing.
5294. Then you cannot give us a list of medical comforts, because you admit that that list is unlimited? The doctor's power to give is unlimited, but the list I have given are the things which are generally ordered.
5295. How does he order medical comforts? He has a slate and writes them down. He orders, for instance, that so much of so and so shall be given to such and such a patient, giving the name of the patient.
5296. And does he repeat these names and articles every day they are wanted? Some days he will order that the previous day is to be continued, sometimes with an addition or with an omission.
5297. Does he keep the book regularly? I do not meddle with the doctor's book. He sends in his requisition regularly, if he is here; at least, he has always done so. If he is not here I give out comforts according to the list for the day before.
5298. The list being sent to you, you have never, after distributing the things written down, been told that other patients should have had their names included in the list? No; but if a patient were to come to me and were to say that the doctor had put his name down I should be obliged to refer to the doctor's book. If I saw the name there I would let him have the comfort, and let the doctor know on the following day. If he forgets to put down a patient I can find out the name from the book.
5299. Then the doctor sometimes forgets to order medical comforts for some patients, and it is found out afterwards? Yes; he may put it down in the prescription book, but will omit to send me the order.
5300. Then you have access to the book? I look at the book, but I do not meddle with anything else.
5301. Then, if it is a question as to how you have disposed of the stores used as medical comforts, the doctor's requisition book is the only book which would account for them? I send in my slips every month.
5302. But they do not show all that you supply? Part of the authority is in the book. Such emergencies as I have described will happen not perhaps more than once in two years. It is only in very extreme cases that I take it upon myself to furnish comforts.
5303. Then the doctor's requisition book is so kept as to account for all the articles issued by you as medical comforts? I know that the slips are so kept, but I cannot speak as to the butts.
5304. *Mr. Robison.*] You say that you have had no printed rules for fifteen years? I think it is about that time.
5305. Prior to that, were there printed rules? There was a little pamphlet of rules.
5306. Is that pamphlet in existence? I have not a copy.
5307. By what body was it issued? I think it was issued by the late Dr. Greenup.
5308. On what authority? He was a member of the old Government Asylums Board.
5309. You are aware that lately the subject of not allowing the inmates to wear flannel, except upon the order of the doctor, has been brought forward by Mr. Suttor as a grievance;—is there existent any rule against inmates wearing flannel except upon the doctor's orders? I do not think there is, but it has always been understood that it was a medical comfort. Dr. Greenup either wrote to me or informed me of it; but I know I have seen it in writing somewhere that flannel is to be considered only a medical comfort.
5310. Is it a fact that inmates are not allowed to wear flannel in the ordinary way? I know that a great many of them do wear it.
5311. What is the general practice? The practice I follow is, that all who are sick, or who are paralysed, or who are liable to be cold, are given large suits of flannel every winter. 10 yards of flannel make two suits for each man, and any who come in wearing flannel are given flannel. If I have not one in the house I give them, as a substitute, a Crimean shirt, or something of that kind, until I can get it.
5312. Then, about how many men in the Institution are in the habit of wearing flannel? Considerably over 100. Some of them will not wear flannel at all.
5313. And these flannels are regularly changed? Every week.
5314. I think that a late letter of yours to the Colonial Secretary stated that the particular case instanced by Mr. Suttor, that of the man Tooley, was alleged in error to have arisen here? The man was not here under any circumstances.
5315. Have you ever had complaints from men in the Institution that they are not allowed to wear flannel, and that they wish for it? I remember only one case of the kind.

- Mrs. C. H. M'M. Dennis.
28 Oct., 1886.
5316. And did that man receive a flannel? He had his own when he came in. One was to be washed and the other was left with him, but I found he did not put it on. That is the only case I can remember.
5317. Can you give the name of the man? I cannot; it is a long time ago.
5318. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Several years? Some months ago. It was before there was any fuss about the flannels.

Mr. Samuel Augustine Shortiss called in and examined:—

- Mr. S. A. Shortiss.
28 Oct., 1886.
5319. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Asylum? I had been here three years on the 4th of last August.
5320. How are you employed? As a wardman in No. 1 Ward.
5321. What is your pay? 8d. a day.
5322. How long have you been employed as a wardman? I was here three or four days before I was employed.
5323. Do you administer medicine to inmates in the hospital? I do; but not unless the man is incapable of attending to himself.
5324. Where is the medicine kept? Usually on a little shelf over the bed, unless it is a dangerous medicine; then I keep it for them.
5325. Do you know of poisonous lotions and medicines being kept with other medicines within reach of the patients? Yes.
5326. Do they all read and write? The men in my ward, as a rule, can do so.
5327. Have you ever had to administer any morphine to the inmates? Yes; I have administered it twice in three years.
5328. Have you administered morphia internally as a sleeping-draught? I have. I have received a bottle on different occasions from the chemist with instructions to administer half, and then, in three or four hours afterwards, if the dose already taken had no effect upon the patient, to administer the rest.
5329. Did you ever observe that the first administration had the desired effect? Yes.
5330. Frequently? Yes.
5331. And you believe that what you did administer was morphia? Yes.
5332. You say that you have only used the morphine injection on two patients? Yes.
5333. How often did you use it? In Thompson's case two or three times a week for three months. I was told to administer five minims, and I used to administer four. I was a bit nervous about giving the injection.
5334. Had you had any experience in administering morphine injections? No.
5335. Had you ever seen morphine injections used? Yes. I was in the Sydney Infirmary for some time.
5336. Can you say how long ago you used the morphine injection on either of the patients you have named? To the best of my belief it is about ten weeks or so ago.
5337. They have been taken from you since then? Yes; Morley has had the injection once since by the doctor himself.
5338. Did the doctor take the injector away from you within the last ten weeks? He did.
5339. Did he tell you why he took it away? He did not.
5340. Did you have the syringe in your possession night and day? Yes.
5341. How was the liquid supplied? In the syringe, and the quantities were marked on it.
5342. It was a glass syringe? Yes.
5343. And you observed that this injection had the desired effect? Until lately, when I have thought that I was not using morphine.
5344. What do you mean by lately? The last two or three injections I made had no effect upon the patients.
5345. At what time was that? Just before the injector was taken from me.
5346. In what month? About June or July. I cannot be positive. I have a very bad memory.
5347. But before that you were quite satisfied that you had been using morphine? I was quite satisfied.
5348. And what made you doubt it in June or July? The patients were not soothed—they did not go to sleep.
5349. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Up to that time they were soothed? Yes.
5350. Have you any reason for supposing that the liquid supplied to you was different? No.
5351. Your attention was drawn to the circumstance entirely by the want of effect? Yes.
5352. That is to say, want of effect upon persons upon whom previously it had an effect? Yes.
5353. What do you mean by saying that the liquid was supplied in the syringe? I always received a syringe full of liquid from the doctor. I used to receive twenty minims of liquid in the syringe, and I used it as I wanted it, unscrewing the syringe and pushing it out.
5354. So that you never had more at one time than the syringe would hold? No.
5355. Has Dr. Rowling himself been in the habit of giving morphine injections? Yes.
5356. Since when? He has been in the habit of using the hypodermic syringe. I have seen him use it before he gave it to me.
5357. Might the date at which these injections began to fail to take effect have been about the middle of June? Yes, it might have been.
5358. *Mr. Robison.*] You remember complaining to me, I think about the 10th of June, that Dr. Rowling had not examined you? I did.
5359. Was there any change subsequent to that date in the injections do you think? I could not be positive.
5360. You have no reason to think that that complaint had anything to do with the change that was made? No.
5361. *Chairman.*] How often does the doctor visit your ward? He has not been in my ward for some time—that is to say, since he administered the last injection to Morley. That was about a fortnight ago.
5362. He does not go through the wards every day? No.
5363. Do you see him every day yourself? No; he has not been here every day.
5364. He does not know how the patients in the ward are? Unless they give their names on a slip of paper in the morning; then he calls round to see them, but otherwise he does not go.

Mr.
S. A. Shortiss.
28 Oct., 1880.

5365. Do you put the names down on the paper, or do the patients put them down themselves? A man comes round every morning and asks if anyone wishes to see the doctor. Those who wish to see him give their names.
5366. And then he invariably goes? Yes.
5367. Always? No. I have often seen a man put his name down when the doctor would not come; but I think he nearly always comes.
5368. Have you had an inmate named Emerson in your ward at any time? No; but I knew the man.
5369. Do you recollect his dying here? I do.
5370. Did the doctor ever see him before he died? I believe so.
5371. How long before? I believe repeatedly, but I could not say of my own knowledge.
5372. You are quite sure the doctor has been in the Asylum every day? I do not know that.
5373. You do not know how often? No. I believe he has attended pretty regularly lately.
5374. What do you mean by lately;—within the last couple of months? Yes.
5375. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Tell us what sort of patients you have in your ward? Chronic patients.
5376. They are not simply the bed-ridden and the infirm? No.
5377. They are persons who actually have something the matter with them? Yes.
5378. Have there been any complaints that the doctor did not visit them often enough? I have not heard any.
5379. *Mr. Robison.*] Are you aware of any complaints in your ward that patients were refused medicine? Kingston has complained of his being refused medicine.
5380. And do you know it to be a fact that he was refused? Yes; I was told not to allow him castor-oil. He was in the habit of sending out to buy it. I was told not to allow him to do so. He was not allowed to get it under any circumstances. I was told by Dr. Rowling not to allow him castor-oil.
5381. Was Kingston in the habit of getting castor-oil through Dr. Rowling's order previous to that countermand? He was.
5382. Did he get it regularly? Yes.
5383. And then the order came to stop it? There were a few words between Cunningham and Kingston, and Cunningham complained of Kingston to Dr. Rowling, who stopped his castor-oil and rum as well.
5384. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Cunningham is the dispenser? Yes.
5385. *Chairman.*] You said something about a complaint? Yes; there were some words, and the doctor asked what comforts Kingston was getting, and when he was told he said, "Cut them off."
5386. *Mr. Robison.*] Did Kingston mention to Dr. Rowling, or to the dispenser, or to you, that he was incommoded by the stoppage of the castor-oil? He did; he mentioned it to the whole three you have mentioned.
5387. And what occurred? He did not get his oil again.
5388. *Chairman.*] When was the oil put on again? After Mr. Robison interceded for him.
5389. Have any deaths occurred in the ward since you have been there? About seven or eight.
5390. Have you screens? Yes; we use them when a man is dying.
5391. The screens are placed round the bed? Yes; there are two, and they completely cover the bed so that no one can see. None of the inmates can see the person who is dying.
5392. How long were the persons who died allowed to remain there before they were taken to the morgue? About a quarter of an hour, that is until I was quite satisfied that they were dead.
5393. Who removed the bodies? Myself and another man, sometimes two other men.
5394. The bodies were never allowed to remain all night in sight of the other inmates? No.
5395. Have you fire-places? Yes.
5396. There is no difficulty about wood and coal? No; we are never short of wood and coal. There is a roaring fire all night long in winter.
5397. The ward is lighted with gas? Yes.
5398. Is it burning all night? Yes, in the passage; but they object to its burning in the ward.
5399. The ward is sufficiently lighted, I suppose, to enable you to see what the patients do in case they should get out or fall out of bed? It is.
5400. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you mean to say that you remove the dead bodies during the night;—if a man were to die at 12 o'clock, would you remove him then? Yes. I have moved them at 2 o'clock in the morning. I move them as soon as I know that they are dead.
5401. Where are they washed and laid out? They are washed before they are removed. There is a deputy in the ward, and we take turns in sitting up.
5402. What man do you call up after a body is washed and is ready to be removed? The head wardsman.
5403. Is Kingston bed-ridden? He is.
5404. How did he come to be able to speak to the dispenser? The dispenser came into the ward.
5405. Had he been sent for? I could not say.
5406. Did he come in instead of the doctor? He may have done so.
5407. Does the dispenser ever visit the patients in the doctor's absence? He has done so.
5408. And I suppose he would do so, and generally fill the doctor's place? Yes.
5409. Does he order them medical comforts? Not rum or spirits or anything of that sort, but medicines.
5410. And it is the routine that if the doctor does not come on a certain day the dispenser takes his duty? Mostly.
5411. How long have you known Dr. Rowling to be away? At the time of the Juvenile Exhibition he was away on the average two or three days a week, perhaps more.
5412. On what date was that? The year before last.
5413. Even now I suppose the dispenser supplies his place sometimes? I could not speak as to the present time.
5414. You refer to two or three months ago? Yes.
5415. You can read and write? I can.
5416. You said just now that the patients were not allowed to keep dangerous medicines on the little shelf over their beds? Yes.
5417. How do you know what are dangerous lotions? They are generally marked "poison."
5418. And where do you keep those which are marked "poison"? The patients have them on their own little shelves. They use their own lotions as a rule, but if I see that a patient is incapable of using his medicines I take them away from him and administer them myself.

- Mr. S. A. Shortiss.
28 Oct., 1886.
5419. What are medical comforts? Wine and spirits, beer, gruel, beef-tea, rice, arrowroot, corn-flour, sago, and so on.
5420. And for all these things the doctor has to give a special order? Yes.
5421. *Chairman.*] Have you tickets over each of the beds of the inmates of the different wards giving the name of the inmate and the disease from which he suffers? No.
5422. Do any of the inmates in your ward receive medical comforts? Yes.
5423. Is there any ticket, or anything of that kind, on each patient's bed showing what medical comforts have been prescribed for him? There is a little card for my information.
5424. Then there is only one card for the whole ward? Yes.
5425. How do you find out that the doctor has ordered medical comforts? A return is made every day to Mr. King's office, and all who are put upon medical comforts are entered. The clerk then comes and says that such a patient is upon medical comforts. He takes the card and enters the patient's name upon it.
5426. Do you never take the name of the clerk, or does he always come to you? If the man is in the yard the clerk puts him down on the card in the cook's house. If he is an inmate of the ward the wardsman takes the card to the clerk and the clerk enters it.
5427. Have you ever had a difficulty in getting these medical comforts? Never.
5428. Have you ever had any poultry ordered? Never.
5429. You are an inmate? Yes.
5430. What are you suffering from? A doctor outside told me I was suffering from my liver; but I know that I am suffering from my heart, because I have chronic palpitations. The doctor has never examined me since I have been in the Asylum. I have had hemorrhage, and have thrown up a quantity of blood, and he has never even applied the stethoscope to me.
5431. Have you observed his treatment of other inmates? Yes.
5432. Is he harsh? He is, and he is negligent.
5433. He takes no interest in you? None whatever. Two years ago, on the 4th of January, I threw up a lot of blood. The doctor was sent for to see me in the night, but he never came, and when he did come in the morning he did not examine me.
5434. *Mr. Robison.*] Are you certain that he know you had a discharge of blood? Yes; he saw the blood in the chamber-pot.

Mr. Michael Davis called in and examined:—

- Mr. M. Davis.
28 Oct., 1886.
5435. *Chairman.*] You are 20 years of age? Yes.
5436. When did you come into the Infirmary? I entered the Liverpool Institution in 1880.
5437. And you came here on the 20th of February, 1884? Yes.
5438. You have hip disease? Yes.
5439. You came from New England? Yes, I came down from New England.
5440. How long were you here before the doctor examined you? I was here a couple of months before he saw me.
5441. Has he examined you since? Not once. I went to him for a cold about last Christmas; I had an awful fulness come across my stomach, and I could not get my breath; I went to him and told him I felt very bad; he said he would give me something, and he did prescribe me something; I took it for a couple of weeks and then went to him; he then said he would give me something else, and I took something else; I went to him again but he never examined me; I was getting worse every time; my mother came to see me last June; I was then getting so bad that I could not speak two or three words without drawing my breath; she asked me how the illness came on and I told her; she asked if I had seen the doctor, and I told her I had seen him three times; she then got me leave to go out, and we went to see a doctor outside; he said I had enlargement of the liver, and told me what to apply to my side for it; since then I have been getting better, but I have a bad time of it sometimes even now; one day when I was going to see Dr. Rowling he would not see me; I arrived there just as the last of the men were leaving; he came to the door and said, "I cannot see you to-day, you ought to have been here before—you ought to have been here at the proper time."
5442. At what hour was that when he said he would not see you? It was at 11 o'clock in the morning as nearly as I can recollect.

THURSDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Dennis recalled and examined:—

- Mrs. Dennis.
4 Nov., 1886.
5443. *Chairman.*] On the 18th of June you received a document to this effect, "I gave Moss the needle at 12 o'clock, and at 4 p.m. he is still in great pain. Shall I repeat the dose if he continues so at the same strength of four drops.—Respectfully, ARTHUR REEVES. To Dr. Rowling." That is marked by you as having been received on the 18th of June, 1886;—how did this document come into your possession? From the deputy of Arthur Reeves. He came and asked me whether he could go up to town to see Dr. Rowling, as Reeves had given him a memorandum for the doctor. I said, "Let me see the memorandum, and I can then judge whether you are to go up or not."
5444. When you saw the memorandum, did you allow him to go? No.
5445. What else happened in connection with this matter? I went over to the ward and saw that the man was very ill, and, as I imagined, was dying. I sent for the doctor immediately.
5446. Did he come? Yes. In about twenty-four hours afterwards I was obliged to dismiss Reeves for drunkenness.
5447. Do you know where he obtained the liquor? I do not. The place is very unprotected. He had only to get over the fence, or he could go down by the bank of the river to find a public-house. We want a high fence all round.
- 5448.

Mrs. Dennis.

4 Nov., 1886.

5448. At the time you dismissed Reeves, had he been drunk before? Yes, continually.
5449. How came you to make him wardsman? I was handicapped from the want of wardsmen. I could not find any other suitable man who understood operations. There were two operation cases in the ward at that time. I think Moss's case was one. I do not know what the operation was, but I think he had a bad abscess in the side.
5450. Do you remember the nature of the other operation? I think it was stretching the sciatic nerve. Moss had some internal complaint.
5451. When did you discover these blank certificates of death stamped with Dr. Rowling's name? On the 4th of June, the day on which I received a certain letter.
5452. Did you examine the book containing the certificates? I examined it from cover to cover.
5453. And did you find that the whole of the blank certificates were stamped? The whole of them.
5454. Was the book locked up? Not then.
5455. I believe you took out a form? I took out three. I intended to take out only one, but in pulling it out three came.
5456. Could the wardsmen or the dispenser, or any other person, get at these stamped certificates? Yes.
5457. Are you aware whether Dr. Rowling has been in the habit of filling up all his certificates of death himself? No; he used not to do so, but I think he has done so recently.
5458. Then some of these forms have been filled up by persons other than Dr. Rowling? The dispenser used to fill them up; that is the only other handwriting I have noticed.
5459. Did Dr. Rowling always see the dead bodies when he gave these certificates? I do not think so.
5460. Then he would certify that a person was dead without actually knowing that he was dead, beyond what he had been told? I always put a notice on his table to the effect that so and so had died.
5461. And on receipt of that notice, without ascertaining for himself that there was a dead body, he would certify that the person died, and would mention the nature of the disease? Yes. Of course he might have gone into the dead-house without my seeing him, but I do not think that he did do so. I know that in cases of some complication he has gone into the dead-house to see the bodies.
5462. Are you aware of any instances of his having certified that he saw a person the day before he died, when, as a matter of fact, he did not see him on that day? Yes; I have known him to do so in two or three instances.
5463. Do you recollect a person named William Proud in the cottage ward? Yes.
5464. Do you recollect the doctor certifying that he saw that person the day before he died? I know that he certified that he saw him on the day, or on the day but one before he died.
5465. Do you recollect, with regard to this patient, whether the doctor had or had not seen him for twelve or fourteen days prior to his death? I think it would be nearer fourteen days than twelve; I know it was a great number of days.
5466. And you repeatedly asked the doctor to come and see the man, and he did not come? Yes; I frequently sent him word.
5467. I believe that you said that the man was suffering great pain? Yes; he was in terrible agony; he was shrieking.
5468. How did you convey the messages to the doctor? By the wardsmen or by the doctor's own man. The doctor's attendant goes round every day to discover which men wish to see the doctor, and the names are put down. Dr. Rowling, I believe, told Proud that he could do nothing for him.
5469. How do you know that Dr. Rowling did not see this man during the time you state? I asked the wardsmen and the patient himself about it. I think both told me that the doctor had not been.

Thomas Edwards called in and examined:—

5470. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Since the 26th of June, 1885.
5471. You are the head wardsmen? Yes.
5472. What are your duties? I have to keep everything clean and in order.
5473. Does that apply to the whole place? Yes.
5474. You receive a salary of 1s 3d. a day? Yes.
5475. At what time do you begin your duties? About 5.30, sometimes at 5 o'clock in the morning.
5476. Are you the first up? No; some of the men get up at 4 o'clock.
5477. At what time do the inmates rise? At 6 o'clock now.
5478. And in the winter? At 7. The first bell then rings at 6.30 and the second at 7.
5479. At what time do they have their breakfast? At 8 o'clock.
5480. Of what does it consist? A pint of tea and a pound of bread.
5481. Tea without milk? Yes.
5482. At what time do they have dinner? At 1 o'clock.
5483. Always at 1 o'clock? Yes.
5484. Of what does the dinner consist? One pound of meat, a pint of soup, and a pound of potatoes.
5485. Do they have potatoes every day? They used to have them twice a week.
5486. For how long have they had them every day? Since about a month ago.
5487. Formerly, when they did not have potatoes, what used they to have in their stead? There was no substitute for the potatoes.
5488. Do you go round the whole of the wards? Yes.
5489. Hospital and all? Yes.
5490. Do you see that the fires are lit? Yes.
5491. At what time are they lit? I go round every day at 6 o'clock. The wardsmen generally have the place washed out at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the fires are lit.
5492. At what time do they have supper? At 5 o'clock.
5493. That is the same as the breakfast? Yes.
5494. That is to say, they have the balance of the bread and a pint of tea without milk? Yes.
5495. At what time do they go to bed? At 6 o'clock. The first bell rings for all the old men; there is another bell at half-past 6. In winter they all go to bed at 5 and half-past 5.
5496. Did you know a man named Emmerson here? Yes, well; he died here.

Mr.
T. Edwards.

4 Nov., 1886.

5497.

- Mr. T. Edwards.
4 Nov., 1886.
5497. Were you present when he made a dying statement to Mr. Kemmis? No.
5498. Was he suffering from consumption? From something like that; I could not say exactly.
5499. Do you attend at the dispensary when the doctor comes? No.
5500. Who obtains the names of the inmates for the doctor? A man named Brady waits on the doctor.
5501. Have you heard any complaints among the inmates as to the food they receive? No, not about the food.
5502. Have you heard any complaints from them about anything? No complaints at all. One day last week a man complained that he had not enough meat, but I think it was a mistake on the part of the cook. I took the meat back, and had the mistake rectified.
5503. Some of the men have their meals out in the yard? About 113 dine in the shed, and 146 in the dining-hall.
5504. *Mr. Robison.*] How do you divide the one lot from the other? The old men are kept in the shed, and the younger men and those who can walk go down into the dining-hall.

Henry Clark called in and examined :—

- Mr. H. Clark.
4 Nov., 1886.
5505. *Chairman.*] You are the wardsman in No. 3 ward? Yes.
5506. Is that the hospital ward? No; it is occupied by nearly all the old men and by the paid inmates.
5507. What are your duties? To make the beds for those who are unable to make them themselves, to keep the ward clean, and to carry the tubs up and down.
5508. You are in charge of the dormitory? Yes.
5509. Do you remain there all day? Yes.
5510. Somebody is always there, you or your deputy? Yes.
5511. Is the dormitory lighted by gas? Yes.
5512. Do you keep the gas burning at night? Yes; but I reduce it to a point sufficient to enable me to see what I am doing, if anyone should want me, and it should be necessary for me to get up.
5513. Have the men anything to complain of? Not that I know of. I have been in the ward three years and a half.

William Thomas called in and examined :—

- Mr. W. Thomas.
4 Nov., 1886.
5514. *Chairman.*] You are the wardsman of No. 2 ward? Yes.
5515. How long have you been an inmate? Off and on, about twelve years.
5516. What are your duties? I am in charge of a sick ward at the present time. When a man is received in I report him to the doctor. If the doctor has not seen him that day, on the following day I bring the doctor to him; and whatever directions the doctor gives me I endeavour to carry out.
5517. How many men are there in the ward? Fourteen. When they receive their meals I cut them up for them, if they are unable so do so themselves. I distribute the food, and when the meals are over I wash up all the utensils and put them back in their places. I afterwards remain in the ward, in case anything should be wanted, doing the things which are usually required to be done for sick persons.
5518. Have you a light burning in the ward all night? Yes.
5519. At what time do you light the fires in the morning? When there are fires in the ward they are kept up day and night.
5520. Have you any fires at night now? We have not had any for the last three or four nights. During the winter the fires are kept up, and are utilised in heating drinks, and so forth.
5521. Who attends to the bedclothes of the inmates? I do.
5522. How often are the bedclothes changed? Once a week, as a rule, and as often as may be required.
5523. More often, I suppose, when they become dirty? I have sometimes to change them twice or three times a day.
5524. Have the inmates sheets? Yes, sheets and pillow-slips.
5525. What do you have for breakfast in the sick ward? The same as the ordinary inmates.
5526. Unless the doctor orders anything extra? Yes; but we have milk in the tea.
5527. How many men are receiving medical extras? Five or six. There are five on gruel, which is called an extra. There are three or four others on an extra half-pint of milk. There is one man on a pint of milk, but that is a special case.
5528. Do any of them receive stimulants? Not one in my ward.
5529. Have they ever done so? Some years ago.
5530. Used you to receive the stimulants? Yes; and, as a wardsman, I was allowed a gill a day myself.
5531. Although you were not ill? Although I was not ill. It was a sort of gratuity. The wardsmen sometimes have to perform duties of a very offensive nature.
5532. But they do not receive the stimulant now? No; we had it up to two or three years ago.
5533. Does the matron or her daughters serve it out to the inmates for whom it is ordered? Yes; every day, at 11 o'clock, the wardsmen attend at the store, take it to the wards, and give it to the patients.

Robert Charlton called in and examined :—

- Mr. R. Charlton.
4 Nov., 1886.
5534. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am wardsman in No. 4 ward.
5535. How long have you been wardsman? I have been there since the 26th of October. I had been wardsman in No. 3 and in the hospital previously.
5536. How long have you been in the Asylum? About eight or nine months—from March last.
5537. When you were wardsman in the hospital, how did you obtain the medical comforts for the inmates? The head wardsman used to draw them from the office, and he or I used to give them out. I know of a man getting a bottle of porter daily, but I think that is all the stimulant which was received in our ward. There was plenty of medicine, but not many medical comforts. I had charge of the upper end of the ward.
5538. The wardsmen always give the comforts to the inmates, I suppose? Always. I used to receive the comforts from the head wardsman, and pass them on to the patients.
5539. In the hospital you always have fires? Always in winter time.

5540. There is no difficulty in getting them whenever they are required? No.
5541. How often are the bedclothes changed? Regularly every week, including sheets and pillow-cases, and everything which may be required. With regard to shirts and sheets, I have sometimes had occasion to change them several times a day. There has been no stint in the matter of sheets; all we have had to do has been to come over here and get them.
5542. When you were in the hospital, used you to serve out the meals of the inmates? Yes.
5543. And if any were unable to feed themselves you used to feed them? Yes.
5544. Is that always done? Yes. It often happens, too, that patients require rubbing with ointment, or that plasters are ordered to be applied once or twice a day. These duties belong particularly to the head wardsman, but I used to assist him.

Mr.
R. Charleton.
4 Nov., 1886.

Alfred Turner called in and examined:—

5545. *Chairman.*] You are the wardsman in charge of No. 5? Yes.
5546. What is that? A dormitory at the top of the building.
5547. How long have you been there? Since January.
5548. How long have you been in the Institution? Rather more than six years. I came in on the last week of February, 1880.
5549. What are your duties at the present time? In the first place, I make up the beds in the case of those men who are unable to make their own; I then sweep the ward and wash it.
5550. How do you wash it? I mop it.
5551. Every day? Yes. I afterwards polish it with a hard brush.
5552. What do you do next? When the bread comes I help to bring it in and take some of it over to the scales and get it weighed. It is then served out according to our messes. I have thirty-three men, and I have to obtain 16½ loaves. This is put round at the tables where the men sit.
5553. Is that downstairs? Yes.
5554. When you have performed this duty, do you remain in the ward—you or your deputy? Yes; we both remain until the matron or one of the young ladies has come round to see that all is right.
5555. Does the matron or the sub-matron come round every day and inspect the wards? Yes, every day, Sundays excepted. When they have been round we have nothing more to do until dinner-time. Then we serve out the dinner, and, of course, we have to do the same thing at tea-time.
5556. Are the people who sleep in the dormitory allowed to lie down during the day if they feel disposed? No, not until the bell rings in the evening.
5557. And if a person becomes ill during the day in the yard, would he be kept in the yard until the evening? No; he would be sent to the hospital, or to one of the sick-wards.
5558. And if there were no sick-beds vacant, would he be allowed to stop in the dormitory? I do not know what would be done in such a case; no such case has been sent to the dormitory.
5559. You have known of several persons who have been ill dying in the yard? Yes.
5560. Did you know whether any of these had made application to be put into a sick-ward, and had been refused? No.
5561. Did you know a man named M'Encroe, who died on the 1st July, 1885? No.
5562. Did you know any of the persons who have died in the yard? Yes. I knew a man who was called Scottie; I do not know his proper name. He died in the bath-room one or two years ago, and an inquest was held.
5563. Do you know of any deaths occurring in the dormitories at night? No; one man in my ward died soon after he was taken to the hospital out of the ward.
5564. You have not known of any persons dying in the dormitories? Not in my own; I believe a man died in No. 6.
5565. What is the practice when people die;—are screens put up round the bed? Not that I know of.
5566. Have you ever seen any of the inmates after they have died? Only in the dead-house.
5567. But never in the hospital or in the dormitories? No. I have seen them carried out from the hospital; they were carried out on stretchers, with a sheet, or something of that sort, over them.
5568. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] At what time of the day would that be? Not at any particular time; as soon as they have died; after the doctor has seen them.
5569. What is the earliest time of the day in which you have seen a body being carried in that manner? I have seen them being carried the first thing in the morning.
5570. At 6 or 7 o'clock? Yes.
5571. What is the latest hour you have seen them? I have seen them carried down the yard in the middle of the day; there has been no particular time.
5572. You say that a man died in the hospital soon after he was removed from your dormitory;—how long afterwards? I think about two days afterwards.

Mr.
A. Turner.
4 Nov., 1886.

John Finigan examined:—

5573. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Since the 17th of April, 1862.
5574. Did you know a man named William Corcoran? Yes.
5575. Was he an inmate of this ward? No; he was in the yard up to the time he was taken ill.
5576. Do you ever go out into the yard? Yes.
5577. Where was Corcoran lying in an unconscious state for twenty-four hours? In the cottage ward.
5578. Was he visited by the doctor? He was not; but on the third day Dr. Tennent was sent for.
5579. And he prescribed for the man? Yes.
5580. Did the man die? He died on the following day.
5581. Did you know a man named M'Encroe? Yes.
5582. Did you see him in the yard? Yes.
5583. Did he complain to you about his illness? Yes.
5584. What was the matter with him? General debility and a severe cold.
5585. He had applied to be admitted to the hospital? Yes; he had been to the doctor several times.
5586. But he was not admitted? No.

Mr.
J. Finigan.
4 Nov., 1886.

5587.

- Mr. J. Finigan.
4 Nov., 1886.
5587. And he died as he was being carried into the dormitory? Yes.
5588. Do you remember the case of Edward M'Mahon? Yes.
5589. Where did he die? In the yard.
5590. And he had applied to be admitted into the hospital? He had been to the doctor several times; he had been very ill for some time.
5591. Had he been admitted or treated? I do not know; I know that he died on the upper side of the yard; he dropped dead under a table. Another man, named Summerfield, also dropped dead at one of the tables at about the same time.
5592. You have written a letter dated July 22nd, 1885, and the statements you make in that letter are accurate in every particular? They are.
5593. Have you ever had occasion to see the doctor? A few times.
5594. You hand in a letter from Daniel Daly? Yes.

My dear friend,

In reply to your question if I remember Edward M'Encroe and the circumstances attending his death, I do remember it as if it was to-day it happened; it occurred in July of last year; he had been ailing for weeks previously, and on the morning of his death he went to Dr. Rowling and asked to be admitted into the hospital, and after to returning to the shed he said that the doctor refused to admit him, and he knew he would die before night, and his words came true, for in the evening he fell down in the yard and expired as he was carried to the dormitory ward for the, but the doctor never see him after. Two or three others died in the yard in the similar manner about the same time.

Trusting you are well,

Prospect, 21st September, 1886.

I remain, your sincerely,

DANIEL DALY.

To John Finnegan, George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

5595. Was he an inmate? Yes; he was gate-keeper at the time. I also hand in another letter from John Holoway, referring to the case of Corcoran, and another statement from John Delohery.

BEFORE leaving this Institution, where I have been an inmate for about three months, I wish to make the following statement, viz. :—That in the latter part of July I was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, so that I felt very ill, and on the 30th of July I seen the doctor in the morning, and asked to be admitted into the hospital, which he absolutely refused; and on the afternoon of the same day I felt so weak and ill that I was obliged to lie down in the back yard from sheer exhaustion, and after some time the yard constable and head wardsman picked me up and brought me before Mrs. Dennis, who very kindly ordered me to be taken to the hospital, where I remained very ill, confined to bed for a few weeks, and I feel that I owe my life to the humane conduct of the matron-superintendent, as I could not have survived many days longer in the cold yard of the Institution.

Witnesses: Wm. Thomas, J. A. Lee.

George-street Asylum, 13 September, 1886.

JOHN + DELOHERY.
mark.

I, JOHN HOLLOWAY, do hereby certify that William Corcoran, during his last illness, told me that he was for thirteen days without having a passage from his bowels; that he applied on three different occasions to the doctor for an aperient medicine to relieve him, but was refused on each occasion, the doctor telling him to go away, that he would give him no medicine.

Witnesses: John Finnegan, Samuel A. Shortiss.

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 5 August, 1886.

JOHN + HOLLOWAY.
mark.

5596. Was this last letter left with you at your request? Yes. The man desired to make the statement himself.
5597. Does the doctor visit the ward every day? No; only when any person puts down his name.
5598. Does he come invariably when the names are put down? Sometimes; not always. Sometimes he sends Mr. Cunningham, the dispenser.
5599. And then Mr. Cunningham comes round and sees the inmates? Not unless he has been specially sent by the doctor.
5600. I suppose he prescribes for them, or continues their previous treatment, if the doctor does not see them? Yes. I may state that I have known men to die here without proper nourishment. A man named Clark died from want of nourishment. The doctor refused him gruel. He died in the imbecile ward.
5601. How do you know that? I visited the ward. Another man, named Martin Ryan, was three weeks without eating any food. He had no nourishment except the ordinary rations.
5602. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] You say that George Harris died while being carried to the hospital? Yes.
5603. Do you know the men who were carrying him? Yes. Michael Ryan was one of them; he is now wardsman in the boys' ward; I think Edwards, the head wardsman was also among the number. I do not recollect who the others were.
5604. Who ordered him into the hospital? The doctor; he was here at the time.
5605. Did not the doctor order him to the hospital on that occasion because he had got worse? He appeared to be dying for some days.
5606. Did you see him for some days previous to his death? I did not see him the day before, but I saw him for several days previous to that.
5607. Where did you generally find him? He was generally sitting at the lower corner of the shed, on the bricks.
5608. How did he get to the shed—was he able to walk? Well, he managed to get down there.
5609. Was he able to help himself? He was just able to move about. A few days previous to his death he had to be assisted backwards and forwards to the closet. A man named Patrick Connor, who served in the Army, in India, was in a dying condition here, and the doctor refused to admit him into the hospital. He went to a Mr. Woolrych, surveyor, at Newtown, who got him into the Liverpool Asylum, where, I believe, he died.
5610. In speaking of the case of William Corcoran, in your letter of July 27th, you say that as to the truth of the statements you referred to Mr. Cunningham, John Holoway, and James Burns;—are these two last-named men in the Institution still? John Holoway is in the Institution still, but James Burns has left. Henry Creswell can testify to the statement I have made with regard to Patrick Connor; he can also testify in the case of William Reading. William Thomas can also testify to the same case. Michael Ryan can testify in the case of Thomas Courday and John Rooney. In the case of Patrick Clark I refer you to Joseph Hamilton as a witness.
5611. In an Institution like this, containing a large number of old persons, many of whom are in feeble health, do you not expect that some of them will die off without much warning? That is to be expected. But everyone could see that these men were dying. The inmates were crying out about it, and said that it was

was

was a disgrace to civilization that the men were allowed to die in the shed, perishing, as it were, from cold and exposure.

5612. How long have you been in this ward? Twenty-five years.

5613. You have seen some deaths here, I suppose? Yes.

5614. How soon after death are the bodies removed? In about an hour.

5615. But suppose a man died in the course of the night? They are then left until the morning.

5616. And when a person is about to die, are any screens put up round the bed? Yes.

5617. Do the screens effectually hide the bed from the view of the other inmates? Yes, when two screens are used.

5618. Do they use the two screens as a rule? Occasionally they do not.

5619. The dying and the dead then are not always effectually hidden from the other inmates of the ward? Not always.

5620. *Mr. Robison.*] In the evidence you have given us, are you representing public opinion, or have you been giving us your own personal observation? My own observation. I have told you nothing but that which I could declare upon oath. I am making no statement from malice.

5621. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When the body of a dead person is only partially screened the omission is the fault of the wardsmen, I suppose? It is.

Mr.
J. Finigan.
4 Nov., 1886.

John Brady called in and examined:—

5622. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? Between six and seven months.

5623. How long have you been an assistant to the doctor? Most of the time. I was in the hospital seven weeks' laid up.

5624. What are your duties? My duties are to assist the doctor and to get all his work ready for him against his coming in the morning. In the first place, I clean out the dispensary and the surgery, and at 9 o'clock I go round all the yards and sick wards and take the names of persons who want to see the doctor on that day. I also receive all the bottles which are to be refilled, and I enter them in the book inside, together with the names of those who want to see the doctor; I also attend him when he is in the hospital.

5625. You are at the dispensary when the patients are called up? Yes; I call them up myself.

5626. Do you remember Emmerson? Yes.

5627. Do you remember his coming to see the doctor? Many a time.

5628. Did you have his name down in your list? Yes; more than once.

5629. Do you recollect when he died? Yes; I was in the hospital at the same time.

5630. How do you take the names of the persons in the yard who wish to see the doctor? I go round from the top to the bottom of the yard, and at every table to which I come I call out, "Is there anyone here for the doctor?" They then give me their names; if any happen to be round the corner and miss me they can give me their names afterwards.

5631. Do you recollect Emmerson going to see the doctor at the surgery in June, 1886? Yes.

5632. Do you recollect putting his name down on the 22nd of June? Not on that particular day.

5633. Have you a book? Yes; I produce it.

5634. It appears that Emmerson's name is down in your book on the 22nd of June? Yes; but at that date I was in the hospital.

5635. You were not at the surgery on that day? No.

5636. Is Dr. Rowling kind to those patients who come to see him in the surgery, or is he rough? I do not know whether I should be a good judge of that; he is pretty rough-and-ready with them. If they speak fairly to him he answers them, of course. The men differ very much. Sometimes they do not explain exactly what they want, and that irritates the doctor. He is very off-hand with them sometimes.

5637. Did you ever hear of his turning away a man who wished to see him because that man's name did not happen to be down in the list? He has not done it recently, but he has done so at times.

5638. What do you mean by recently? During the last few weeks.

5639. Do you help to distribute the medicines? Yes; I give out all the medicines, plasters, ointments, &c.

5640. After the dispenser has made them up? Exactly so.

5641. Do you take them to the inmates, or is that duty performed by another man? I come out and blow a whistle, and the men then come up; I distribute the medicines at the surgery door.

5642. Do you ever find that any of the persons for whom medicine has been prescribed do not come when you blow your whistle? Yes, many a time.

5643. What do you do in those cases? I save the bottles until the patients come; they will come up the next day, or several days afterwards, and then I give it to them.

5644. You do not take the trouble to ascertain whether the men are able to come for it? I always see that they get their medicine if they are not able to come for it.

5645. And the medicines prescribed for the patients in the hospital, I suppose, are given to the wardsmen in charge of the hospital? Yes; and they take them over to the patients. I often take the medicines to old men who are lame, and who I know have difficulty in coming up for them.

5646. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many months, running back from this date, have you been employed at your present post continuously? About two months to-day.

5647. Does Dr. Rowling ever miss coming here? Oh, yes, occasionally.

5648. When he fails to come, does the dispenser take his place? Sometimes, but not always.

5649. Does the dispenser prescribe for the persons who wish to see the doctor on these days? He does.

5650. How often has Dr. Rowling been absent during the two months to which we have just referred? I daresay I could say with safety that he has been absent six or seven times.

5651. How many patients are there as a rule who come to the surgery to see the doctor? About 300 a month; that is taking the surgery and hospital together.

5652. Do you know anything about the hospital? Oh, yes; I go round every morning and get the names of patients in the hospital, as well as the names of patients in the yard.

5653. Then I gather from what you say that the number of patients would average about ten daily? Yes.

5654. How long does it take the doctor to see these patients? Not long; he runs through them very quickly. One day last week he had seventeen patients, and he had only ten minutes in which to see them.

Mr.
J. Brady.
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- Mr. J. Brady.
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5655. How long does he generally stop here? His time varies. Sometimes he is here a quarter of an hour; sometimes he is here two hours.
5656. When he stops two hours, is it on account of the great number of patients on that day? No; he stops to suit himself.
5657. On the days when the doctor is not here the dispenser visits the hospital, as well as sees the persons who come to the dispensary? He does occasionally. I think on those occasions the doctor asks him to do so.
5658. He goes to the hospital patients by express direction? Yes. When the doctor does not ask him, I do not think he goes.
5659. Were you doing the work in which you are now engaged from the latter end of April until the middle of June? Yes.
5660. Can you tell me where the certificates of death were kept at that date? Yes.
5661. Where? They were kept in a pigeon-hole; they were not locked up.
5662. They were within your reach? Oh, yes.
5663. Do you know whether these certificates were signed? I know that they were.
5664. Was the book of blank certificates signed throughout from beginning to end? Yes; there was one book which was partly used; it was signed throughout.
5665. Have you ever been asked to fill in the bodies of any of the certificates? No.
5666. Have you seen the dispenser filling them in? Yes; always.
5667. Has the doctor always been there when the bodies of the certificates were being filled in? No; in fact he is seldom there; he goes away before the chemist comes, and the chemist does that portion of the work afterwards.
5668. Is the doctor in the habit of leaving in writing authority for the chemist to fill in the certificates which are wanted? No; in fact he is often at a loss to know what to do.
5669. How does the chemist know that a certificate of death is wanted? It is reported to him.
5670. By whom? By the head wardsman.
5671. And then he writes it without any instructions from the doctor, taking one of the stamped certificates? Yes; he takes a form and puts down whatever he thinks is fitting. The head wardsman reports to the office when a person dies, and from the office a written notice is sent to the dispensary.
5672. Then in reality the dispenser, in the matter of filling in a death certificate, takes the doctor's place? Of course he does. He has very often asked me what I think a man died of.
5673. And has that course been pursued during the last two months? No.
5674. When was it altered? I do not know exactly; I know that it used to be done before I went into the hospital.
5675. Has it been done during the last two months, since you have been out of the hospital? No; I do not think it has.
5676. You found that the alteration had been made when you returned to your duties? Yes, and the certificate book has been locked up.
5677. You say that a notice comes over from the office to the dispensary, and that at the time to which you refer the filling of the certificate of death was left to the dispenser;—were these notices sent over in time for the doctor's visit? They were very often in there a day or two before they were filled up.
5678. Used the doctor to see them? Yes; I used to put them right under his eyes, on the book.
5679. Why did he not fill them up then? I am sure I cannot tell you.
5680. But he had an opportunity to fill them up? Oh, yes, without any doubt.
5681. I suppose, then, certificates of death are often not given until after the bodies have been buried? I have known the bodies to be buried on several occasions before the certificates have been given.
5682. If the Board has been told that it is the doctor's custom—not invariably, but that it is his custom—to look at the bodies after death in this Institution, would the statement be true? It is positively untrue, to my own knowledge; with the exception of occasions on which inquests are held, he never sees them.
5683. How are you able to speak very positively about it;—have you your eye upon him during the whole of the time he is in the building? Very nearly; I am always at the door, and if there is any communication to be made to him I receive it first, unless it is enclosed in an envelope.
5684. Are poisonous liniments or lotions dispensed in beer bottles, or bottles of that sort? No; they are all in medicine bottles. There have been one or two occasions, I believe, when a brandy bottle has been used.
5685. But, as a rule, medicine bottles are used? Yes.
5686. Are the medicines which are to be taken internally put in the same description of bottles as the lotions and liniments? Pretty nearly.
5687. Have you any blue-glass bottles with fluted sides for lotions and liniments? Yes; they are generally used for eyewater.
5688. Are they rough on the outside? Yes.
5689. Are these bottles used, as a rule, for all lotions and liniments? There are other blue bottles of a larger kind which are generally used for liniments; eye-lotion bottles are very small.
5690. At what time of the day has the doctor been in the habit of coming? He is very uncertain. At odd times he comes at half-past 9 or 10 o'clock; he came early this morning, for instance. At other times he will drop in at a quarter to 1, and then he will be wanting to get away at 1 o'clock.
5691. When you were performing your present duties between April and June, at what time used the doctor to come? At just about the same time as he comes now; he has no recognized time for coming.
5692. But he used not at that time to go to Newington? He has been going to Newington ever since I came here, but not at 1 o'clock.
5693. Has he ever got here late in the day? Very seldom. Sometimes he comes in the evening.
5694. Does he come on Sunday? Yes.
5695. Always? Lately, always.
5696. Used he to come on Sundays? Yes; I think he has only missed one or two Sundays; he treats Sunday the same as any other day, but he does not expect to have the same number of patients. If there are a number of patients he wants to know where they have come from.
5697. Are you a tradesman? No.
5698. What used you to do? I have been at almost everything. I have been at sea, and I have been gold-mining. The last work I did was clearing ground at Prospect, at the big dam.
- 5699.

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J. Brady.
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5699. You are not very old? I was 46 last month.
5700. What prevents you from working now? I caught a violent cold about twelve months ago; I have spent all my money in trying to get rid of it, but it has settled upon me.
5701. You still have it? Yes.
5702. Where have you been living since you have been in the Colonies? Generally in Victoria. I have been four years in New South Wales.
5703. Where were you born? In Liverpool, England.
5704. Have you ever been in police trouble? Never. I have been a witness in a debt case, but I have never been charged with being drunk or anything of the kind in my life.
5705. Had you ever been in an Asylum before you came here? No.
5706. Has any name been given to the disease you have? Yes; it has been described to me as chronic bronchitis.
5707. Has the doctor examined your chest? He has never applied an instrument to me since I have been in the Institution.
5708. Have you ever seen him examine anyone's chest? Never, except in the case of one man upon whom he was going to perform an operation. On that occasion he examined the man's chest to see whether he he could stand the chloroform.
5709. Do you mean to say that he has had 300 patients a month, and that you have never seen him examine a chest? I am quite sure of it.
5710. Do you include the hospital patients? Well, I was referring generally to the patients who come to the dispensary, but I was lying in hospital seven weeks, and I did not see him examine anyone's chest the whole of that time.
5711. Have there been, or have there not been, within your knowledge, complaints of inattention on the part of the doctor? I often hear complaints; I generally get the brunt of them; the doctor does not know of them himself.
5712. And such complaints are frequent? Very. When I go round to ask if anyone wants to see the doctor I hear very curious remarks made, such as, "What the hell is the use of going to him, he will do us no good."
5713. In point of fact, as far as you know, the doctor has spoken to and has bestowed reasonable attention upon all persons who have been presented to his notice? Yes; he sees the whole of them when he comes up.
5714. But sometimes he is very quick about it? Yes, and they do not like it.
5715. You say that the doctor has no fixed hour for coming;—how do persons in the yard know when he does come? They are in the same fix as I am; I have to wait until he comes, and then I call them up.
5716. I suppose you blow your whistle? Exactly.
5717. Is that a sufficient notice to give them? It is generally understood, and I think they are all satisfied with it; a number of them put down their names and really do not intend to see the doctor.
5718. You think the inmates are satisfied with this way of finding the doctor? Yes.
5719. *Mr. Robison.*] It has been said that the man Kingston in No. 1 ward had his castor oil stopped by the doctor—to whom would Kingston have to send for the castor oil? To me; I give the bottle to the chemist, and he fills it.
5720. Can you remember whether you received any instructions upon the subject from the doctor? Not from the doctor; he never spoke to me about him.
5721. Are you sure that he did not? I am quite positive. The chemist used to fill the bottle and say to me, "You may give that to Kingston." That was all that took place.
5722. How big was the bottle? It was a 4-ounce bottle.
5723. Used it to be filled? Yes.
5724. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When was the last time you gave Kingston oil in that way? About a week ago.
5725. And when was the time before that? I could not say positively; I suppose it must have been three or four weeks previously.
5726. Would the book show it? It is not put into the book. The bottle was simply taken into the dispensary and filled.
5727. Did the wardsman of Kingston's ward ever ask, on behalf of Kingston, that he might have castor oil? I never heard him; he used to bring the bottle when it was empty and put it down inside the dispensary, and I took charge of it.
5728. *Chairman.*] You say that certificates of death are filled up by the dispenser? Yes.
5729. What is done with them afterwards? They are given to the undertaker.
5730. Have you known these certificates to be filled up in the doctor's absence, and given to the undertaker without the doctor's knowledge? Yes.

George Remington called in and examined:—

5731. *Chairman.*] You are at present wardsman in the eye ward? Yes.
5732. In June last you were assistant to Dr. Rowling? Yes.
5733. Do you remember a man named Emmerson? Yes.
5734. On the 22nd of June, did you make the entries in the book produced? I did.
5735. They are the names of the persons who desired to see the doctor on that date? Yes, and the doctor saw the whole of them.
5736. Were you present when William Emmerson went up to see the doctor? I was standing at the door. I let the patients in and stand at the door, and as soon as one patient has done with the doctor I let another patient in. The door is open.
5737. The doctor did not prescribe for Emmerson on that day? When you see a mark like the one in the book it means a repetition of the medicine.
5738. The column denoting the treatment is in the doctor's handwriting? Yes.
5739. Do you recollect the doctor saying anything to Emmerson on that day? I recollect that he saw the doctor on the 22nd, on the 23rd, on the 24th, and that he died on the 25th.
5740. But were you present on any occasion when the doctor spoke to Emmerson? I was.

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- Mr. G. Remington.
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5741. What did the doctor say? Emmerson complained of pains in the chest and side, and he said, "Doctor, I feel as if I were dying; will you put me in the hospital." The doctor said, "Dying be damned; you are not dying; you have years of life in you."
5742. The doctor did not say, "Go to your yard; die and be damned"? No, he did not. Emmerson attended the next day, and was admitted to the hospital; he died on the 25th.
5743. How long were you doctor's assistant? From April to August.
5744. A man named Brady was assistant in June? Yes; I took his place.
5745. Did you see the certificates of death? Yes, on many occasions.
5746. Have you seen the book containing the stamped certificates of death? Yes.
5747. Who fills in the certificates when a patient dies? The doctor.
5748. Always? Yes.
5749. He does it himself? Yes.
5750. You would be surprised, perhaps, if on looking at these certificates you were to find that not more than two or three are in his handwriting? During the time I was there the certificates were filled in by the doctor.
5751. How was the information conveyed to the doctor that anyone had died? If anyone died in the hospital a card would be brought to the surgery. I used to put it on the table, and the doctor would take the certificate of death and fill it in. I would take it from the doctor's table and bring it into the office.
5752. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say a card was taken to the surgery? Yes.
5753. Is it not a fact that the cards go direct to the office, and are sent thence to the surgery? That may have been done in some instances.
5754. But is it not the rule that that should be done? I do not know.
5755. Then why do you speak positively about a thing of which you are not certain? I merely state what happened while I was there.
5756. While you were there, was it the rule for the card to go direct from the ward to the surgery, and to remain in the surgery? Yes, and I used to file it in the surgery.
5757. While you were there, did the cards ever go into the office at all? I do not recollect their doing so.
5758. Have you a good memory? My memory is not very retentive.
5759. *Chairman.*] What are your duties in the ward? I take charge of the ward, and see that the patients are clean, and have their medicines and lotions properly. I also see that their eyes are bathed at the proper time.
5760. Have you a clock there? No.
5761. Are the medicines prescribed to be administered at certain periods? When they are prescribed for three times a day, I give the first dose at 7 o'clock in the morning, the second at 11, and the third at half-past 3. There are never any stated hours.
5762. The direction generally is, "Three times in twenty-four hours"? Yes.
5763. And you give three doses between 7 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon? Yes.
5764. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you had any conversation with anyone about Emmerson's case? No.
5765. You are quite clear in your recollection of what the doctor said to Emmerson? Yes.
5766. You are aware that the doctor himself gives a different account? No.
5767. Are you surprised to hear that he gives a different account? No, I am not.
5768. Why are you not surprised;—does the doctor habitually give accounts of events which vary from the facts? Not that I am aware of.
5769. Then why are you not surprised;—you say that he used certain words, and he denies that he used any words of the kind? There is another witness who will bear me out. The doctor asked me on one occasion if I heard him tell a man to die and be damned, and I told him that they certainly were not the words he had used.
5770. You told us just now that you had conversed with no one about Emmerson's case;—did you tell him what were the words you thought he had used? No; he did not ask me.
5771. Was there a man named Wait there on that occasion? No; I think not.

Henry Hamilton called in and examined:—

- Mr. H. Hamilton.
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5772. *Chairman.*] You are a wardsman? Yes; I am in the imbecile ward, No. 7.
5773. What are your duties? I do general wardsman's work.
5774. I suppose you see that the patients have their food, and give it to them when they are unable to feed themselves? Yes; I see that every man has his proper share.
5775. Does the doctor attend regularly in your ward? I cannot say that he attends regularly. He is supposed to attend every Monday morning. I have been there eighteen months, and he has been there on only one Monday.
5776. I believe you wrote a complaint to the matron? Yes. I have a formal complaint to make against the medical officer for want of attention and neglect to supply medical comforts to the patients. Many of the patients in my ward are suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery, and some of them are in what may be called the lower stages of debility. With one exception, I have received nothing in the shape of medical comforts or stimulants, or even proper nourishment, for the patients.
5777. You said, on the 19th of May, that the doctor had not visited the ward since the 8th of April? I have sent in reports to the matron. On one occasion the doctor did not visit the ward for several weeks, during which time, when I wanted him, he used to send a messenger to know what I required done. Of course it was not my place to say what the patients wanted when they were sick. I had to come up to the surgery, and tell the doctor what was the matter with them; but it was not for me to say whether they had dysentery, or diarrhoea, or anything of that kind.
5778. You know a man named Peter Jackson who was in your ward in May last? I have had a man of that name.
5779. On the 28th of May you complained that the man Peter Jackson was admitted on Saturday, 8th of May, and that on Wednesday, 26th of May, he having been seized with paralysis, you gave his name to the doctor, who did not call upon the 27th. You say that you again sent for the doctor, and that he came to the ward, and that you then called his attention to Jackson, as well as to the case of a man named Smith, who

was

was trying to starve himself, and who had on two previous occasions endeavoured to destroy himself. You say that the doctor took no notice of Jackson, and pooh poohed, leaving the ward when you spoke of Smith;—is that correct? It is correct; there is not the slightest doubt about it. I remember writing to the matron respecting Jackson, although I cannot remember the exact circumstances. I also remember Smith's case. From the first of the year I kept an account of every man who died, and of everything that occurred in the ward in connection with the patients; but there was a general whitewashing, and the papers which I had kept were lost.

5780. Are there any other men of the treatment of whom you wish to make a complaint? There is the case of Henry Myers, a young man, who was slightly paralysed on the left side. He was choked at his dinner on the 20th of January, between 12 and 1 o'clock. He was out in the yard with the other able-bodied patients. Word was brought into me that he was choking. I went out to him, and, with the assistance of other wardsmen, did all I could to relieve him. We sent a couple of messengers down to the doctor, a second being sent to tell him to hurry up. The doctor sent word that the man was to have a glass of rum. I put my two fingers down the man's throat, and I could have pulled up the piece of meat that was choking him, but he nearly bit off my fingers; and we then sent for the bougie to try and push the meat down his throat, when a quantity of blood and thick matter came up, and the man lived hardly an hour afterwards. I had hardly cleaned and dressed him when the doctor came down, and said, "I thought that would be the end of it." On the following Wednesday there was an article in the *Cumberland Times* stating that this man Myers had been under Dr. Rowling's personal and daily care for twelve months before his death.

5781. As a matter of fact, had the doctor seen him every day? The doctor had never set eyes upon him for eight months to my own knowledge previous to the day of his death. The man was in fair health, and never had a dose of medicine. I should also like to mention the case of Michael O'Neil; he died of dysentery. He begged and prayed for nourishment, and could get none; he was ailing a long time. Another case is that of Harry Smith, the man who tried to starve himself, and who tried to commit suicide twice at Liverpool—once by throwing himself out of the window, and on another occasion by trying to cut his throat. He had been eating nothing for eleven days, and I had to force the food down his throat. Abernethy, another man, died of downright starvation. He had dysentery, and he never received any nourishment. I cured him of the dysentery myself with castor oil and laudanum, which I supplied out of my own pocket; he died on the 18th of June. Horn, another man, died of an effusion upon the brain. He should have been in a lunatic asylum instead of in a sick ward; he never received proper treatment. A man named Whelan died on the 27th of July. He came down from the hospital as incurable. The doctor could do nothing for him, nor did he try to give him any relief. To enable him to draw his breath his wife used to bring in plasters and poultices, which I had to obtain permission to use. Alexander Johnson, another man, absconded on the 3rd of July last; he was suffering from very bad pains in the head. The doctor would never do anything for him; the man was otherwise in good health. He was a first-rate man in the ward. He was only a few weeks with me; I used to keep him in bed, and give him rice and gruel, although these things were not allowed him; I got them from the cook myself. He got up one morning and said he would not stop any longer; the doctor, he said, was not doing him any good. He went out of the gates and down to Sydney, where he got into one of the Corporation drains by some means, and was taken to the Infirmary, where he died from the injuries he had received. Another case is that of the man named Wilson, who was discharged from the hospital yard on June 28th. He came to the imbecile ward on July 3rd, and had no nourishment; he was discharged from the hospital when he was unable to walk; he was not in a condition to leave his bed.

5782. These are all persons the circumstances of whose cases are within your own knowledge? Yes. These men are all dead. I will now tell you of a man who is alive, and who is in my ward at the present time. He has been in bed now for close on four years. His name is Rycroft. He was actually rotten with bed-sores; he was in a most frightful state, and it was not from having the bed wet, or from anything like that; he suffered from some disease. The doctor did not look at him or do anything for him. When the doctor got sick and another doctor came in his place he visited Rycroft, attended him, and cured him in a fortnight.

5783. When was that? I could not tell you the date.

5784. About how long ago? Hardly twelve months ago. The doctor was away a fortnight or three weeks. On Friday last I brought the doctor in to see a man named Thompson. I asked the doctor to give the man arrowroot; he was suffering from debility. The doctor said, "No; give him a little rice." I said that the man always had plenty of rice, and that he would not eat it on account of its being dry. The doctor then said, "Give him a drop of beef-tea." I said that a lady already sent him in a pint of beef jelly every day. The doctor said, "The man is damned particular; give him some arrowroot."

5785. You said that some of the patients had no nourishment;—what do you mean by that? What I call nourishment, in the case of men suffering from dysentery, diarrhoea, or debility, would be arrowroot, a drop of port wine, and a couple of eggs.

5786. What did these patients get? Nothing but the plain house ration.

5787. But speaking of one of the men to the doctor you said that he always had plenty of rice? I can always get plenty of rice; but they will not all eat rice, in fact none of them will eat it.

5788. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] In the case of the man who was choked, did you use the bougie before the message came down from the doctor or afterwards? Before the message arrived; we used it in the last extremity.

5789. Is it not a fact that at the end of the imbecile ward you have a door which opens on to the river bank? Yes.

5790. How do you guard that door? There is a lock on it which fastens itself.

5791. Is it always kept shut? At night it is, but not in the day-time.

5792. This is the ward in which Smith, the man who tried to starve himself, was confined? Yes.

5793. And Horn, the man you described as a lunatic, was also in that ward? Yes.

5794. Has any patient ever got out of that door? Never.

5795. But are you not afraid that they may do so? They could not open it.

5796. Did you not say that it is left open in the day-time? Yes; but patients are not there in the day-time.

5797. But we saw several patients in bed there the other day? Yes.

5798. Could they not get out of their beds and go out of the door? It is the rule of the ward that the wardsmen or his deputy shall never be out of it; we are never both away.

- Mr. H. Hamilton. 5799. Did you ever represent to the doctor that it was not right to leave these patients in that ward? In Horn's case I did; he was quite as bad as a regular lunatic.
 5800. Did you also report the matter to the matron? Yes. I have had several of these cases.
 4 Nov., 1886. 5801. You had objected to the responsibility of keeping them? I did not object to them so far as my own responsibility was concerned, but I objected to them because they annoyed the other patients.

John Wait called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Wait. 5802. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Since the 12th December, 1885.
 4 Nov., 1886. 5803. Have you been in an Asylum before? No.
 5804. Never? No; I came down from Warialda.
 5805. What are you suffering from? From a bad stricture and irritation of the bladder.
 5806. Do you remember, on the 22nd of June, coming to the surgery to see Dr. Rowling? Yes.
 5807. Your name is not down on that day? No.
 5808. Did you ask to have it put down? Yes.
 5809. Do you recollect what was said to you? Yes.
 5810. What was it? I said to the doctor's man, "I am the cook, and I do not know when the doctor comes; will you let me know?" He answered, "The doctor said yesterday that if men were not there when their names were called he would have them discharged out of the establishment for not being there." I said, "Well, if that is the case, do not put my name down, because I cannot be there unless you send for me, because I have not a man in the kitchen who can attend to things."
 5811. Did you go to the surgery? Yes. The doctor said, "How is it that your name is not down in the book?" Before I had time to answer him he asked, "What is the matter with you?" I said that I had a very bad knee, that it was swollen up, and that I had a sort of rheumatic pain. I was in the act of pulling my trousers up when he said, "That will do; next man, please."
 5812. That is all that occurred on that occasion? Yes.
 5813. Were you there when Emmerson was there? Yes; I was standing with my shoulder against the door.
 5814. Emmerson then was just in front of you? Yes; he was the man to go in in front of me.
 5815. Do you recollect what he said to the doctor? Yes.
 5816. What did he say? The doctor said, "What is the matter with you?" and he replied, "I am dying; I have no place to lie down, and I cannot sit down comfortably in the yard; I wish you would admit me into the hospital, if you please." The doctor said, "No, I will not; you can go back to your yard, and die and be damned."
 5817. You are quite sure he said that? Yes.
 5818. Might he not have said, "Dying be damned, there is a lot of life in you yet?" No; he did not say anything like that. I am telling you what I heard. He said, "You can go to the yard, and die and be damned." Those are the very words he made use of.
 5819. Emmerson was not admitted to the hospital on that day, was he? No.
 5820. When was he admitted? On the 23rd.
 5821. On the next day? Yes.
 5822. By whom? By the matron.
 5823. And when did he die? On the 25th.
 5824. After he was admitted to the hospital, was he seen by the doctor? I could not say.
 5825. Who was the wardsmen in the hospital when Emmerson died? A man named Baxter; he is not here now.
 5826. I believe Emmerson made a statement on the day on which he was admitted to the hospital? Yes, on the same evening.
 5827. It was made to Mr. Kemmis, a clergyman? Yes. Canon Gunther came to see him in the morning of the following day, and in the evening of that day he died.
 5828. You are in the habit of writing complaints? Not often. I do when I have occasion.
 5829. You have written to the Governor? Yes.
 5830. This was all about the one matter of complaint—the occurrence of the 22nd of June? Yes.
 5831. Have you ever seen the doctor, or has he ever prescribed for you? Yes.
 5832. What did he prescribe for you? He prescribed for my complaint, not for my knee. He put iodine on my knee once, and that was all. I have been using hot fomentations and kerosene.
 5833. Is that all that has been done for you in the way of medical treatment? Yes.
 5834. Did the doctor look at your knee before he prescribed for you? No; he would not allow me to pull up my trousers to show it to him.
 5835. Do you see the doctor every day he comes? No.
 5836. Then you do not know whether he always attends? No.
 5837. Where are you employed? I am the hospital cook.
 5838. Where do you cook? At the back of the hospital—on the bank of the river.
 5839. Do you wish to put in these complaints, or are they copies of complaints you have already made? They are all copies of complaints that I have already made, with the exception of one document which relates to William Saunders. It is dated 3rd November, and I should like to put it in. (*Letter put in, as follows.*)

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 3 November.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS states:—I am 20 years of age, labourer; was admitted on the 6th August last, suffering from consumption. I saw the visiting surgeon (Dr. Rowling) on the following morning; he asked what was up with me; I said I had a cold; nothing further took place, and he walked away. I was in a very weak condition, lying in bed, breathing with difficulty, and had a severe cough. The doctor came through on the 5th, and the wardsmen told him I wished to speak to him, but a fit of coughing coming on I was unable to do so, and he walked on, paying no attention to me whatever. On the 9th I put my name again. On his arrival he said, "What is the matter?" I said I had a cold. He made a memo. and walked on. On the 30th October I put my name down again. I told him on his visit I had a pain in my side. He said, "I expect you will have it yet," adding, "Did you expect to get cured when you came here; if you could have been cured elsewhere they would not have sent you here." He ordered me a plaster.

Independent of the ordinary diet, I receive beef-tea and milk, which I consider is not a sufficiently nourishing diet in my case; and I also have to complain that I do not receive medical attendance. I asked the doctor for cod-liver oil. He said, "I cannot give it to you till your cough gets better." I had been taking oil before, and was benefited by it, and for that reason I asked for it.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

Mr. J. Wait.

4 Nov., 1886.

5840. Do you write these things for the inmates? Yes.
5841. At their request? Yes.
5842. Do you suggest it? No; I do not.
5843. I believe you write to the newspapers as well? Yes.
5844. Have you any complaints to make about anyone here with the exception of the doctor? No.
5845. You have no fault to find with the food? No.
5846. Or with your treatment in any other way? No.
5847. You seem very fond of writing letters. I see letters written by you to the *Herald*, and to the *Telegraph*, and to the Governor. What were you before you came into the Asylum? I was a miner.
5848. Where at? Upper Bingera. I was working on my own account. Before gold was found I was stock-keeping.
5849. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] We have heard that what Dr. Rowling really did say was, "Die; that be damned" That is to say, he did not tell Emmerson to be damned, but he used the word as an expression of contempt at the suggestion that he was about to die. Are you sure that he did not use the expression in that way? I am positive that he said, "Go to your yard, and die and be damned."
5850. Are you quite sure that was on the 22nd of June? Yes.
5851. On what day of the week was it? I can hardly say.
5852. Do you think it was on Tuesday? I could not tell you.
5853. How do you remember the occurrence? I made a note of it.
5854. Are you aware that Emmerson made his statement of this occurrence on the 23rd of June, and that he said, "I went to Dr. Rowling twice last week and asked him to send me into the hospital, as I was dying." The doctor replied in the words we have been talking about. If Emmerson said on the 23rd of June, which was a Wednesday, that he went to Dr. Rowling, and heard this expression used, it is plain that it could not have been on the 22nd;—can you offer any explanation of that? No; I did not hear anything about that. I am almost positive that it was on the 22nd of June I heard the words used. I may have made a mistake in the date.
5855. You say that you made a note of the date? I did.
5856. When did you make a note of what you heard said? When I went to my kitchen I wrote a letter and took it to the matron.
5857. Is that letter among those which you have handed in? No; it is not.
5858. Is that the only note you made? That was my first complaint.
5859. Is that the note of the occurrence to which you refer? I did not make a note then. I omitted Emmerson's matter on that day, and on the 23rd I made another note. The note I made on the 22nd concerned myself.
5860. Do you mean to say that you remember the day on which this expression was used to Emmerson because it was on the same day that Dr. Rowling had behaved in a way which you considered objectionable to yourself? Yes.
5861. You cook for the hospital patients? Yes.
5862. For how many did you cook this morning? I have forty in the hospital. I have eighty-three altogether, but only forty in the hospital. I have three other departments—the boys' hospital, the cottage, and the imbecile ward.
5863. What extras did you cook for them this morning—what quantity? There were fourteen gruels, one arrowroot, ten beef-teas, one stew, and six rices.
5864. Is that all by way of extras? That is all, I am positive.
5865. What is the gruel made of? Oatmeal. I do not know what quantity of oatmeal goes to a ration.
5866. Do you make it with water? Yes.
5867. Do you use no milk? No.
5868. How do you make the arrowroot? With water also.
5869. And how do you make the beef-tea;—how much beef do you take to make a given quantity of tea? It is according to the number of men. I give a pound for each man. I cut it up into inch squares and put it into a little boiler, and then I allow a pint for each man, or a little over half a pint by the time it is boiled down.
5870. What is stew made of? Mutton and vegetables—carrots, onions, and a little celery.
5871. No potatoes? No; I do not put in potatoes; I boil them separately.
5872. The stew is much more nourishing than the ordinary ration? Yes.
5873. And what is rice? A pint of rice well cooked to each man.
5874. Mixed with water? Yes.
5875. What other things have you cooked as extras? Nothing else.
5876. You have cooked no other articles than those named? Well, there are one or two patients on chops. There is a blind man who has been put upon chops by the doctor's orders.
5877. Do you ever cook eggs for the patients? Yes, at odd times.
5878. Are they furnished upon the doctor's order? Some are, and some are bought by the men themselves.
5879. Are there any other things which the doctor sometimes orders? I am sure there is nothing else.
5880. Do the hospital patients get any milk? Yes; each patient is allowed half a pint of milk a day.
5881. Do they get it as milk, or is it put into their tea? Each man gets his milk served out to him.
5882. He can put it in his tea if he likes? Yes.
5883. How long have you been cooking for the hospital? Since the first week in May.
5884. Have the hospital patients always had half a pint of milk a day served out to them? No.
5885. When did they begin to serve out this half pint of milk? Some three or four weeks ago.
5886. And up to that time they had no milk at all? Before that time $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints used to be served out morning and evening to put into the tea which was going to be served to such patients as had not always milk as a medical extra. The patients who were allowed milk had an extra pint of tea made without milk.
5887. Between how many rations of tea used these $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk to be divided? Sometimes there would be a little over twenty, sometimes nearly thirty; sometimes the hospital would be slack, and at other times it would be full.
5888. Do any of the patients ever get cocoa? No.
5889. Do any of them ever complain of receiving insufficient food? No; but they complain of being unable to eat the food they get.

5890.

Mr. J. Wait. 5890. *Mr. Robison.*] I suppose you heard of some correspondence relating to your going up to Mr. Suttor on the day he was going round the Institution and saying that you had a complaint to make? Yes.
 4 Nov., 1886. 5891. Suppose you had complained to him, what would the complaint have been about? It would have been against the doctor. I thought that Mr. Suttor was a Member of Parliament, and I wished to have the matter brought under the notice of some gentleman in his position.

THURSDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

John Holoway called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Holoway. 5892. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum? Fourteen years next January.
 11 Nov., 1886. 5893. Do you remember a man named Corcoran in this Asylum? Yes.
 5894. Did you speak to him frequently? Yes.
 5895. Did he die here? He did.
 5896. Did he at any time within your knowledge make an application to the doctor for anything? Yes.
 5897. Did he receive what he applied for? He did not.
 5898. How do you know that he made the application? I was told that he had made it.
 5899. Was he not unconscious for some time prior to his death? Yes; he was unconscious from about 3 o'clock on Monday morning until about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.
 5900. Did he immediately before his death tell you from what he was suffering? He did.
 5901. What was it? A stoppage in his bowels.
 5902. How long had that continued? The first time he made the complaint to me he said he had been thirteen days in that condition. That was on the Saturday, and he died on the following Tuesday.
 5903. He was eventually put into hospital? Yes, by the matron.
 5904. How long did he remain in the hospital prior to his death? He was put in on the Thursday, and he died on the following Tuesday.
 5905. Do you recollect which hospital it was? He was first put into the main hospital, and then he was removed to the cottage. He had a brother there, and Mrs. Dennis, in order that the two old men might be together, shifted Corcoran into the cottage.
 5906. Did not a doctor attend him prior to his death? Dr. Tennent saw him on the Sunday evening.
 5907. Did he prescribe for him? Yes.
 5908. How do you know all this? I have been told it.
 5909. Were you with Corcoran when he died? I saw him on four occasions between the Saturday and the time at which he died. It was the wardsmen who told me that Dr. Tennent had prescribed for him.
 5910. Did he tell you that he was in the hospital for three days before he saw any doctor? Yes. Dr. Rowling was sick, or something of that kind happened, and he did not attend for three days.
 5911. But for thirteen days prior to that he was suffering, and was refused admission to the hospital? Yes. He was refused admission three times. The third time he went to ask for opening medicine; the doctor told him to be off, and that he would give him nothing.
 5912. Do you know of any other persons who have died in the Asylum? I know a man of the name of M'Encroe. He came to me one evening and asked me if I would bring a clergyman, as he was dying. I said, "I cannot while you are walking about the yard; if you go into the hospital and get into bed I will bring you a clergyman." He said, "I have been with the doctor three times, and he would not admit me." I said, "I would go to-morrow and see what he says; I do not think he is so bad as what you represent." He said, "I know I am dying." He went to the doctor the following day; the doctor would not admit him. He was taken up to the dormitory ward at bed-time, and as he was being carried into the ward he died.
 5913. After having been refused admission to the hospital on that day? Yes. He was refused admission altogether four times. He declared to the doctor that he was dying.
 5914. Are you aware whether the doctor examined him to see whether the man's statements were correct? I could not say.
 5915. Do you know of any other cases? Yes. There was a man named Martin Ryan. He lived for seven weeks after he was admitted to the imbecile ward. He never received any comforts from the time of his admission to the time he died. I do not think he ate a pound of victuals from the time of his admission until the time of his death, and the wardsmen called the doctor's attention to the case several times, but he would give him nothing.
 5916. How do you know that? From the statements of the patient and the wardsmen.
 5917. Were you with Ryan shortly before his death? Yes.
 5918. And he made these statements to you? Yes.
 5919. Do you know of any other cases of what you would consider neglect on the part of the doctor? I know of several cases, but I do not wish to mention any more. I never made a formal complaint about any case except that of Corcoran; but I should like to say a few words about the system which has been introduced here. The doctor will see no patient unless the man has his name down in the doctor's book as wishing to see him. If the man on the bed next to a patient the doctor were examining were actually dying, and his name did not happen to appear in the doctor's book for that day, the doctor would not speak to him.
 5920. Do you know of any cases where that occurred? Yes.
 5921. Who was the person who was dying? He was not dying, but he was very ill. He was suffering from the stoppage of water.
 5922. Then you do not know of any man who was actually dying and whom the doctor refused to see? No; I know of none myself.
 5923. You mean that if a man were very ill, and were suffering very great pain, the doctor would not see him unless his name were down in the book? Yes. I believe the hospital wardsmen could tell you of cases such as I have referred to.

5924. What was the name of the patient who was suffering from a stoppage of water? Samuel Johnson.
5925. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] About what date did this happen? I daresay it is about two months ago.
5926. Who was the wardman? Thomas; he is away on leave now.
5927. All that you can tell us about that case will be from hearsay? I was listening to the patient calling the doctor, and I saw that the doctor would not listen to him.
5928. But is it not part of Thomas's duty to call the doctor's attention to a patient who is sick? Yes.
5929. Perhaps you can tell us how it came to be in your opinion a bad plan and a great hardship that the men should be required to put their names down to see the doctor;—do you think the plan would be inconvenient if urgent cases were attended to? No, not in that case.
5930. You think it is a hardship only when a hard and fast line is drawn? Yes. There are many men who never think of getting their names put down for the doctor. They may be very ill, or they may be asleep, when the man is going round, and if they did not sing out at that particular time the doctor would not see them on that day.
5931. Is it not the wardman's duty to see that this is done? In most cases the wardsmen do so, but the men will not always tell the wardsmen until it is too late.
5932. *Mr. Robison.*] I suppose there are urgent cases of illness requiring immediate attention and immediate removal to the hospital which occur frequently out in the yards? Yes.
5933. Then no wardman can look after those cases? No.
5934. Those cases have to be brought under notice by the men who are sitting near the patient who becomes ill? Yes.
5935. And, in your opinion, such cases should be regarded as urgent cases, and should be immediately provided for,—that is, they should receive medical attention immediately? Yes.
5936. How are you generally treated in the Asylum? I could not expect to receive better treatment than I have.
5937. You have no complaints to make about your food or bedding, or anything in connection with the management of the Institution? No complaints whatever. I have no animosity or ill-feeling against the doctor. I merely mention the cases which have come under my notice.
5938. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you ever get pumpkins? Yes.
5939. And vegetable marrows? Yes, when they are in season.
5940. As far as you can expect, your diet is satisfactory? Quite so.
5941. How long has it been satisfactory? As long as I have been in the Institution. I have no complaints to find with anything.
5942. Two months ago were you getting as many potatoes as you could wish? We were on the days on which we received them, twice a week.
5943. You were not put off with bad potatoes? Sometimes there might be a bad one, but that did not occur sufficiently often to justify any complaint.

Mr.
J. Holoway.
11 Nov., 1886.

Thomas Edwards recalled and examined:—

5944. *Chairman.*] Do you remember an aboriginal named Harris being here? Yes.
5945. Do you recollect his lying about the yard suffering from a severe cold or consumption? He was in the shed.
5946. You and Michael Ryan, the wardman of the boys' hospital, carried him to the imbecile ward? Yes.
5947. And he died? Yes.
5948. On the way? Well, he was dead, I believe, before we got him into the ward.
5949. Had the doctor seen him before he went in? The doctor ordered us to take him in.
5950. On what date did he give you the order? I do not know. The man was taken ill in the yard. I do not think he lived ten minutes after the doctor saw him.
5951. That was on the 12th of November, 1885? Yes.
5952. Had he been treated by the doctor before that date? I do not think he had been. The man was taken suddenly ill.
5953. But had he not to your knowledge been suffering before? I do not think so, as far as I know.
5954. Was he an old man? Not so very old; he was a tall, stout man.
5955. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] By stout I suppose you mean strong-looking? A strong, big man.
5956. Do you mean to say that this was merely a case of sudden death? I never saw the man ill before.
5957. Had you opportunities of seeing him every day previous to his death? Yes.
5958. And you did see him? Yes.
5959. And you would not have picked him out as a person wanting medical treatment? No.
5960. Do you know that Finigan reported this case? I think he did.
5961. When did you first hear that he had reported it? It might be three months ago.
5962. Since you found out that Finigan had made this complaint, have you had any conversation with anyone about the case? No.
5963. With no person whatever? No.
5964. And you tell us now what amounts to a contradiction of Finigan's complaint, yet when you heard that Finigan had made the complaint you did not take the trouble to contradict him in any way? I did not.
5965. Why not? I did not know that it was any business of mine to interfere with the man's case.
5966. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Since the 26th of June, 1885.
5967. Since you have been here, have you had anything to complain of? Nothing.
5968. Your food is plentiful, and you have all that you require? Yes; I have more food than I require.
5969. Is it well cooked? Yes.
5970. Is there plenty of variety about it? Yes.
5971. Are there different kinds of food for each meal, and changes every day? Well, there are potatoes and meat and soup for dinner every day. We have beef and mutton.
5972. *Mr. Robison.*] If porridge or some additional food were given at breakfast, would it not be appreciated very much by a number of the men? It would; some of them have it now by the doctor's order.
5973. Is not your breakfast scanty? No; we have bread and tea.

Mr.
T. Edwards.
11 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. T. Edwards.
11 Nov., 1886.
5974. *Chairman.*] Tea without milk? Yes.
5975. Do you not get arrowroot and sago, when you require it, as an ordinary ration? No.
5976. *Mr. Robison.*] Has the fact come under your observation that many of the men save meat from their dinner in a sufficient quantity to enable them to make a good tea? Yes.
5977. You think it is sufficient for that purpose? Yes; and in cold weather they sometimes keep a piece of the meat until the following morning.
5978. But they surely cannot keep enough meat from their dinner to be sufficient for both their tea and breakfast? Some of them do not eat very much meat at a meal.
5979. If they cannot eat the meat it cannot be of much use to them either at breakfast or tea, therefore do you not think that porridge or soft food of some sort would be of use for tea or breakfast? Yes. I believe many of the men would like it.
5980. *Chairman.*] Do you occasionally get coffee in lieu of tea? No.
5981. Would it not be an advantage to make a change occasionally? Some would like it; others would not.

Michael Ryan called in and examined :—

- Mr. M. Ryan.
11 Nov., 1886.
5982. *Chairman.*] You are wardman in the boys' hospital? Yes.
5983. Do you recollect about November last year a blackfellow named Harris dying? I do.
5984. You assisted Edwards, the head wardman, to carry him to the imbecile ward, and he died while being carried? Yes.
5985. Had you seen him long before he died? Several times.
5986. Was he suffering from any complaint? I really could not say. I saw him the day he died.
5987. You do not know whether he had been suffering for any time before? I could not say.
5988. Do you know whether a *post mortem* examination was held on the body? I could not say.
5989. And you do not know from what the man was suffering? No.
5990. How long have you been here? About a year and five months.
5991. From what are you suffering? From chest disease.
5992. Do you receive all the medical attention you require? The only attention I have received has been a cough mixture. The doctor told me I did not come here to be cured, that I only came to die.
5993. Did you apply to him for the mixture? Yes.
5994. Did he examine your chest? No.
5995. Did he ask you what was the matter with you? I told him, and he said, "That will do."
5996. Has he ever at any time examined you? No.
5997. Have you any complaints to make about the general treatment you receive here? No; I have not.
5998. You get everything which you require? Yes.
5999. Is it as good as the treatment you have been accustomed to outside? Yes; as far as a rough plain diet goes.
6000. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you think you are repeating what the doctor said to you when you went to see him about your chest? Yes.
6001. Was anyone else present at the time? Perhaps the doctor's man might have been in the surgery at the time, I am not quite sure.
6002. Which man would that be? I do not know the man's name; there are so many on and off on that duty that I cannot say which of the men it was.
6003. Then you do not know whether anyone was present or not? No.
6004. Who told you that you had disease of your chest? Dr. Smith.
6005. At what place? At Parramatta. Several doctors have told me so. I have been suffering from it the last twenty-six years.
6006. Have they ever given a name to the disease of your chest? Yes—chronic bronchitis.
6007. How old are you? I was 49 on the 17th of July last.
6008. How long have you been in Australia? Fourteen years.
6009. Then you were suffering before you came out? Yes.
6010. Are you married? No.
6011. What have you been doing since you have been here? I have been an ostler to the 'Bus Company in Sydney.
6012. How long were you employed by them? About six years.
6013. What led you to give up that employment? The state of my health.
6014. So that you are now unfit for anything? At one part of the day I may feel fairly well, but at another part I am completely knocked up, and feel very ill.
6015. Are the boys in the hospital of which you have charge ill? Yes.
6016. How often does the doctor visit that part of the Institution? When the boys put down their names; he does not come oftener.
6017. And when the boys put their names down, how does the doctor discover they have done so? The doctor's man takes the names.
6018. Does the doctor's man take the names from the boys themselves? No, from me.
6019. And when you put the boys' names down in that way, does the doctor always come? Yes.
6020. He always comes when he is asked to come? Yes.
6021. *Mr. Robison.*] How long have you been wardman of the boys' ward? About three months.
6022. It has been said by the matron of the ward that she has reported a case as requiring the doctor's attention, and that he did not attend for two or three days afterwards;—is that likely to be correct? It has not happened in my time.
6023. What is the name of the matron of the boys' ward? Mrs. Stonehouse.
6024. *Chairman.*] Have you ever seen anyone drunk in the Asylum? Well, men out on pass may get drunk outside.
6025. All the wardmen go out at night if they wish? Yes.
6026. Do none of them come home drunk? I never see any of them drunk.

Michael Darcy called in and examined :—

6027. *Chairman.* [When did you enter the Institution? In February, 1870.
 6028. Have you any complaint to make about your general treatment in the Institution? No.
 6029. Have you any complaint to make about any treatment? I have to complain that on becoming sick I consulted Dr. Rowling. I was very bad, and asked him to admit me to the hospital; I was not able to sit up. It was very cold and wet weather, and the doctor would not admit me. The day the Australian Contingent landed I went to see the doctor, and asked him to admit me. I told him that I was very bad, and he said, "I daresay you would like to be admitted to hospital; there are plenty in the yard as bad as you who would wish the same thing." I said, "Yes, if they are as bad as I am they would wish to be admitted." I went away into No. 2 ward, and stopped there by the fire until Miss Dennis came in in the evening. I told her in what condition I was, and that I was not able to go upstairs, and asked her to allow me to lie down in a spare bed in the ward. She told me that as I was bad I might stop there that night. I went to bed, and I was not able to get out of bed and dress myself for two weeks.
 6030. Did you send for the doctor to see you during the time you were in bed? Yes; I sent for him to see a sore leg which I had.
 6031. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The fact seems to be, then, that the illness which obliged you to keep your bed for a fortnight was not so serious as the soreness of your leg? No. It was a kind of fever and retching that I had.
 6032. Then do you mean to say that if it had not been for your sore leg you would not have sent for the doctor again? I would not.
 6033. But it was the illness that made you go to the ward and lie down? Yes.
 6034. It was on account of the sickness that you asked to be put into the hospital? Yes.
 6035. Do you think that a sickness which you feel that you can pull through without asking the advice of the doctor is sufficiently severe to warrant your being put into the hospital? I think not. I had never applied to be admitted to hospital before at any time during the sixteen years I had been an inmate.
 6036. Then what do you mean to say? That I would rather fight through any sickness than send for the doctor after the way in which he had treated me.
 6037. *Mr. Robison.*] Then I understand you to say that you only sent for the doctor, notwithstanding your unwillingness to place yourself under his treatment, because your sore leg compelled you to send for him? Yes.
 6038. You would not allow him to treat you for any internal ailment? No.

Mr. M. Darcy.
 11 Nov., 1886.

Henry Creswell called in and examined :—

6039. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? For about five or six years.
 6040. Do you remember an inmate named Patrick Connor dying here? Yes; he was an old soldier.
 6041. Do you recollect when he died? I suppose it was about twelve months ago. He did not die in this Institution; he died at Liverpool.
 6042. Before he left this Asylum, do you recollect seeing him? Yes; I was bathing him most of the time he was here. He was very sick—in fact dying. I made a temporary bed for him in the bath-room in order that he might lie down. He was in such a weak condition that he was obliged to lie down during the day.
 6043. Did he ever apply to be admitted to the hospital? I went to Cunningham, the dispenser, myself, and asked him to let the man go into the hospital, but he was not taken in.
 6044. Was an application made to Dr. Rowling? Yes; but I cannot say what the doctor said.
 6045. Do you consider that Connor was neglected by the officers of the Institution while he was here? It is not for me to say that.
 6046. Do you know whether he was or not? I know that he was not admitted into the hospital; but it is not for me to say what the medical man should or should not do in such a case as that.
 6047. Did he apply to be admitted to the hospital more than once? Yes, several times.
 6048. Do you know of any other inmates who were refused admission to the hospital? I know that several have been refused.

Mr.
 H. Creswell.
 11 Nov., 1886.

Joseph Hamilton recalled and examined :—

6049. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect a person named Thomas Ready? I think you must refer to William Read. I do not know any person named Ready.
 6050. How long have you been here? Eighteen months.
 6051. During the time you have been here, have you had anything to complain about in the way in which you have been fed? I have no fault to find with the management of the Asylum, except the want of medical comforts and medical treatment.
 6052. Do you ever see any of the inmates who, like yourself, are wardsmen coming home drunk at night? Very seldom.
 6053. Do you ever see any of the inmates drunk in the daytime? I cannot say that I have ever seen any.
 6054. Have you ever heard of any inmates being robbed daily of their rations? I never heard a single complaint of that nature.

Mr.
 J. Hamilton.
 11 Nov., 1886.

Elizabeth Stonehouse called in and examined :—

6055. *Chairman.*] You are the boys' nurse? Yes.
 6056. You are paid at the rate of £12 per year? Yes.
 6057. Were you ever an inmate of an Asylum yourself? No.
 6058. Does the medical officer attend regularly at your hospital? When I came here first I was given to understand that the doctor saw everyone every Monday, and that he afterwards saw them as might be required; but one boy was ill for nine weeks, and the doctor never saw him, although he was sent for. One day he met the boy at the door. He said, "Well, Charlie, what is the matter with you?" The boy said, "Doctor, I am very bad." The doctor said, "Why did you not stop in bed? Go to bed, and I will see you

Mrs E.
 Stonehouse.
 11 Nov., 1886.

Mrs. E.
Stonehouse.
11 Nov., 1886.

you to-morrow morning." A week passed, and the doctor never came near. Afterwards, when he came, he asked Cunningham for an instrument, and Cunningham had not got it.
6059. Then the examination had to be deferred until next day? Yes.
6060. Did the doctor afterwards attend regularly? No, he did not.
6061. You have a book showing the doctor's attendance? Yes, for part of the present year. (*Book put in.*)
6062. *Mr. Robison.*] You remember telling me about three months ago, when I went round one day to make inquiries, of the doctor being sent for on account of some sudden and important ailment, and of his not coming for three or four days afterwards? Yes, that is so.

William Phipps called in and examined:—

Mr.
W. Phipps.
11 Nov., 1886.

6063. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum? I could not say. I had been in about three weeks when my chest began to get bad.
6064. Did you apply to see the doctor then? Yes. Previously I endeavoured to ease myself by the application of mustard plasters.
6065. Did you see the doctor? Yes.
6066. Did he prescribe for you? Yes.
6067. Did he, before he prescribed for you, examine you? Not in the slightest.
6068. Did he ask you what was the matter with you? Yes.
6069. What did you say? I complained of tightness and a pain in the chest, and I had a great difficulty in breathing.
6070. The doctor prescribed for you without making any examination of your chest? Yes.
6071. Did you derive any relief from his prescriptions? No.
6072. And what did you do in consequence? I went to Sydney and got into hospital, where I was operated upon, and obtained relief. I was in the Sydney Infirmary altogether four months.
6073. You then came back to the Asylum, and have since been fairly well? Yes.
6074. How long were you in the Infirmary before you were operated upon? I should think about a fortnight.
6075. You saw Dr. McDonough in connection with the Infirmary? Yes.
6076. You went to him as an outdoor patient? Yes. He said he could not treat me as an outside patient, and when I asked him why, he said, "Because your case is too bad a one for outdoor treatment; if you do not get into the hospital soon you will not get into one at all."

Thomas Riley Calleden cross-examined:—

Mr. T. R.
Calleden.
11 Nov., 1886.

6077. *Chairman.*] You have been in the Asylum for thirteen months? Yes.
6078. You are now in the convalescent chronic ward? Yes.
6079. And you suffer from rheumatics? Yes.
6080. You have no fault to find with the general treatment? No.
6081. But with regard to the medical treatment? I was eight months in the hospital belonging to the place, and five months lying in my bed; I was very bad, and I had not a motion of my bowels for eight days; the eighth day when the doctor came round I spoke to him, and because my name was not down for that day he would not speak to me.
6082. And you got your name put down that day, and saw the doctor on the following day? Yes.
6083. What did he say? On the ninth day, going down the ward, I heard him tell the wardsmen to give me a dose of house medicine.
6084. Did he examine you? Never.
6085. He did not wait to hear what you had to say? No.
6086. Have you anything else to say? I was in the yard for a month when I took bad again. I went to the surgery, and he ordered me to the hospital again. While I was there a navy man named Sullivan, who was on the railway at Homebush, came in. He was very bad with a cold. The doctor gave him some medicine. He took four bottles, but his cough was getting worse. He told the doctor that the medicine was doing him no good. The doctor said he would change the medicine, but as a matter of fact he gave him the same sort again. The patient pointed out the fact. The doctor seemed to have forgotten that he had given the man any medicine at all, but after smelling the two bottles he said, "Well, they are both the same; I cannot give you better; you must do with that." The man got very bad. He was so bad with coughing that when straining the bowel began to come down, and one day when it was down he complained to the doctor. The doctor did not examine him, but said, "You have got piles"; and he said to the wardsmen that if the bowel came down any more he was to put it back. After dinner the wardsmen got some hot water, and put the bowel back. Sullivan got worse and worse, and began to spit blood. He asked the doctor to give him some stimulants, but the doctor would not do so. Two days before he died, however, he ordered him two lemons and two eggs.
6087. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Were you in the bed next to Sullivan? Yes.
6088. Do you mean by this story which you have told us that Sullivan was not properly attended to by the doctor? I am sure of it.
6089. Do you say that he was neglected by the doctor? I am sure of it.
6090. Did you ever see the doctor examine his chest or put an instrument to it? Never.
6091. Did Sullivan complain to you that his chest had never been examined? I was in the next bed, and his chest could not have been examined without my seeing it done.
6092. Did you remain in the ward after Sullivan died? No; the doctor turned me out of the ward the day before Sullivan died.
6093. Had Sullivan plenty to eat? He could not eat; he was ordered some beef-tea, but he could not drink it.

Thomas

Thomas Kingston examined :—

6094. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Fifteen years.

6095. What do you suffer from? Paralysis.

6096. How have you been treated? Generally, as well as I could wish, with the exception of the medical treatment.

6097. I believe that some time ago your castor oil was stopped? Yes.

6098. Do you know any reason for that? The only reason which occurs to me is that Cunningham, the dispenser, and I had some words about the oil. I said to the doctor, "You will allow me to have a dose of castor oil when I require it?" He said, "Certainly." Cunningham was standing at one corner of the bed and the doctor at the other. The doctor said to Cunningham, "Let him have a dose of oil whenever he sends in for it; you can tell the wardsmen to come in for it whenever he wants it." When I sent the wardsmen in for the oil Cunningham said that I was not to have it. I asked to see Cunningham, and when he came I said, "What is the reason I cannot have a dose of castor oil, when the doctor a few minutes ago told you in my presence that I could have it when I sent for it; now you say that the doctor said that I was not to have it; I cannot understand what it means?" Cunningham turned round immediately and said, "If you think you are going to dictate to me you will find yourself very much mistaken." I said, "I do not know what you mean; I do not wish to dictate to you. What is the reason you will not allow me the oil?" Cunningham replied, "The doctor says you are not to get it." I said to Cunningham, "You are a paid Government servant; you are here to look after me and the other inmates, and if you do not do your duty by me I will write to the Colonial Secretary about you." That is all that happened. I could not speak as to the date upon which this conversation took place, because I have a bad memory.

6099. Did you get your castor oil regularly prior to that? Yes.

6100. How long before you made that complaint about your castor oil had it been stopped? It had never been stopped before; it was stopped when I complained. The castor oil is the only medicine which suits me.

6101. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] But you say you were allowed castor oil; what was the occasion of your asking the doctor for oil when he was here with Cunningham? I asked the doctor for oil on that occasion because I had an irregular supply; I could not always get it when I required it.

6102. After you had told the dispenser you would write to the Colonial Secretary if he did not do his duty, did he report you to the doctor? Yes.

6103. How long after? On the next morning. Afterwards Cunningham came in with the doctor, and the doctor said, "Kingston, what is all this about yourself and Mr. Cunningham." I said, "You told me yesterday that I could have a dose of castor oil, and you told Cunningham, in my presence, that I could have it by sending the wardsmen for it." When I sent to Cunningham for it he sent me word that I could not have it, as the doctor said I was not to have it; whereupon I threatened to report him to the Colonial Secretary. The doctor said to Cunningham, "What comforts is he on?" Cunningham said, "Rum." The doctor said, "Cut the rum off." I said, "I do not care for the rum; I do not care for any spirits so long as I can get a dose of castor oil when I require it." The doctor immediately turned round to the wardsmen and said, "Do not allow any oil to come into the ward," so that I could not get it even out of my own private means, or from the dispensary.

6104-5. And this, you believe, was done because you had quarrelled with Cunningham? Yes.

MONDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.

Miss Ellen Rogers Lutine Dennis called in and examined :—

6106. *Chairman.*] You are the sub-matron of this Institution? Yes.

6107. Were you sub-matron on the 23rd of June last? Yes.

6108. Do you recollect being in the hospital on that day when a man named Emmerson was dying? Yes; I recollect that evening.

6109. Did you speak to him on that occasion? Yes.

6110. What did he say to you? He spoke to me about being sent into the hospital.

6111. Did he say that he had made any application to Dr. Rowling to be admitted? He said he had seen Dr. Rowling, and had told him that he was dying, and that he had asked the doctor to admit him into the hospital in order that he might die there. He said he thought it was my sister who had sent him to the hospital.

6112. Did he say what the doctor said to him? Yes; he said the doctor told him to go to the yard and die, and be damned.

6113. Did any of the other patients say anything on that occasion? Well, a blind man on the next bed, when he heard Emmerson make this statement, said that he had heard the doctor say a great deal worse than that to them.

6114. Did Emmerson ask you if he might see a clergyman or magistrate? Yes.

6115. Did he see a clergyman? Yes. My mother sent for the Rev. Canon Gunther. He was unable to come himself, and he sent his lay-reader, Mr. Kemmis. He came at about 9 o'clock at night.

6116. Did he take any statement from Emmerson? I believe he did; I was not present.

6117. When did Emmerson die? He died about two days afterwards.

6118. Do you know from what he died? I think from phthisis.

6119. Do you know whether he died from the rupture of a blood-vessel? I could not say.

6120. Who was the wardsmen at that time? Reeves, as nearly as I can remember.

6121. Do you know the wardswoman in the cottage hospital? Yes.

6122. Is she reliable? I should think she would be; she has a good character from Mr. King. He has known her for twenty years. I do not know that she has been always employed during that time, but I know she has been on and off.

6123. Has the doctor visited the Institution regularly since his appointment? Well, there have been some lapses.

Mr.
T. Kingston.
11 Nov., 1886.

Miss Ellen
R. L. Dennis.
15 Nov., 1886.

- Miss Ellen
R. L. Dennis.
15 Nov., 1886.
6124. Can you say for how long at a particular period the doctor has been absent? At one time when he was very unwell he did not come for some days. I could not say exactly how long he was away.
6125. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How long has the doctor been attending here? Since 1883.
6126. Has he ever been absent for as long as a week? I think he has been quite a week absent. Dr. Phillips attended, I remember.
6127. Every day? Well, I think the first two or three days we were without him, but as we had no urgent cases mother did not send for anyone.
6128. *Chairman.*] Have you known of many cases of men dying in the yard? In the winter of last year we had a number of deaths in the yard.
6129. Does Dr. Rowling know every individual in the Asylum? He ought to do so. When a new man is brought in he is taken before the doctor. For instance, if a new man were brought in to-night he would be taken before the doctor to-morrow.
6130. Does he see the whole of the men every day? He sees the men who are ready to see him when he comes. He only sees those inmates who are brought to him. When he first attended he set aside Monday for going through the whole of the sheds, but that arrangement has lapsed.
6131. Then if a death occurred in the yard the doctor probably would not have seen the inmate on the day prior to his death, or on the day on which he died? We send for the doctor immediately in those cases.
6132. Do you know how often the doctor visits the various hospital wards? He visits the long hospital almost daily.
6133. Do you know how often he visits the boys' hospital? He does not visit that every day.
6134. Are you aware that in April last the doctor did not visit the boys' hospital on any day during the month? I heard that he had not been there for some time.
6135. Are you aware that in May he only visited it four times? No; but I am aware that he goes there very infrequently.
6136. Are you aware that in June he visited the same hospital only three times? I have heard so.
6137. Then you cannot say whether, when the doctor certifies on the occasion of a death in the yard that he saw the individual the day before his death, he did actually see him on that day or not? I could not say.
6138. It is not likely that if a person were to die in the yard the doctor would have seen him the day before? It would be very unlikely.
6139. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you had any persons die in the yard during this year? None, except the man Evans, and he hardly died in the yard.
6140. Did you know anything of that case? I sent Evans to the hospital.
6141. Do you remember on what date you sent him there? No; but I remember that he died before they got him into the hospital door.
6142. Had you any conversation with him? Yes. It was reported to me that he was ill. I spoke to him in the shed. He told me that he was very ill; and I said that I would send him a glass of brandy, and let him go into the hospital. I asked him if he had seen the doctor that day, and he said that he had, but that the doctor would not admit him to the hospital.
6143. How long after that conversation did the man live? I think not more than half an hour after that conversation. I sent him out a glass of brandy.
6144. How long does the doctor spend in the hospital when he comes;—have you any idea? Sometimes five minutes, sometimes ten minutes; never more than a quarter of an hour, unless there is an operation case.
6145. Is it within your knowledge that the doctor sometimes comes to the Institution and walks hastily through the wards? It has been reported to me that he has done so.
6146. Are there any other cases within your own knowledge similar to the case of Evans, in which the deceased himself has told you that he has asked the doctor to admit him to the hospital, but that the doctor has declined to do so? The only cases which have come under my notice have been those of Evans and Emmerson.
6147. Have you reason to believe that there have been other such cases? Yes; I think there have been.

Arthur Reeves called in and examined:—

- Mr.
A. Reeves.
15 Nov., 1886.
6148. *Chairman.*] In June last you were the wardsman in the hospital? I do not remember the month.
6149. Do you remember Emmerson dying in the hospital? I left the ward the day after Emmerson came in.
6150. Do you remember his spitting any blood while he was in the ward? No.
6151. If he had spat any blood you would have known it? Certainly.
6152. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] But would you have remembered it now? I distinctly remember that he did not spit any blood.
6153. Who was the wardsman who succeeded you? Benjamin Johnson; he is not now in the Institution.

William Spargo called in and examined:—

- Mr.
W. Spargo.
15 Nov., 1886
6154. *Chairman*] Were you in the hospital in June last? Yes.
6155. Did you occupy the bed next to the bed occupied by a man named Emmerson? Yes.
6156. Were you in that bed when Emmerson died? Yes.
6157. Were you there when he was brought into the hospital? Yes.
6158. During the time he occupied that bed next to you, did you ever see him spitting blood? No. He had an attack of diarrhoea which came on very suddenly. He had to get up several times, and he died almost immediately after he had got off the night-stool. A man named Murphy was on the other side of him. He was in a very low condition when he came into the hospital.
6159. He did not die from the rupture of a blood-vessel? No; Emmerson appeared to be suffering from consumption.
6160. Have you any complaints to make as to the way in which the Asylum is managed? No. I am treated very well. Dr. Rowling operated upon me for a stricture, and did me a great deal of good; I believe he tried to do all that he could for me.

Thomas

Thomas Macdonald called in and examined:—

6161. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Twelve months last March.
 6162. From what are you suffering? From disease of the thigh bone.
 6163. How long after you came here were you examined by the doctor? I was examined the day after coming in—at least I told the doctor what was the matter with me, and he said, "That will do; go on." When I had been here about a fortnight I begged the doctor to allow me a place on which I might lie down. He then allowed me to go into hospital. I was there for two months and ten days when I was discharged, and I have since received no treatment. I have to lie down in the yard, on a form, or any other place I can find. I have a continuous pain in the sinews of the hip.
 6164. Since you have been discharged from the hospital, have you made any application to be re-admitted? Yes; but I have been told that there is no room.
 6165. When was that? That was a good while ago. I only troubled the doctor once. I saw that it was of no use to do so, because I had noticed men dying in the yard whom he would not admit into the hospital.
 6166. Did any of the men whom you say died in the yard make application for admission to hospital? I know that MacEncrowe did. I cannot speak as to the other men.
 6167. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Then, in point of fact, the doctor did not examine you? Not until I went into the hospital. That was a fortnight after I came into the Institution.

Mr. T.
Macdonald.
15 Nov., 1886.

Samuel A. Shortiss recalled and examined:—

6168. *Chairman.*] You have been round through the yards and hospitals during the absence of the Board, and have asked all inmates having complaints to make to give their names to you? Yes.
 6169. And you produce a list of the names given to you? Yes.
 6170. And these are the only persons wishing to make statements to the Board? Yes.

Mr. S. A.
Shortiss.
15 Nov., 1886.

George Rycroft examined:—

6171. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Asylum? I have been in my bed three years and five months. I had been in the Asylum about a month before that.
 6172. You have informed the Board, through the head wardman, that you have some statements to make? Yes. I have to complain about the treatment I have received from the doctor. I sent word to him that I was suffering very great pain on one occasion, and he did not see me for three days. I was lying in the bed for a long time, and I had sores on my body. The doctor would not come to see me. Another doctor was sent for. He came and cured me while Dr. Rowling was absent.

Mr.
G. Rycroft.
15 Nov., 1886.

John Jones examined:—

6173. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Since last July twelve months.
 6174. From what are you suffering? From a fractured spine.
 6175. You have put your name down as wishing to see the Board? Yes.
 6176. What have you to complain of? I have to complain that I have never been examined by the doctor since I have been in the Institution.
 6177. Has he proscribed for you? He has told me to rub my legs when I am in pain, but he has never seen my legs stripped.
 6178. How long were you in the Prince Alfred Hospital? Very nearly three months. I was in a plaster jacket all the time I was there.
 6179. They told you when you left there that nothing could be done for you? No. They thought that I should be able to get back to work in the course of two or three months thoroughly cured. I have had no attendance which I regard as medical attendance. I was here four months before anyone spoke to me.

Mr.
J. Jones.
15 Nov., 1886.

William Saunders examined:—

6180. *Chairman.*] How old are you? 28.
 6181. When were you admitted to the Institution? On the 6th of August.
 6182. Where had you been before? I had been at work. I was told that I was suffering from consumption.
 6183. Who told you that you had consumption? The doctor at Mr. King's office.
 6184. Has Dr. Rowling examined your chest? Yes; he did so when I was here some time.
 6185. When did he first do so? Eleven or twelve days after I came here.
 6186. What did the examination consist of? He took me into the surgery and stripped my chest.
 6187. Did he tap you? Yes, and he listened with an instrument.
 6188. Has he done so again since that occasion? No.

Mr.
W. Saunders.
15 Nov., 1886.

James Corcoran examined:—

6189. *Chairman.*] You wish to see the Board. Yes.
 6190. What is it that you wish to say? I have been here about three years. About two years and four months ago I went to the doctor; Cunningham was with him. The doctor turned round and said, "I can do nothing for this man." I asked the doctor whether he would be kind enough to allow me a drop of medicine to put in my tea. He refused to allow me it. He would not allow me a place to lie down on. There was an order at that time that no one should lie down on the grass or on the forms in the yard in the daytime, and the matron sent me over here, where I have been for two years and four months. The doctor has not spoken to me or given me any medicine from that day to this. About two months ago the wardman put my name down. The doctor attended and gave me some medicine for about three weeks; he has not since been here. My brother was taken very ill here; he could not pass water or food. When he was brought into this part of the hospital he could not speak. The matron said he was to be taken to the hospital in which his brother was an inmate, in order that he might die there. He took no notice of me for ten days, when he died. The doctor never came to see him. Dr. Bowker, Mr. Atkinson Tighe, and Mr. Brunker, M.P., have known my brother and myself ever since we have been in the country, and can testify to the fact that we have always worked hard for our living, and that we have never been in a lock-up or gaol in our lives.

Mr.
J. Corcoran.
15 Nov., 1886.

Francis

Francis Murphy examined:—

- Mr. F. Murphy.
15 Nov., 1886.
6191. *Chairman.*] You have sent your name to the Board as having some complaints to make? Yes.
6192. What are they? I had been four months in the hospital and the doctor never looked at me. He has given me no nourishment whatever, nor have I had any medicine. I was so bad that I was anointed by the clergyman of our church, as one who was about to die. The doctor has not put a hand on my pulse, nor has he looked at my tongue or any other part of my body. He sent me down to the imbecile ward, where men are sent who are supposed to be incurable. I forget what he put on the card over my bed, but I have been suffering from weakness. I asked him several times to allow me nourishment, but he would allow me none. The doctor who was here, however, when Dr. Rowling himself was ill, allowed me some stew, and the matron afterwards ordered me some beef-tea. The beef-tea, however, is not good. I get it at the present time, but I do not make any use of it. You might as well drink water.
6193. You have bronchitis? Yes; I have a bad cough.

Charles White examined:—

- Mr. C. White.
15 Nov., 1886.
6194. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Three years.
6195. What is your complaint? I have had my name down several times to see the doctor, but he has not come to see me.
6196. From what do you suffer? From curvature of the spine. I had an abscess on the thigh. The doctor told me to blister it if it should get inflamed, and to keep in bed. I kept in bed, and the abscess got all right, but the doctor did not come to see me again.
6197. Do you have these abscesses frequently? Not now.

Thomas Gilmore called in and examined:—

- Mr. T. Gilmore.
15 Nov., 1886.
6198. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Not long altogether.
6199. You wrote recently to Mr. Abigail? Yes.
6200. You said that the Board were expected to arrive here, and that you had been waiting for them? Yes.
6201. What complaint have you to make in reference to this Asylum;—I see that you complain among other things of drunkenness and disorder? There is drunkenness every day of the week.
6202. Where do the men get the liquor? Outside.
6203. Do they get it for nothing? I do not expect so.
6204. Where do they get the money from? That is just the question.
6205. Do you mean to say that they take out goods and sell them? I believe it has been done, but I do not know it as a matter of fact. I have heard it talked of.
6206. Do they get drunk inside the yard? Some of them bring in liquor.
6207. But have you seen them drunk inside in the daytime? I have seen them drunk inside in the daytime. The gates are then shut, and they are not allowed out.
6208. When the men come in drunk at night, what happens to them? They are locked up in the wards with the other men, and they make just as much noise as they like. The men who are supposed to be in authority are often the worst sinners themselves. As for Mrs. Dennis and her daughters, they are here for hardly an hour, day or night.
6209. You also state that you are robbed of your rations? Yes. Well, they are bad rations; that is to say, there are very small quantities. This has been improved, however, since the Board has been coming to the Institution. Previous to that we had potatoes only two days in the week. The inmates in No. 1 and No. 2 wards are considered gentlemen, and get the good potatoes; but we poor paupers, who have to go down to the mess-room, have to take whatever they chuck to us.
6210. Do you go down to the mess-room? I go down to the cellar.
6211. A nice clean place, is it not? It is about as unmannerly a place as ever you saw? There is no order; there is no one to conduct the place.
6212. Do you go outside at any time? I have not been outside of the place for a quarter of an hour since I have been here.
6213. Where are the Government horses kept? There are none kept here. One was kept at Macquarie-street, and another down at Newington.
6214. But you said in your letter that the Government horses were worked and starved to death on a farm? Yes.
6215. Who has this farm? Mr. King.
6216. Where is the farm? Well, he has a piece of ground up towards the railway-station, about a mile and a half down from Newington. He had seven inmates working on it, and every morning one of these men had to come into Newington for the rations; and the horse and cart used to be going down to Mr. King's place every day in the week with a cargo of some sort. The feed allowed for the horses was taken by a man named Burns, who was in charge of 300 or 400 fowls which Mr. King had at Newington. He used to give the horses' feed to the fowls. I saw one of the horses being put into the shafts one morning. It was a fine, strong old horse. It laid down, and I heard a man say that it had not had a bit of feed for nine days.
6217. Can you give the names of the seven inmates who worked on the farm? I remember that Tom Maloney was one of them. There was also a man named Squires. Maloney, I believe, is still working at Mr. King's place; Squires is dead. The horses to which I have referred used to come here to take away the remains of the inmates' rations for the fowls.
6218. How do you know that Mr. King has 300 or 400 fowls at Newington? I have seen them there. After I came back here from Newington I had to leave the place, because they would not give me a pair of boots.
6219. Had you sold the other pair of boots? No; they were worn out; my heels were on the ground.
6220. And when you went out, what was done to you? I got a month in gaol.
6221. What for? I had to give myself up to the police, and they charged me with having no visible means of support. When I had done the month I went before the Bench again, and was remanded until an order could be obtained for me to go into the Asylum. I was afterwards sent from the gaol to the Asylum.

I wrote complaints to the Governor, and Mrs. Dennis made an order for my tobacco to be stopped. When I went out on another occasion Mr. Hugh Taylor, the Member for Parramatta, gave me six months in gaol for vagrancy, and in consequence of something I said when I received that sentence he gave me another three months.

Mr.
T. Gilmore.
15 Nov., 1886.

6222. Do you know anything of goods being taken out of the place for sale? No.

6223. You say in your letter, complaining of these things, that you do not wish your name to be known, otherwise your life will be in danger? Yes. They would not hesitate to knock out a man's brains or to poison him in this establishment. If I were to go to the doctor or Cunningham they might give me a dose which would be enough to kill me.

6224. How often have you been in gaol? Fifteen times.

6225. For vagrancy? For having no visible means of support. I defy them to prove anything else against me.

6226. When did your sentences commence? In 1883. Mr. Dillon, at the Central Police Court, gave four orders for my admission to an Asylum, but Mr. King would not admit me. Mr. Dillon then gave me a month in gaol. I afterwards got an order from Mr. Delohery, at the Central Police Court, for admission into an Asylum.

6227. You got in here the last time from the gaol at Parramatta? Yes.

6228. You say that men have actually been killed and murdered here? Yes. On the 26th December, 1883, a man named Solomons dropped down in the yard. He was locked up in the straw-house, and was left there all night till after 11 o'clock on the next day. When he was taken out he could neither stand nor walk. The head wardman helped him up, and brought him into the bath-house. I saw no more of him until I saw his corpse being carried into the dead-house on the following morning. The doctor was not here, and did not see the man at all.

6229. Can you mention any other cases of that kind? There was a man named Rooney, who fell with his head on a heap of bricks last winter twelve months. He was carried up and put to bed, and was dead in the morning. Nothing more was heard of the case.

6230. Had the doctor seen him? I could not say.

6231. When did you come to the country first? I was a soldier. I came to Tasmania in charge of prisoners in the year 1840. I was then about 40 years of age.

6232. When did you first get into an Asylum? I believe I went into Liverpool about nine or ten years ago.

6233. Do you know whether the matron of this Asylum has any farm about here? That I do not know.

6234. Do you know whether she keeps any poultry outside the Asylum? No; but I know that the horse and cart comes here twice a day sometimes and takes away a lot of refuse to pigs, which belong either to Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., or to Mr. Dunn.

6235. Do you know where the pigs are kept? In the direction of the racecourse, I believe. Two years ago the pigs used to be kept near Mrs. Dennis's former residence, just outside the gate.

6236. Do you get enough to eat? I get more than I can eat. I should like to mention that at Newington there was some ironstone gravel, and when there was nothing else to go down to Mr. King's place at Ashfield the men were ordered to take down a lot of this stuff. They received double rations and extra tobacco.

6237. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you the only man here now who was at Newington at that time? I do not know of any other man here now.

William Townend called in and examined:—

6238. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How old are you? 77.

6239. What has been your occupation? I am a cook.

6240. I believe you fell down in George-street and hurt yourself? Yes, and I was taken to the Infirmary in a cab. I could not stand or stretch my leg for a couple of days afterwards. I bruised my thigh very severely.

6241. How long were you in the Infirmary? I went in on the Monday and came out on the Friday.

6242. Were you next under the care of Dr. Scales? No. I am a licensed hawkker. I went to Mrs. Scales' house at Burwood, and she asked the doctor to look at me. That was three days after I came out of the hospital.

6243. Then for three days you had been walking about with a crutch? Yes.

6244. During those days you found you were beginning to lose the use of the hand with which you hold the crutch? Yes.

6245. Have you now a dropped wrist from that cause? Yes.

6246. When did you come in here? On Monday week.

6247. And you came in because Dr. Scales told you that you would never get the use of your hand as long as you continued to hold a crutch with it? Yes.

6248. When you came in, did the doctor examine you? No.

6249. Have you applied to the doctor to be taken into the hospital, so that you may not have to use your crutch? I applied the day after I came in.

6250. And what did the doctor say to you? The doctor's man went in before I was admitted. He had a conversation with the doctor, and I was then told that I might go in. The doctor said, "I cannot let you into the hospital, because last time you were in you said you sharped me, and that you would sharp me again."

6251. Have you been in the Asylum before? I have been in twice before.

6252. How long did you stop? Only a few weeks.

6253. For what reason did you come in on the last occasion? Sickness.

6254. What did you say to the doctor when he said that you had sharped him? I said that it was an untruth, and that if he would bring before me the man who had made the statement I would contradict him. The doctor asked the man at the door who had told him, but the man said he could not give the name. I told the doctor that it was a fabrication, and he promised to make inquiry into the matter.

6255. Have you been admitted into the hospital since then? No.

6256. You are still in the yard, and are obliged to use your crutch, and your wrist is still useless? Yes.

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W. Townend.
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Mr. W. Townend. 6257. Has the doctor made the inquiry he promised to make? I have not been to him since. I have heard nothing of it.
 15 Nov., 1886. 6258. Do you think that if you recovered the use of your wrist you could earn your own living? I could earn 10s. a day.

Alexander Ross called in and examined:—

Mr. A. Ross. 6259. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of the Asylum? I have been here since September, 1885.
 15 Nov., 1886. 6260. You have given your name to the head wardman as being desirous of making a statement to the Board? Yes, but in so doing I shall have to go back to the time of my admission. I saw Dr. Morgan then, and he ordered me to be taken to the eye ward. I was suffering from bad eyes, and he treated me for them. I was taken to the eye ward, but after some time two or three men turned me out and said there was no room for me; I could not say who they were. I was then taken back to the yard. The yard constable brought me in at night, and said I was to go into the eye ward by the doctor's orders. Somebody at the eye ward said, "Take him away out of this; there is no room for him," and I had to go to my own bed. I was afterwards treated for my eyes, and began to regain my sight; I can now see slightly. But you would be surprised if you knew the amount of villainy and infamy which exists in this Institution.
 6261. To what villainy and infamy do you refer? I consider robbery a villainy. I know that the inmates carry Government property out of this Institution.
 6262. Who are the men who carry it out? That is more than I can tell you. I was standing at the gate on the night of the 31st of July, when some men in passing by pushed up against me. One of them dropped a new pair of boots. He took up one boot and I picked up the other. I saw that they were a pair of new boots. I believe that the men are in the habit of taking out boots in that way, and of obtaining drink for them. It frequently happens that the men who are liberated from the Asylum at night come home in a state of intoxication. I was sitting in the closet one night, when a man came to me and asked me what kind of boots I had on. I said I had a decent pair. He said, "If you put on an old pair in the morning you will be able to get a new pair, and for those I shall be able to get you 4s., that will be 2s. for you and 2s. for me." I said I would not lend myself to anything of the kind. About a week afterwards another man came and asked me a similar question. He said he could get 2s. for a flannel and 4s. for a pair of boots. I told Mrs. Dennis that the men were taking things out of the Asylum, and she appeared to understand that something of the kind was being done, because she said that she could not help it, and that I knew very well that the class of men with whom she had to deal in this institution were the scrapings of all the Colonies. I said that I was aware of that. I was four months here before I knew that there was such a person as the matron. Since this Board has been appointed she and her daughters have been buzzing about here like bees in a garden, but previously everything was conducted by the paupers. The paupers served out the slops, tobacco, and everything, up to within the last few weeks.
 6263. What was the name of the man who talked to you when you were in the closet? I only knew him by the name of Mick. I do not think that he is here now. I told Mrs. Dennis that the men in the kitchen were selling tea and sugar and meat at the tables in the yard. Sometimes mutton chops would be sold cooked; sometimes they would be sold raw. I have also seen a quantity of packets of tea sold. The packets would contain about 4lb. Each of the inmates now have plenty to eat. The matters which I have been describing to you have been changed since this Board began their inspection. Many a night in winter time I have gone to bed feeling hungry, owing to the very short supply of meat.

MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

TUESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Mrs. Sarah Cunningham called in and examined:—

Mrs. S. Cunningham. 6264. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You are the matron of the Macquarie-street Asylum? Yes.
 16 Nov., 1886. 6265. How long have you held that office? Eleven years.
 6266. What is your salary? £170 a year.
 6267. What other emoluments have you? Formerly had rations, but in lieu of rations I now receive £20.
 6268. You have quarters? Yes, and fire and gas.
 6269. Have you any forage allowance? No.
 6270. Your quarters are on the premises? Yes.
 6271. Of how many persons does your household consist? My husband and myself, five children, and a servant.
 6272. Is your servant an inmate? No; she is paid by ourselves.
 6273. Of how many departments does the Asylum consist? There are quarters for the old men, the Asylum hospitals, the cancer hospital to which are admitted any old men with cancer from George-street Asylum, and a cottage which we call the erysipelas hospital, which is for the accommodation of women suffering from erysipelas. There is a special erysipelas ward for men. The erysipelas hospital for women is isolated, but that for the men is in the general asylum.
 6274. At what time do you make the inmates get up? At half-past 5 in the summer the paid inmates or servants get up and make themselves respectable, and take away the refuse from the wards, and begin to set about their day's work. At the same time the inmates in the dormitories get up and make their beds. Half-an-hour later another bell rings, and all the inmates then come down in the yard, where they go to the lavatory and wash themselves. In the winter the men begin to get up at 6 o'clock, and come into the yard at half-past 6. They have breakfast at 7 o'clock in summer and at 8 o'clock in winter. Between that time and 10 o'clock the wardmen set their wards in order for my inspection. This should be done by half-past 9 in the summer, and by 10 o'clock in the winter. After that the general daily work is attacked. The dinner for the hospital patients is at 12 o'clock, and that for the general inmates at half-past 12. After dinner the work of the establishment is continued, and there is tea at 4 for the hospital

hospital patients, and at half-past 4 for the general inmates. After tea in the winter a bell rings for the men to go to their dormitories at half-past 5, and in the summer it rings at 6, but when the weather is inclement the bell is rung as early as I think desirable.

6275. Why are you obliged to ring the bell earlier when the weather is inclement? I am not obliged to do so; I use my own discretion. The bell is rung earlier for the comfort of the men.

6276. Do you ring the bell earlier in inclement weather because the men have not sufficient shelter? No; merely because the weather is wet. The shed is very comfortable, but I think the men prefer being in their rooms.

6277. Is the shed enclosed? No; it is an open shed.

6278. The laundry is at work every day? Yes.

6279. When do the inmates bathe? As often as necessary, but I insist upon it once a month. They are always bathing.

6280. How many fixed baths have you? Four.

6281. Have you any portable baths? Yes, three.

6282. Now I think I can remember that the cancer hospital is up a rather awkward flight of steps? Yes.

6283. Do you get the baths and water up those steps? Yes.

6284. Will you tell me what the rations are. I believe there has been some alteration lately; tell me what the rations have been up to within the last three or four months? The rations were $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes three times a week; 1 lb. of meat, 1 lb. bread, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea daily. The meat is made into soup so that each person gets not less than a pint. The soup is made by cutting the meat off the bones of the day's supply. The bones are put into the coppers at night. They stew all night. The fat is skimmed off in the morning, and then the meat cut off the bones the next day is put into the coppers with the stock described, and the quantity is made up with water. To this is added vegetables and herbs from the garden, 7 lb. of barley, any bread which may have been left over from the previous day, 8 lb. of salt, and 7 oz. of pepper.

6285. Do you order any extras for persons who are not in the hospital? If I saw a man very ill in the yard I would tell him to go to the cook and get a little of something. I would not give him any specific order, because I should not know what the cook might happen to have.

6286. Do the ordinary inmates get any vegetables in addition to those put into the soup? No.

6287. In what way does the diet of hospital patients differ from that which you have just described? Hospital patients receive exactly the same diet as the other inmates, but the doctor can order for them any extra whatever. When I have an abundant supply of vegetables I serve some to the hospital patients without waiting for the doctor's orders.

6288. There is no limit to the extras? No.

6289. What is your practice with regard to leave? No patient is allowed to leave the hospital unless discharged by the doctor.

6290. I refer to persons in the yard? They must remain in for one month after the day of admission.

6291. And then? Then of course I use my discretion. If they are able to work, and ask for leave, they are discharged by me.

6292. Do you mean to say that if you consider a person is able to work after a month's rest, and if he asks for a day's leave, you take that as a hint to discharge him? Yes.

6293. Do persons so discharged often return within a short time? Yes. I have known them to return three days afterwards.

6294. What is the reason generally of their coming back when they return in that way? I never know their reason. I never speak to them. I merely take them in. If a man has behaved in an unruly manner, and has been discharged for misconduct, I consult the Manager either by memorandum or verbally on his next visit. The man is then discharged by the Manager, and he is not re-admitted to this institution.

6295. How often has the Manager been in the habit of visiting? About once a fortnight generally.

6296. How often does the Inspector of Charities visit? He used to visit frequently a few years ago, but the last year or two he has been in the habit of visiting three or four times during the year. It all depends upon what business he has to arrange. His visits are now at intervals of two or three months.

6297. Has any change been made in the diet lately? The hospital patients have been permitted to have half-a-pint of milk extra. I have ordered it. It is not the doctor's order.

6298. Has the ration of potatoes been increased? I received no order, but about two months ago, upon my own responsibility, I ordered potatoes daily. The inmates now have $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of potatoes daily.

6299. Was any order issued upon that point? No.

6300. What is your practice with regard to letters? Can any inmate write a letter and send it to the post? I keep a box in the hall for the reception of all letters.

6301. Any inmate in the yard who has written one can walk up to the box and put it in? Yes, or they can give it to the messenger as he goes out. There is no rule in reference to the matter.

6302. And with regard to the receipt of letters? I authorise all letters to be opened. If I do not open them myself, I authorise the clerk to do so.

6303. What is the name of your clerk? Peter Abbott.

6304. How long has he been here? He has been in the office about five years.

6305. How long was he an inmate before that? About eighteen months or two years.

6306. What pay does he get? 2s. a day and rations.

6307. And he is an inmate? Yes.

6308. When the postman delivers the letters here in the morning, you or Abbott look over them and see who they are for? Yes. The postman delivers the letters at my quarters.

6309. What do you do then? I fetch them to the office and send for the men, and if they are in bed the letters are taken over to them by Abbott and opened in their presence. If the men come here for them the letters are also opened in their presence. They are only opened as far as is necessary for myself or Abbott to see that there is no money in them.

6310. If you find money in a letter what do you do? I take charge of it.

6311. Do you give the inmate a receipt for it? I do not.

6312. What do you do with the money which you impound in this way. Sums over £2 I send to the Manager.

6313. Does he send any receipts? He receipts my diary.

6314.

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- Mrs. S. Cunningham. 6314. When has he an opportunity to receipt your diary? It is always before him when he visits the Institution.
6315. That is to say once a fortnight? Yes.
- 16 Nov., 1886. 6316. What do you do with sums less than £2? I take charge of them myself and issue them to the inmates in sums of 2s. 6d. a week.
6317. What book do you keep showing how much money an inmate has to his credit? I keep the account in a small book.
6318. Will you explain to me the way in which the doctor orders medical comforts? I will first of all tell you of the way in which I think he ought to order them. Here is the book of forms. The page is divided into two equal parts, both of which are to be signed by the surgeon. They are both of them alike, and similarly headed: eggs, sugar, rice, arrowroot, sago, &c., ale and porter, wine, stew, brandy, potatoes, rum, milk, gruel, and beef-tea. The doctor ought to fill up both of those forms, and, tearing one out, hand it to me for my guidance. He does not do this, but obliges the dispenser to go round with him carrying a piece of paper, on which he marks the comforts which are ordered. These are entered in the prescription-book, from which I transfer them to the book I first showed you. With great care I manage to keep the accounts straight. Dr. Rowling's entries consist of "continue as before," with the name of the persons for whom there is an addition or whose allowance is withdrawn each day.
6319. Have you reason to think that the sick inmates are fed as well as they should be, considering that they are sick? I am sure they are; they have every comfort.
6320. At what hour has the doctor arrived here as a rule during the last two months? At 9, or at half-past 9, in the morning.
6321. Does he come regularly now? He has not been here this morning, and he was not here one day last week.
6322. But for the last two or three months he has been tolerably regular in his attendance? Yes, much better than formerly.
6323. At what time used he to come prior to the last two or three months? He used to come at all times of the day.
6324. Up to what hour? 9 o'clock at night.
6325. He used not to come regularly? No.
6326. Will you show me the book in which you say you have the times of his visits entered? Yes; here it is.
6327. I have looked at the entries for March, for May, and for October of this year, and I observe that although in all three of these months the doctor did not come on certain days, still, when he did come, apparently half-past 9 o'clock was his time. He might be a few minutes earlier or a few minutes later. You told us just now that you thought it not possible to say that he had any particular time for coming up to within the last two or three months. What do you say to the facts which I now mention? I think you have hit upon some months when the doctor attended in the morning pretty regularly, but even during this year there have been many occasions in which he has not visited the Institution in the morning, and many other occasions on which he has not been here at all.
6328. When the doctor comes, what is the usual duration of his visit? During the last three months he has been from half an hour to an hour, but previous to that he was generally here five or ten minutes, or at the longest half an hour.
6329. Have you heard any complaints from the inmates to the effect that they were not receiving proper medical attendance? Yes. One complaint arose out of the doctor's not attending regularly. I like to do things orderly, and therefore I tell all the inmates who want to see the doctor to muster between 9 and half-past, so that they may be ready for him. When they are waiting for the doctor in that way they take off their bandages, or whatever they may have on, and sit ready for him. Very often, because the doctor has not come, and because I have not known that he was not coming, the men have sat with their wounds exposed waiting for him up to as late as 11 o'clock. They would then come to me in my office and ask whether the doctor was or was not coming, and would complain of the treatment they were receiving.
6330. Have they complained of anything else? Yes; they have also complained of the manner in which the doctor has spoken to them when they have been before him. He speaks very abruptly to them. I do not wish to be hard upon Dr. Rowling, but I think you should know how matters stand. The men complain very bitterly among themselves and to me. In the shed there is one continuous discussion on the subject of the doctor's treatment.
6331. How long has Dr. Rowling been attending at this Institution? Since the 1st of January, 1883.
6332. Who preceded him? Dr. Rutter.
6333. In what months of the year have you observed that most of your inmates have died? During the winter months.
6334. Does the death rate appear to you to have been as high recently during the winter months as it used to be in previous years? Yes; there is no difference.
6335. When persons die in the wards, at what time after death are they removed? In one hour.
6336. Suppose a person were to die in the hospital at 1 o'clock in the morning, would he be removed an hour afterwards? I used to see to it myself, but the last year or two I have not done so. If the men do as they are told, the bodies should be removed, even if it is necessary to do so in the middle of the night. I think the clerk will be able to tell you more upon that subject than I can. I have found him a very trustworthy man in these matters, so I have not troubled about them.
6337. Have you known any inmates to die in the dormitories? Yes.
6338. Would they be persons who have died suddenly, or would they be persons who have been ailing for some time? They may be persons who have been ailing for some time, yet not sufficiently to go into hospital.
6339. When a person is about to die, and until the body is removed, is the bed screened? Yes.
6340. Do the screens entirely cover the bed from the view of the other inmates? Yes.
6341. You have seen these screens? Yes, repeatedly.
6342. How many do you use to a bed? Only one.
6343. How many leaves are there to each screen? Three. Some of them have four.
6344. When a person dies, do you inform the doctor? Yes.
6345. How do you inform him? By memorandum.
6346. Then the doctor writes the certificate of death? Yes.

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6347. Does the doctor fill in these certificates himself? Yes.
6348. Entirely,—body and all? Yes, now.
6349. Since when has he done that? For about three months.
6350. Who used to fill them in before that? My clerk.
6351. And used the clerk to take the certificates to Dr. Rowling to sign? No.
6352. Were they signed in readiness for filling up by Dr. Rowling? The book of certificates was stamped from beginning to end with the doctor's signature, the same as the medical-comfort book, which I now show you. [*Mrs. Cunningham here produced the medical-comfort book, which showed the surgeon's signature stamped to each requisition form to the end of the book.*]
6353. Do you tell me that Dr. Rowling had a book of certificates of death signed in blank in the manner in which this requisition book is signed? Yes.
6354. Where was that book of certificates kept? In my office.
6355. Was it locked up? No.
6356. Was it given into your charge? No.
6357. How did it come to be in your office and not in your charge? There is a man named Baden who attends to the surgery, and who assists as dresser. Abbott told me, that in his presence, Dr. Rowling handed this book of death certificates to George Baden, and said, "Stamp it through, Baden," giving him the stamp. The book was stamped, and was passed on to my clerk. I am now telling you what Abbott told me; but he did not tell me until I heard what a commotion there was at the other Asylums about the stamped death certificates. Then I said, "Abbott, how glad I am that I was always very particular about this matter, and that nothing of the kind has happened at Macquarie-street." Abbott then told me, to my astonishment, what I have just told you; and he handed me the book of blank certificates stamped with Dr. Rowling's signature. He told me that he was in the habit of filling in the certificates, and that the doctor never saw them.
6358. What did you do then? I sent the book back to the surgery, declining to keep it in my office any longer.
6359. Did you send any message with it? I said that Dr. Rowling must keep the book himself. When the Manager came I brought the matter before him, and he called Abbott into the office, handed him the book, and told him never to bring it into the office again.
6360. Is Baden now in the Institution? No.
6361. Have you yourself had any conversation with Dr. Rowling about this matter? No.
6362. So that, as a matter of fact, you could now with this book of requisitions for medical extras represent that Dr. Rowling had ordered any amount of any of the things named there, and appropriate them for yourself? Yes; I could put down whatever I liked, and say that it had been ordered by the doctor.
6363. And could you have done exactly the same thing with the death-certificate book? Yes; but of course I never thought of doing such a thing.
6364. Of course not. But if any person had met with an accident which ought to have been prevented by your care,—as for example, if any person had got scalded to death, you could have taken one of the certificates and could have filled it up with any simple cause of death you liked to name, and have handed it to the Registrar, and the body would thereupon have been buried, and you would in that way have avoided inquiry? Yes.
6365. What has been Dr. Rowling's practice as to viewing the dead—does he, as a rule, view the dead? No, unless there is a Coroner's inquest.
6366. And the information which he has of a death is, as a matter of fact, obtained at second-hand. He is told, for instance, that someone has died, and he does not know whether the person is or is not dead. He is told that the person is named so-and-so, but he does not know whether that is or is not the name of the person? Exactly.
6367. How does he now fill in the certificates? He fills them in and signs them with a pen.
6368. Does Dr. Rowling always see the deceased either on the day of his death or the day before his death? Generally. If he has seen a patient two days before his death he would state the fact in the certificate.
6369. During the present year for how many days at a time has Dr. Rowling been absent? He was away for three days at Easter—that is to say, for the 24th, 25th, and 26th of April. I think he was also away for a week later on in the year.
6370. I see by the book that Dr. Rowling was not here on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of July, and that he attended on the 26th, and that he was again absent on the 27th and 28th, and that on the 29th he resumed visiting regularly. Do you know the reason of Dr. Rowling's absence on that occasion? No, I do not.
6371. Did any other doctor supply his place? No. For the first four days of his absence no one attended, and I was very much annoyed at the doctor's absence. On the 28th Dr. Tennent came. He saw me, but it was so late that he did not visit the hospital wards. He asked me if there were any serious cases which I should like him to see. I alluded to the case of John Holway, in No. 4 hospital. Dr. Tennant saw that man accordingly, and prescribed for him; but the man died at 9:35 p.m.; in fact I thought he was dead when I was talking to Dr. Tennent about him.
6372. Did Dr. Tennent tell you why he came? He said he had seen Dr. Rowling, and that Dr. Rowling wished to know if there were any bad cases which Dr. Tennant could see.
6373. Are you aware that a man named Angus MacKay sent a letter to Mr. Abigail complaining chiefly of the letters of the inmates being opened by you against their wishes? Yes.
6374. I have that letter, and it is signed by MacKay and by ten other persons. Are any of these men in the Institution still? Yes. Each of the men came into the office at my request, and the large majority of them told me that they had not signed the letter. One of the men, named Thomas Rooney, said, however, that if he had known that such a letter was being written he would have volunteered his signature; but he did not know of its existence. He said that MacKay must have attached his signature without his knowledge.
6375. Did MacKay really write this letter? No. I inquired of an inmate named Bird if he had written it, because I had heard that he had done so. Bird said that he knew who had written the letter, but that he could not give me the name of the man. MacKay knew that the letter was written, but did not give permission for his name to be attached to it. Peter Anderson, Henry Barber, William Roy, and Robert Parkes admitted to me that they had given permission for their names to be attached to the letter.

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6376. What means of punishing refractory inmates do you adopt? I send for the police and they take charge of them, if they will not go outside the gates willingly.
6377. On what occasions do you punish them in that way? If, for instance, they strike their fellow inmates. But I have not had occasion to punish men in that way more than twice during my whole career.
6378. I believe some of the men who have been out on leave come home drunk, do they not? Yes, occasionally, but we do not admit them. If they stand outside and abuse us, as is sometimes the case, I immediately send for the sergeant of police, who takes them into custody.
6379. Have you any other means of punishment? Sometimes I stop their tobacco.
6380. For what offences? If, for instance, they refuse to wash themselves or to perform their toilet in a proper manner. I stop their tobacco for one month. As for the blind and the lame, an inmate who can see and who is able-bodied is told off to look after each of them, and his duty is to see that they are kept clean. For that duty he gets an extra stick of tobacco.
6381. How much tobacco is allowed? I have never had a proper allowance. I give each man a stick every Saturday evening.
6382. How many inmates had you in the Asylum yesterday? 273.
6383. How do you know how many you have? The state of the house is taken every Saturday evening. The way we manage is this. We take the number who were in the house on the previous Saturday, and we add or subtract as the case may be admissions or discharges during the week. We then know how many persons we ought to have in the Institution. We take the tobacco and break off a stick for each person, and put the required number into a basket. After the men are all in bed the clerk and a messenger take the basket of tobacco round, and as the clerk gives a stick to a man he checks off his name, so that in point of fact we have a muster once a week, and in that way prevent any errors from creeping into the accounts. In addition to this I have a muster in the yard every Monday morning.
6384. Why do you do that? I found complaints of the doctor's treatment among the men were very frequent. On leaving the Institution they would complain to me that they have never seen the doctor at all; therefore I thought it well to muster the men in the yard in two lines every Monday morning, and then allow the doctor to walk down between the lines, so that if any of the men have any complaints to make about the doctor or anything else they may make it to the doctor himself. The men remain mustered for an hour in readiness for the doctor's attendance. They are dismissed as soon as the doctor has visited. This arrangement has held good for two years.
6385. What animals belonging to the Asylum are kept on the premises? One cow.
6386. Do you take in any extra milk? Yes.
6387. Have you ever kept more than one cow? We have a stock of three cows, and there is always one in the Institution. I am allowed to order as much extra milk from the Government contractor as may be wanted to supply the doctor's orders.
6388. Are any other Government animals kept here? None.
6389. What is done with the broken food? It is taken away and put in a cask, and it is then consumed by pigs owned by Mr. Cunningham, but not on the premises.
6390. How long has that arrangement been in force? For three years.
6391. By whose permission? By no one's permission. I merely did so for the good order of the house.
6392. Do you mean in order to get rid of the waste? Yes; and to keep down the rats, and to keep the place clean.
6393. Has the Manager never given any directions upon that point? Never.
6394. What is done with the fat which accumulates? The fat I exchange for soap.
6395. Where do you send it? To Mr. Pritchard's, at Campdown.
6396. Do you send it direct or through the office? Direct.
6397. What is the quantity of fat which you are able to send away in that manner? About once in four months I send a 36-gallon cask, which by that time is generally nearly full. The quantity of fat depends upon the quality of the meat. During the last three or four months the meat has been very much better, and the quantity of fat has, therefore, been very much larger. Prior to that it used often to take six or eight months to fill the cask.
6398. When was this arrangement made? I think I ought to tell you that the arrangement with Pritchard is one which I have made myself of my own motion. Previous to about eighteen months ago, Mr. Dunn, who is the person with whom I transact all business relating to the meat contract, used to demand this fat from me.
6399. On what ground? I do not know. He asked me if I would permit him to take it, and so carry out the same arrangement which he told me was carried out at George-street. I asked the Manager about it, and he said that I must not give the fat to Mr. Dunn, but that I might sell it to him, in which case I must produce a check, and hand it to the Manager. I tried that plan; but there was no means of weighing the fat, and Mr. Dunn used to fetch the fat and give me for it whatever he chose to consider its value. I thought this arrangement unsatisfactory, and I then made the arrangement to which I have referred with Mr. Pritchard, by means of which I obtained an exchange of soap for the use of the Institution.
6400. Who is Mr. Dunn? He is a local man. He has something to do with the tramway. I believe he was formerly an omnibus proprietor. He is a kind of general dealer.
6401. How is it that a man following the business you have described enters into contracts for the supply of meat? He may sublet his contracts for aught I know.
6402. Who is the butcher who actually does supply the meat? The firm of Taylor Brothers.
6403. Is Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., a member of that firm? No. Taylor Brothers are his sons.
6404. How long have Taylor Bros. served you? They seem to have always had the meat contract as far as I can remember.
6405. You have had occasion I believe to complain of the quality of the meat? Repeatedly. The contract, for instance, is for beef and mutton, the mutton to be supplied twice a week. I was therefore of course obliged to take it two days, but I did not like it, because the mutton does not make nearly such good soup as the beef. The contractor, however, used to offer it to me three times a week, and then not in whole carcasses, but in scraps and pieces, which I refused to take. I had to object both to the scraps and to the mutton being sent more than twice a week so often, that at last I had to appeal to the Manager. On one occasion the supply of the meat was as follows:—Five whole sheep, one half sheep, and thirteen fore-quarters. I refused to take it. I have many similar entries in my books. I think the doctor ought to support me in securing the proper quality of meat for the inmates, but he does not do

so. On the 20th March, for instance, I had occasion to reject the supply; the doctor saw it, and he concurred with me in the opinion that it was entirely unfit. I therefore sent the meat back to the butchers. They refused to take it, and returned it to me, and it was put upon my kitchen table. I then determined to call a Board, and I sent for Mr. Withers, a Magistrate, and several other gentlemen. As soon as the butchers heard of this they determined to call a Board on their side. They brought up their journeyman and some gentlemen who were strangers to me. The two Boards inspected the meat. The doctor came in. He did not repeat what he had said to me about the meat when we were alone together, and he did not give me the support which I think he should have given me, and which I expected. The Board which I had summoned expressed the opinion that the meat was not fit for pigs. The opposite Board said that the meat was quite good enough, and walked away, leaving the meat on the table. The Inspector of Charities walked in quite accidentally and saw how I was placed. He told me to send it away at the risk of the contractors, and to order a quantity of meat fit and sufficient for the day's consumption. I informed the contractor what I intended doing, meanwhile leaving the men without their dinner. He immediately sent up some good meat according to contract, and removed the meat which he had previously sent. The men got their dinner at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I mention this to you as an example of the trouble which I have had with reference to the meat. This trouble has been almost constant.

[Mr. Abbott arrived after the examination of Mrs. Cunningham, and the Board pursued its inquiry at the George-street Asylum, but took no further evidence.]

Mrs. S.
Cunningham.
16 Nov., 1886.

THURSDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN,
J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., | H. ROBISON, Esq.

Peter Christofer Abbott called in and examined:—

6406. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson* } Are you an inmate? Yes.
6407. Are you employed in the Asylum? I am employed as clerk to the matron-superintendent.
6408. What pay do you receive? 2s. a day.
6409. How long have you been an inmate? Five years on the 29th of this month.
6410. How long have you been employed? I have been employed from the day I came in, but I have been four years in the office.
6411. What are your duties? I keep the books, and under the matron's supervision I look round the Asylum and see that all goes on right.
6412. What is your business; have you any trade? I have no trade. I was brought up as a clerk in a Government office in England.
6413. Are you aware of any complaints being made by the inmates? I have heard of some complaints, but what they are I do not know.
6414. You know that a complaint has been made about the opening of letters? I do.
6415. Tell me what is the usual way in which the letters are opened? Perhaps I had better explain the cause of the opening of the letters. A cheque was once taken by a wardman named Skede under the circumstances of which I will tell you. The letter containing the cheque bore the postmark Boro, and was directed to an inmate named Welch, who told me on inquiry that £14 was due to him at the Currowong copper mines. The man was unable to read, and he handed the letter to Skede, the wardman. He did not see the contents, but Skede said that the letter contained a cheque for £3, and that the remainder of the £14 would be sent as soon as it could be collected. Skede asked for three days' leave, he being wardman in No. 2 hospital. He went out and did not return. Rumours then went about with reference to the cheque; I did not hear anything about it before. One of the men told me of the circumstances, and I went to Welch and made inquiries.
6416. Did the old man get none of the £3? He got nothing at all.
6417. For how long after that date did he live? About five or six weeks.
6418. Were any inquiries made at the copper mine? The inspector of police said that he would write, and I believe he did write, but no answer was ever received.
6419. You do not know whether on that occasion the money was or was not stolen; but the case led to the institution of the rule in reference to the opening of letters of which we are now speaking? Yes.
6420. What is the course usually pursued in opening letters? The letters are brought by either Mr. or Mrs. Cunningham to myself. In the case of inmates who are in the hospital I go to their bedsides, and then open the letter in their presence. If the man is blind I call the wardman to witness my opening of a letter. If it contains money I take possession of it and hand it over to Mrs. Cunningham.
6421. You do not read the letters? No.
6422. What is done with the letters addressed to men in the yard? They are opened here in the office in the presence of the men to whom they are addressed.
6423. Have you anything to do with the diet? I have the drawing up of the requisitions daily.
6424. Do you supervise the cook in any way? I do.
6425. Do you weigh out the rations? I weigh out the rations.
6426. Who serves them out? The cook serves them out.
6427. Then he cannot keep a stock? There is no stock kept here.
6428. I suppose you keep small stocks of butter? Only sufficient for the day.
6429. And as to the rice and sago? 12 lb. of rice is required, 3 lb. of oatmeal, and 6 lb. of sago or arrowroot.
6430. All the things, with these exceptions, are procured day by day? Yes.
6431. Are you a judge of the quality of bread? I am not. I have had no experience beyond that which I have gained here. I believe, however, that the bread is very good; it is very seldom we have any fault to find with it.
6432. But what about the weight of it? All the loaves I have tried have been full weight.
6433. Who are the contractors? Ferris, Wilson, & Co.
6434. What do you say as to the quality of the meat? The quality of the meat has sometimes been exceedingly bad, and on each day on which it has been bad a memorandum has been made in the diary about it.

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6435.

- Mr. P. C. Abbott.
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6435. Has that happened frequently? It used to happen frequently.
6436. Did the badness consist in the quality of the meat or in its staleness? Not so much in the staleness of the meat as in its poverty.
6437. Is the meat sent in carcasses? Yes, now.
6438. Since when? Since a short period ago; about a month or six weeks,—when Mr. Robison was here and spoke about it.
6439. Before that, how used the meat to be sent? There were generally four or five carcasses of mutton, and the rest was in fore-quarters.
6440. And as to the beef? The beef was also sent in pieces. Now it is sent in quarters, with a piece to make up weight. This morning for instance two fore-quarters came with a piece of the neck to make up.
6441. What do you know about the system of giving certificates of death here. Have you ever had access to the book of forms? I had a book of forms of certificates of death sent to me here by Dr. Rowling. The book was stamped throughout with the doctor's signature. I used to fill in the names, the dates of death, the dates on which the deceased were last seen by the doctor, leaving the cause of death blank.
6442. To whom used you to send the form? I used to send it back to the dispensary in order that the doctor might put in the cause of death.
6443. But the book full of the blank certificates, stamped with the doctor's signature, was sent to you to keep in your charge? It was.
6444. By whose hands was it sent—who brought it? A man named George Baden.
6445. How long did you keep possession of it? About a month or five weeks.
6446. What caused you to relinquish it? Mrs. Cunningham came in and saw it. I did not know but that she knew of its existence, but she told me not to do what I had been doing any more, but to take the book back to the dispensary and leave it there.
6447. Had you any conversation with the doctor about it? No.
6448. How do you know when the doctor has last seen a patient? Because in writing my diary daily I ascertain which wards the doctor has been into.
6449. I show you two certificates of death, one referring to McElroy and the other to John Holway, both of which are in Dr. Rowling's handwriting. They both state that he saw the patients on the 27th July. Was Dr. Rowling here on that date? No.
6450. How do you know that he was not here? By my diary.
6451. You see that the doctor says that he was here on the 27th July. Are you quite sure that your diary is correct? I am sure that it is.
6452. Sometimes you enter in your diary the names of the wards which the doctor has visited. How do you ascertain which wards he visited? The dispenser goes round, and I ascertain from the dispenser.
6453. But I suppose the doctor might come in here without your seeing him? He might possibly come into the building without my seeing him, but I should be sure to know of his visit.
6454. How would you be sure to know? After 10 o'clock in the morning I am very rarely out of the office unless something calls me down into the yard, or some complaint is made. The doctor in coming in would pass the windows of the office.
6455. But might you not possibly miss seeing him? Yes, but it would be a very rare thing.
6456. Might you not have missed seeing him on the 27th July? It is quite possible that I may have done so, but I do not believe that I did.
6457. *Mr. Robison.*] To continue the same subject. If the doctor had been here on the 27th July, is it not probable that he would have entered his name in the visitors' book? Yes.
6458. Therefore your impression is strengthened by the fact of his name not being in the visitors' book as having visited the Institution on the 27th? Yes. I may say that Dr. Rowling has sometimes entered his name for days on which he has not been here, so that the visitors' book can scarcely be taken as a guide, although it happens to corroborate me on this occasion.
6459. Return now to the subject of the opening of the letters. You said that the wardsman Skede happened to read a letter to an inmate named Welch, and told the inmate that it contained a cheque for £3. Did Welch give any explanation to you when speaking of the matter how it was that he did not get the cheque? He told me that Skede had promised to get the cheque cashed for him.
6460. And that he permitted Skede to take the cheque for that purpose? Yes.
6461. With regard to the meat—when the day's supply was of inferior quality, and was not up to contract, there being no fore and hind quarters of beef, has the matron rejected the supply? Several times.
6462. Has she obtained better meat in lieu of it? Yes.
6463. What is the course she generally adopts in such cases? She sends a memorandum to the firm contracting under Mr. Dunn to the effect that so much meat must be sent in lieu of that returned.
6464. Do the sub-contractors then send the meat in accordance with the contract? Yes.
6465. Has there ever been any difficulty about getting better meat in lieu of that which has been rejected? Yes, on one occasion.
6466. And what was the course followed on that occasion? I went back with the meat myself. The superintendent would not receive it. Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., himself came back with me, and sent the meat back to the Asylum. He saw the superintendent on the subject.
6467. How was it that you saw Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.P., on that occasion? I went up to the place of his sons, who deliver the meat here. The meat is supplied by Taylor Brothers, who are sons of Mr. Hugh Taylor.
6468. What happened when the meat was brought back to the Asylum? It was accepted, but Mr. Taylor promised that no more like it should be sent.
6469. How could Mr. Hugh Taylor make such a promise if he were not the contractor? That is more than I can say. Mr. Dunn is the contractor, and has been so ever since I have been in the Institution.
6470. *Chairman.*] How often do you muster the inmates? Every Saturday night.
6471. How? I issue the tobacco on Saturday night. I have a book showing the admissions and discharges on every day—the name of each man coming in and of each man going out. From the head wardsman I get the number of inmates in each dormitory; the numbers in the hospital I keep myself. I then go round with the tobacco, and see how many vacant beds there are. I take tobacco sufficient for each man to have a fig, and I count the beds to ascertain that I am right. I know by the number of vacant beds whether the figures given to me by the wardsman are correct.

6472. *Mr. Robison.*] And you tally that with your own records? Exactly.
6473. *Chairman.*] Suppose you discover that an inmate has disappeared? I have never discovered that.
6474. Does the doctor when he visits go to the various hospitals? Not always to the whole of them.
6475. You have seven hospitals altogether? Yes. This morning the doctor went into Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and into the erysipelas and cancer hospitals, but he did not visit the cottage.
6476. Does he sometimes miss visiting any of them? Oh! yes.
6477. Frequently? Some months ago he used to come in here and just sign his name, and then go out again, no names being down for him. The time he has stayed on some occasions has not exceeded five minutes.
6478. Is it the practice that he does not visit the hospitals unless names are sent to him by the wardsmen? A man goes round from the dispensary every morning to each ward and to the cottage, and he is supposed to ask each of the patients separately if he wishes to see the doctor. If a man says "Yes," his name is put down, but it is the Superintendent's wish that a name should be taken down, if possible, in each ward, so that the doctor will be obliged to visit each ward every day.
6479. Do you know of any instances in which names have been left for the doctor, and in which he has not visited the wards in which the inmates have been lying? No.
6480. He always visits when the names are put down? I have every reason to believe so.
6481. What is the longest period for which you remember the doctor to have been absent? He was on leave up the country for some time.
6482. Do you know of any case in which a certificate of death has been given to the undertaker without the medical officer having seen it? Once I remember he came in when I was making out a certificate of death, and said, "Fill in the cause as debility."
6483. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you say that that happened only once? Yes.
6484. I show you certificates of the deaths of Michael Kelly and of Thomas Price, and I ask you whether the whole of the pen writing is not in your hand? The whole of both of them is in my handwriting.
6485. You see then that there were two occasions in which you have filled in the cause of death? I can recollect Kelly's case; that was the occasion to which I have just referred. I do not recollect Price's case, but the certificate is in my handwriting.
6486. Do you think the doctor saw this certificate of death in Price's case. Oh, yes.
6487. And although you do not remember you think you filled in the cause of Price's death by the doctor's directions? It must have been so. I am not a medical man, and I should not have attempted to fill in the cause of death without the doctor's directions.
6488. *Chairman.*] Is it a fact that if any of the inmates object to the opening of the letters the letters are returned to the post office? I remember that one letter was returned to the post office under those circumstances.
6489. Whose letter was it? It was addressed to Thomas Rowney. I offered to open the letter, but he said that he would not take it, and it was sent back to the post office.
6490. That is the only instance in which you recollect a letter being returned to the post office? That is the only instance I can recollect.
6491. *Mr. Robison.*] Did Rowney assign any reason when he asked you to return the letter to the post office? He refused to have the letter opened. He was then in No. 3 hospital ward. I brought the letter back here and reported the matter to Mrs. Cunningham. She went down with me to the ward and insisted upon the letter being opened in the presence of the wardsmen, Rowney being blind.
6492. Was it explained to him that the letter would not be read, but that it was opened merely for his own protection in case it should contain money? They all understand that, but it might not have been mentioned on that particular occasion.
6493. You think, however, that the purpose of the rule is understood? Certainly.
6494. *Chairman.*] Has any muster of the men ever been made by the Manager, Mr. King? Yes.
6495. When was the last muster? It was made by Mr. Rossiter, on the 28th of August, 1884, but he only got as far as the letter F.
6496. Has no muster been made by the Manager since that date? No.
6497. Why did not Mr. Rossiter get past the letter F? In consequence of an irregularity in his own books he was unable to get any further.
6498. Are inmates admitted here by any other order than that of the Manager? The superintendent has power to admit subject to confirmation by the Manager, but she seldom exercises that power except in the case of erysipelas patients, which she is bound to take in on a doctor's certificate.

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Robert Baird called in and examined:—

6499. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Institution? Two years.
6500. You have sent your name in as having complaints to make. What are they? I suppose I had better make a general statement. I may say in the first place that the food is of inferior quality. Prior to the appointment of this Board there was nothing but fault-finding, cruelty, and even inhumanity in this Institution.
6501. Can you mention any cases of inhumanity? Yes. In June, 1885, Henry Todd was taken out of No. 4 dormitory one Sunday night up to No. 1 hospital ward. About the end of the week the wardsmen complained of his making a noise, and Dr. Rowling ordered him down to the yard. The man was not able to come down himself; he had to be helped down. I was going to bed one night when I saw him lying on the grass, nearly opposite No. 2 dormitory. He was taken into No. 2 dormitory that night. On the next morning the head wardsmen, Robert Wensley, and Joe Pemberton dragged him along from No. 2 dormitory to a place under the shed, where he was put on a box near the fire. He was taken backwards and forwards in this way for two or three days. Food was brought to him and placed beside him. It was very cold weather, and one afternoon, between 3 and 4, he died. The man ought not to have been taken out of the hospital. He was taken to No. 3 hospital and kept there until 8 o'clock at night, when the men complained of the smell of the body, which was then removed to the dead-house. Rooney, Roy, Vavasour, and Davis, and two or three others in the yard can corroborate that statement. I may state that when Todd was in No. 1 hospital he was maltreated. Kelly told me that he saw it. I went into hospital on the morning of the 3rd of June, 1884, and was there until the 4th of August. While I was there a man with one leg was brought in. The wardsmen used to lie him on the floor with nothing

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- Mr. R. Baird. nothing under him, and mop him with cold water. The mop, which had been brought into contact with the man's own excrement, was shoved into his mouth by the wardsmen, Benjamin Isaacs.
- 18 Nov., 1886. 6502. Who could tell us about that? There is a man who used to be in George-street Asylum, named William Fisher, but who is now up country, who could tell you about that case. Most of the men who saw it are either dead or have gone out of the Institution.
6503. *Mr. Robison.*] Why did you not report the circumstances? We dare not report such a thing, because we were told that if we made complaints we should be put out of the gates.
6504. *Chairman.*] Who told you so? The clerk came round and stated that any man who made complaints would "get the gate."
6505. Can you tell us of anyone else who heard that statement made? Yes; a man named Charles Wallis, who is in No. 3 hospital at the present time.
6506. Is it commonly known among the present inmates that if they make complaints they will "get the gate"? Certainly it is. That used to be the song from day to day up to within a short time ago.
6507. Up to three months ago? Yes, about that. They have been rather mild with us since they have heard about the appointment of this Board and since letters have appeared in the papers. I may also tell you of the case of John Cashin. In June, 1884, he was forced down on the closet-box; his skin stuck to the box. He was then thrown on to the bed and tied down. His back was bleeding when he died. Charles Wallis was sleeping next to me, and we were speaking about the blackness of the man's back. This man also got the mop which had been used to wash the floor put into his mouth. Several other men were treated in the same way with the mop: Michael M'Innis, for instance. Wallis can corroborate what I say. M'Innis was tied down, and there were furrows in both of his legs showing how tightly the sheet had been twisted. I have seen the wardsmen pull with all his strength in twisting the sheet round M'Innis's chest. The man M'Innis should have been received into a lunatic asylum, and ought not to have been admitted to an institution like this.
6508. They were compelled to tie him down because he was insane? Yes; but he was quite a feather-weight, and was not dangerous. He received unnecessarily cruel treatment. When he died it was found that he had a wound in the back which the doctor had never examined. The doctor used to give him what is called the needle at night in order to keep him from bawling out.
6509. Who administered it? Cunningham. Nearly every night he came up and gave him the needle to keep him quiet. Mrs. Cunningham knew very well of all this ill-treatment. Athol Coy was treated in a similar way, the mop which had been used to clean up his excrement being put into his mouth.
6510. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When was that? At the same time as the other cases, and it was done by the same wardsmen. Wallis can testify to the case.
6511. *Chairman.*] Where was the excrement which you say was put into the mouths of the men? They had soiled their beds, and were mopped in the manner I have described.
6512. *Mr. Robison.*] Was it done spitefully? Yes.
6513. Do you not think you would have been right in reporting it? I was told that if I did the wardsmen would take a down upon me, and that I should get run out. Then there is the case of John Dowling. I may say that all these cases happened in the hospital ward, which was called No. 5 at that time. It is now called No. 4. Dowling was treated in much the same way as the others, being washed on the floor with nothing under him, and being rubbed with his excrement. Wallis is also a witness in that case. Dowling was removed down to the hospital which is now known as No. 3. One morning as I was standing waiting for the bell to ring, in what is known as No. 2 "crowd," I saw the wardsmen, Thomas Ashton, deliberately hitting Dowling in the eyes, with his head against the wall, close to the window of the hospital. I made an exclamation "shame," and I pointed it out to the by-standers. I think one of the men to whom I pointed it out, Thomas Corn, is here now. On the next day when I looked into the hospital I could see that Dowling's eyes were black and blue. Roy and Rooney and Brennan, who are in the yard, can testify to the case. Dowling's case happened in February of last year, but I cannot say the exact date. Parkes told me that the wardsmen had allowed Dowling to fall down against the wall the day before he died. Coming nearer to the present date there is the case of Walker, which happened somewhere about June last year. The man was very lame, and had to walk on sticks. He was very much ruptured. He was sent out of No. 2 hospital in consequence of the wardsmen complaining of his singing and making a noise. He was sent down to the yard at about tea-time. It was very cold, and I could see death written in the man's face. He was dragged up and down the yard by two men to his meals, sometimes being taken up to the mess-room in a perambulator. He was afterwards taken into hospital again, and died about a week after his admission. Barber can corroborate what I say in reference to that case.
6514. *Chairman.*] Do you know if the matron of this establishment has a farm? Yes, she has an orchard about 2 miles out of the place.
6515. Do you know if inmates in this Institution are sent there to work? Certainly they are.
6516. Many of them? I have known four men to be on the place at the same time. One man fed the pigs and three other men were working there. Old George is living out there. Another man comes in every night and goes out every morning; his name is Thomas Smith. I see things taken from the kitchen in a bag every morning for the farm.
6517. How do you know that it goes to the farm? I have been told by the men who have been out there. There is a man here named Alexander Thompson who was once out on the farm. He will be able to tell you all about it. Tea, sugar, and everything is sent out to the men.
6518. Are the inmates on the farm paid anything? Some have told me that they have received £1 a month, others have told me that they have received 10s. a month. What is left from dinner is taken down to the back yard, and is taken down to the farm in a cart every day. It is used to feed the pigs. Straw has also been taken out to the farm from this Institution. The men on the farm get extra tobacco screeved out to them every Wednesday. A man named Wilkinson can also speak about the place.
6519. *Mr. Robison.*] Are the men anxious to go there to work? Yes. You see they want a few shillings before they go out of the Institution. Pigs are brought in from the farm and are killed here. Men are sent into the kitchen and get the very best of food for working for Mrs. Cunningham. They also get rum served out to them.
6520. What becomes of the pigs when they are killed? They are sold outside. An old man named Wilkinson in the hospital told me that he had cured some of the pigs, and that they had been sold outside. Wallis can also tell you about the killing of the pigs. I have also known bricklayers go out to the farm and do work. There is a cottage in connection with the farm. Carpenters have also been out

at different times. An inmate named Lawless, a carpenter, went out. Painters have also been out there Mr. R. Baird. to do some painting. I may mention that every day the thickest part of the soup is taken out of the coppers and thrown into tubs to the pigs. The tea which is left over is actually thrown down the sink. I have repeatedly seen two buckets of it thrown down. The tea is often like ditch water, and has no sugar in it. The potatoes are often not fit to give to pigs. They have been better this week. Since it has been known that the Board were coming round to visit the Institution, orders have been given for new sheets to be put on the beds, so that everything may be in apple-pie order when you gentlemen visit the place. As a rule the potatoes are fearful, and the meat is taken out at about 10 o'clock and cut up. It is sometimes quite black by the time it comes to the dinner-tables. The bread is pretty fair now, but as a rule it is very inferior. I have seen it for weeks together like dough. One day I cut a piece off a loaf and put a knife in it and held it before the fire; when I took the knife out again there was a white crust upon it showing where the dough had adhered to it. As a rule the loaves are deficient in weight. I heard the clerk himself acknowledge one day in the mess room that there was a loaf 5 oz. short. The bread is often burnt, and is often crusty, and it certainly is not suitable for old men who have scarcely any teeth.

6521. *Chairman.*] Have you any other complaints to make? I should like to say a few words with reference to the manner in which men have been turned out of the Institution. In November, 1885, James Marshall was sent out for refusing to take a letter after it had been opened. I saw him go out. Christopher Gage had received a pound in his letter which was opened, and because he would not let the clerk keep the pound he was turned out. Those two cases happened in the same month. A German named Fiddler was turned out for walking across the grass. I heard the matron talking to him myself. Barnet, a harmless lunatic, was turned out one day for speaking loudly. Gregory, a man who knew Mr. Hugh Taylor, also a harmless lunatic, was turned out. Smith, a blind man, was turned out, and I was told that it was for tearing a shirt. He is now in George-street Asylum, I believe. William Smith, a young man who took fits, was discharged because the matron said that he was frightening the children by making faces. I also know of three men who were turned out on one day because they could not carry some water down the yard. One of these men, who was known as Old Bill, was 84 years of age; another of the men, who was apparently paralysed, was named Martin. He was about 75 or 76 years old. The third man was about 60 years of age. Abraham Lewis, a Jew, was turned out one Sunday because he was intoxicated. Crampton, a tailor, about 75 years old, who had a great hunch on his back, was asked to put some clothes on the lines, and because he was unable to do so he was immediately turned out of the Institution. I have known men here who have fallen down in the shed who have lain writhing in pain. These men have gone to the doctor, and have actually been refused admission into the hospital. I saw a man named Samuel Williamson fall down near one of the posts one morning. The doctor refused him admission to the hospital. He remained in the yard a few days afterwards, and was then taken into hospital, where he died in the course of a week. Richard Geldat also fell down in the shed, and was refused admittance to the hospital until he was unable to walk about any longer. Many men are to all intents and purposes dead before they are allowed in the hospital. The doctor would scarcely admit a man into the hospital until he was dying; I have no hesitation in saying that. In the cases of the men who were turned out of the Institution for the reasons I have mentioned, Barber will be able to speak about Marshall's, Gage's, Fiddler's, Gregory's, and Smith's cases. Crichton will be able to speak about Crampton's case. He can also speak of the case of the three old men who were turned out on the same day, and of Williamson's case. Vavasour can speak of Abraham Lewis's case; Chandler can speak about Geldat's case. I should like to mention that a number of men have died here worth money, and I think it would be satisfactory to know what has become of it. Take for instance Dougherty's case. He died at the latter end of 1884.

6522. But can you prove that in any of these occasions the money has been misappropriated? No. Henry Meldrum told me that he signed the pay-sheet in November and December last for 7s. 6d. and 7s. 9d. respectively, and that he received only 5s. per month. John Crichton can testify to that case. Meldrum was a wardman in No. 3 dormitory. Martin signed the pay-sheet in December last for 10s. 4d. and received a shilling less than the sum to which he was entitled. He objected in the first instance to signing the pay-sheet, but the matron said he would have to do so or go without the money. Roy, Barber, and Rooney heard Martin make this statement to me in the yard.

6523. But you cannot say that it was the truth? No.

6524. I suppose that you, Rooney, Roy, and M'Kay are running together? No. I have often said that if ever I had a chance of making an exposure of the cruelty which is practised in this Institution I would do so. With regard to the general treatment which we receive, I should like to say a few words. At one time the clerk was continually fault-finding and snubbing; it was an impossibility to get a civil word from him till quite lately. He was always threatening and fault-finding. The inmates became quite frightened of him, and men in the shed have sometimes been quite afraid to hear the old clerk's or the matron's voices. We have had nothing but constant threatening.

6525. Of what do the threats consist? We have been threatened that if we did certain things we should be turned out. A blind man named Anderson was turned out for refusing to put on a pair of trousers which had no pockets in them. I heard the clerk threatening the man in one of the wards one night that if he did not take the trousers given him by the wardman he would be turned out of the Institution. The clerk said that he had known men turned out for refusing to take clothes without pockets. Archer heard the clerk say so. The matron might just as well be at Kamschatka as here. I have been here over two years, and I never once saw her come round among the men personally to ascertain if they wanted anything, or to see what food or clothing they were getting. The clerk has been in the habit of doing nearly the whole of the business of the Institution. The matron is never seen in the yard except when visitors like yourselves or some of her friends are here. She is only seen when she is sitting in judgment upon some poor man who is about to be turned out of the place. At odd times Cunningham himself will come round and inspect the wards, and perhaps will say a few words to some of the wardmen. The men might be dropping down dead like sheep, but Mrs. Cunningham would never come near them. I know that in some instances the tobacco of blind men has been stopped because they have happened to have a louse upon them. Joseph Smith and Thomas Quirk had their tobacco stopped for that reason.

6526. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Other inmates are told off to look after the blind men, are they not? Yes; they are told off to look after them during the day, but they are not supposed to look to their cleanliness. The wardman is supposed to do that. I have known one man go without his ointment a whole

Mr. R. Baird. whole week in consequence of the dispenser's neglect. The ointment had been ordered by Dr. Goode, and the man did not get it for a week afterwards. The dispenser did not put it up. Thomas Connor, who is in No. 3 hospital, will bear testimony to that circumstance. The reason given by the matron for the opening of the letters was that she desired to protect the inmates against losing their money in the yard; but before this rule was made the men frequently deposited the money with the clerk or with the matron.

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6527. *Mr. Robison.*] But do you not think the change which was made was for their own good? No; I think the rule is a very arbitrary one.

6528. But were there not constant charges as to the stealing of money? Not that I am aware of. I may say that there are no fixed rules in this Institution. The rules are made one day and are put aside the next. I ought to tell the Board, perhaps, that the whole of our amusements have been prohibited. We are not even permitted to play draughts.

6529. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who prohibited your amusements? The wardsmen, Robert Wensley, who is now out of the Institution, came down and said that it was the matron's order that all games were to be stopped. That was in March of this year.

6530. Is it a fact that since that month no games have been played? Yes.

6531. Have the draughts and the materials for games been taken away? Yes; the boards were all taken away.

6532. How many boards used there to be? At one time there were three. The men were also in the habit of playing dominoes.

6533. How many sets of dominoes used there to be? The dominoes belonged to the men. I have seen three or four of them playing at a time. It was a great amusement to the old men.

6534. The dominoes with which they played were their own property? Yes.

6535. And were those dominoes taken away from them? No; but the men were not allowed to play.

6536. What reason was urged for that order? Wensley said that a man named Smith, who had gone out of the place, had reported that the inmates were in the habit of playing for money, and that there was some drinking going on in the Institution. Drinking could not go on here unless the grog were brought in on the sly. I may say that I have seen Wensley very tipsy sometimes.

6537. Have you seen any of the present inmates tipsy? Yes, sometimes.

6538. *Chairman.*] Was any gambling carried on here? I have seen the men play games of draughts for pennies.

6539. Used you to play yourself? Yes; I have played for pennies.

6540. How many pennies could you win in a day? No one could win or lose very much, because the men who had money were only allowed 2s. 6d. a week. I should like to say with regard to medical comforts that during the whole of the time that I was in the hospital no rum was brought in, except a very little for a man who was dying. Of course the wardsmen get their rum ration every day. I am in the tailor's shop just now, not because I am a tailor, but because I cannot do anything if I am standing. One of the tailors there is kept doing nothing else but making things for Mr. Cunningham and his family. Every time he goes up to the house with a coat or a pair of trousers he gets a stick of tobacco or a glass of rum. The men who kill pigs and work for Mrs. Cunningham also receive rum.

6541. *Mr. Robison.*] And you infer that it is Government rum? Yes.

6542. *Chairman.*] But you do not know that the rum is not given out of Mrs. Cunningham's private stock? No. Up till within the last few weeks I may say that we were not allowed to speak in the wards. If we did speak we were threatened that we should be turned out of the Institution.

6543. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Of what time of the day are you speaking? I was referring to half-past 5 or 6 o'clock at night, but the same rule holds good before we come out of the wards in the morning. We have been allowed considerably more latitude lately. I have known some of the old men to bring forms out of the sheds into the yard in order that they might sit in the sun, and I have seen the wardsmen order them to take the forms back again. Last December there was an order that all the forms were to be kept in a line in the shed, and were not to be removed out into the yard. There are only four fixed forms in the yard.

6544. *Chairman.*] There is not sufficient room for the men on those forms? No; there is room for only a few, and in the winter time there is only one fire in the yard. The men may be seen shivering with cold. At one time we had two fires, but the building of the chapel took one away. If we had the quantity of provisions which is allowed by the Government there would be plenty for everyone, but owing to the absence of variety in the food there is a great deal of waste. On hot days the men quite loathe the food. The clerk and some of the other officials get their meals in the kitchen. The matron has a cook for herself; she also has a waiter and a sculleryman, and even a drynurse to take care of the children. These servants and the men who work for Mrs. Cunningham all receive extra tobacco.

MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D. |

II ROBISON, Esq.

Robert Baird recalled and further examined:—

Mr. R. Baird. 6545. *Chairman.*] What is the name of the wardsmen in No. 4 ward who ill-treated the inmates at the time when you were in the hospital? Benjamin Isaacs.

6546. In addition to what you told us on Thursday, have you anything else to say with regard to any other matter in connection with this Asylum? There was a thing that you have stated about the wardsmen at the time the games were stopped—the wardsmen Robert Wensley. You put it down that he was tipsy. Have you anything else to complain about? Do not go over the same ground again? They used to bathe four of us in the same water.

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6547. When was that? That was before you came round in August.

6548. Did it continue up till August—this bathing of four men in the same water? Yes, after you left. It was some time in August that they changed it. I have seen six men going in with sore legs and everything into the same water.

6549. Is there a man told off to prepare the baths? There are two men.

6550.

6550. Are they paid? I understand they are paid.
6551. Is there anything else with regard to the baths that you wish to state? Men with all kinds of sore eyes wipe themselves on the same towels that men with good eyes use when they are bathed.
6552. How often are the men bathed? Once every month.
6553. How many men use the same towel? All the men in the yard use four towels inside and one towel outside.
6554. Four towels for over 200 men? Sometimes there are over 200 men.
6555. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The towels would be wet through very quickly? When the last comes they are all perfectly wet.
6556. *Chairman.*] Then they are not able to dry themselves? No; they cannot.
6557. Do you say that these persons who are suffering from ulcerated legs, sore eyes, and sores of various kinds all use the same towels? Yes; they wipe themselves with the same towels.

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Henry Barber called in and examined:—

6558. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Three years last September.
6559. You addressed a letter to a Member of Parliament I believe? I did not.
6560. You with others? No.
6561. Did you not send a letter complaining about the opening of letters. No; I did not know anything about the letter until it was sent.
6562. Did you authorise anybody to attach your name to that letter? It was done entirely without my knowledge, but at the same time if I had known the letter had been going I might have signified my intention of signing it.
6563. Had you any complaint to make about the opening of the letters? Yes, I certainly had.
6564. Were any letters of yours ever opened against your will? Yes, certainly. I have been considering the way I am situated here since I saw you last, and I have come to the conclusion to leave unsaid what I intended to say; but my prospects are considerably altered since I saw Mr. Robison in Sydney last. Mr. Robison has promised to interest himself in getting me removed, and I hope my stay here will be very short.
6565. If you know of any irregularities you must answer the questions? That is the only thing I had to complain of; that was a letter they opened of mine.
6566. When they opened your letters did they tell you why they opened them—that it was to prevent persons taking any enclosures? No. They said it was simply an order from Mr. King.
6567. They did not give you any reason to the effect that it was to prevent you from being robbed? No.
6568. Who opens the letters? The matron occasionally, and sometimes the clerk by her orders.
6569. In your presence? In our presence. I have generally received in my letters small amounts of money which my mother in the old country sends me to enable me to go backwards and forwards to Sydney. I have had on several occasions to go to the Blind Institution; I could not expect the Government to pay my expenses there and back. She sends me small sums of money to enable me to do so. On the last occasion Mrs. Cunningham took up the post office order and sent it down to Mr. King. It was made payable at Parramatta. The result was that when I went to Sydney the next day I had to come back to Parramatta before I could get it cashed. A few days after that a document was brought for me to sign, to the effect that I had sanctioned the matron opening all my letters, and whatever sums of money I had enclosed in them I would forfeit half to the Government.
6570. Who asked you to sign that? Mrs. Cunningham, and I was to sign it or go out.
6571. How long was it after the matron received that post office order before you went down to Sydney? The next day.
6572. At what time was that letter brought to you to sign—the letter saying that you would give half the money you receive to the Government? About the 27th of July.
6573. Last July? Last July.
6574. Did you read that letter or was it read over to you? I cannot read my own writing; I have to get all my letters read.
6575. Who read that one? Robert Baird; he reads all my letters for me.
6576. I mean the letter that Mrs. Cunningham brought to you to sign? The clerk.
6577. Did you sign it? I was compelled to do so, or else go out.
6578. Did he tell you that you would have to go out? What I told you is what Mrs. Cunningham told him, that I must sign the document or leave the Institution.
6579. What was the purport of the document? That I sanctioned the matron opening all the letters that came to me addressed to me or to the care of Canon Gunther.
6580. And that you forfeited to the Government half the money they contained? My mother is only a poor widow living in the old country. She can ill afford to send me what she does send, but knowing how I am situated she spares me a little.
6581. You are aware that in June a letter had been sent signed by a number of the inmates? I knew that the letter had been sent; I knew of it.
6582. And it was subsequent to that that this letter was brought to you asking you for your signature, when you were told that if you did not sign it you would have to go out? Yes, after that.
6583. Is there any other matter connected with the management of the Institution you would like to tell us? There is one case I should like to mention to you. On the occasion of Dr. Maher's visit in March last we were informed in the mess room at dinner-time, likewise in the hall before Dr. Maher came, that anyone asking him for medical comforts, flannels, or socks would be immediately turned out of the gate.
6584. Who informed you of that? The clerk gave it out on both occasions, and it was by the matron's orders he said he had to do it.
6585. *Mr. Robison.*] You say that you were required to forfeit half your remittances to the Government? Yes.
6586. Did you not understand that to mean that you, an inmate of a destitute asylum, being in the habit of receiving remittances, it was considered reasonable that half of the money you received should go to recoup the Government in part for its expenditure upon you? Certainly I did, if the means would warrant that. But when I only got a post office order for £1 or £2 I think it was different.
6587. You understood therefore that it was nothing invidious on the part of Mrs. Cunningham telling you that

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Mr. H. Barber that you would have to forfeit any money to the Government to recoup it for its outlay upon you? Certainly; that was the way I took it, and if I was in the position that I have heard of some men being in I should not have demurred.

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6588. *Chairman.*] Do you not know that the opening of these letters in the Asylum by the authorities is for the protection of the inmates, especially in regard to money forwarded to them by their friends? I have heard of cases occurring in the Institution where money has been misappropriated.

6589. *Mr. Robison.*] Was there ever any complaint against yourself for misappropriating money? There was, but at the same time it was proved to be false.

6590. It was not followed up? It was not correct. The facts of the case were these: There was an old man in the yard who gave me some money to take care of. I went down to Sydney with a blind man, and coming back I had an accident in the street; I fell down and cut my head open. When I came to my senses a policeman had me in the watch-house bathing my head. When I came to my senses all my money was gone, both my own and that belonging to the old gentleman.

6591. As a matter of fact, did you not take the money down with you and get drunk? No.

6592. Did you not state when you got back here that you had got drunk and lost the money? It is false, whoever said it.

6593. You admit that you did lose the money? Yes; but I was not drunk.

6594. Were you ever discharged from the Asylum for getting drunk? No.

6595. If the records were to be searched no such entry would be found against you? No.

6596. Have you ever been turned out of the Asylum? No.

6597. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have been asked whether the regulation ordering letters to be opened before being handed to the inmates was a provision made entirely in your interest, and so as to prevent you from losing your money. I suppose from your answer that it may have been made so that the Government should not lose the half of the money which it was thought desirable for them to retain? That is the way I took it, that it was made in the interests of the Government.

6598. *Mr. Robison.*] Not in the interests of the inmates as well? What I mean is that I should lose half the money and only retain half.

6599. *Chairman.*] How much do you receive in the year from your mother? Not more than £8. I have received £1, £2, and the last time I received £5, but I never get more than £8 altogether. I only get three letters from home in the year.

6600. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You told us this rule was put in force four months ago? It was before that that the last case of mine occurred.

6601. You told us about the 27th July Mrs. Cunningham or the clerk read to you this letter? The 27th July was when I signed that document.

6602. Had the rule been in force before the 27th July? The first letter of mine opened by the matron was in November twelve months.

6603. Was part of the money retained? No.

6604. When was part retained? None of mine has been retained yet.

6605. Has money belonging to any other men been retained, do you know, that is to say half of it forfeited to the Government? I do not know of my own knowledge of any particular case.

6606. You do not know that the rule existed before the 27th July? Yes, certainly it did, twelve months ago.

6607. *Mr. Robison.*] Were you asked to sign that letter on the strength of getting £5 in one sum? It looked very much like it.

6608. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that in the case of an inmate, like yourself, almost blind, it would be very much better that the Asylum authorities should open your letter and see that there is money in it than that it should be opened by another inmate? Yes, but I will give you a case in point. On one occasion I wanted to go to Sydney, and I thought I should be only away one day, Thursday. I wanted to see Mr. King at his office to get an order for a pair of spectacles. I had an idea that if I could get that I could still knock out a living outside. When I got to Mr. King's office he was at Newington. I thought it was useless for me to come back to Parramatta and buy my railway ticket there and back, so I decided to stay until Friday. Previous to that I had made an appointment with Dr. Chisholm that I would call upon him for him to see my eyes. On the Friday I saw Dr. Maher at St. Vincent's Hospital. I saw Mr. King on the Friday morning, and when I left Dr. Maher and Dr. Chisholm on Friday afternoon it was too late for me to catch the train back to Parramatta. The consequence was that I got Mr. King to write me an order for the railway on Saturday. When I came here they refused me admission unless I brought another order, and it was simply because I had only asked for one day's pass. I had to go down and get another order. On the morning I went out I asked for another half-crown of my money that the matron had in hand, and I was terribly snubbed because I had asked for it.

6609. Did you not get it? I did get it, but I was very much brow-beaten by Mr. Cunningham and the clerk.

6610. Was the matron there? No.

6611. What did Mr. Cunningham say to you? He said that I know the rules of the Institution, and I should comply with them—that was, that I ought to get the money out on Wednesday. I did not know that I was to get it out on Wednesday.

6612. How do you know these rules? From mouth to mouth.

6613. There are no printed rules of any description? I have never seen nor heard of any

6614. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you know that several of the inmates of destitute institutions have received sums of money—we will say considerable sums? I do not.

6615. Did you ever know a man named Elways who was here? I knew a man named Ellis that used to receive considerable sums.

6616. Elways was his proper name I think? He had a quarterly allowance of £26.

6617. That is the man I speak of? If I had a quarterly allowance of that amount I should try if it would not keep me outside.

6618. Do you not think that when men receive money it is only proper that Government should be in part recouped for its outlay in supporting such men? By asking that question you must think I am very ungrateful—that after I have been here three years I would begrudge the Government something towards my keep here; but when they come to want 10s. out of £1, or £1 out of £2, I think it is cutting it too fine. Mr. King is under the impression that I get a quarterly allowance. I only get £8 a year.

Angus M'Kay called in and examined :—

Mr. A. M'Kay

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6619. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? About twenty-one months.
6620. From what are you suffering? Bad eyes.
6621. Can you see at all? I can see a little with my left eye.
6622. You are one of those who made a complaint about the opening of your letters in June last? Yes.
6623. Not being able to see to read your own letters, what ground of complaint have you against the authorities of the Asylum opening your letters? I do not think that it is legal to open letters against people's will. If the system was the same in other Asylums it would be different, but why should we be marked out for outrage in this Asylum more than in others? Mrs. Cunningham told us that when we came here we lost our privilege, so according to that we are not British subjects.
6624. Suppose a letter containing money were addressed to you, and you were to trust another inmate to open your letter, he might appropriate your money? I do not think so; I could trust a man. I do not care so much about it myself, only that it was done in this Asylum and not in others.
6625. Did you write the letter to the Member of Parliament to whom it was addressed? No.
6626. You signed it? I authorized my name to be signed to it.
6627. After it was written, do you recollect another letter being brought to you for your signature, asking you to sanction the appropriation by the Government of one-half the money you received, and also asking you to agree to the opening of your letters by the authorities; and in case you did not sign that, was an intimation made to you that you would be excluded from the Asylum? No such letter was brought to me.
6628. Your name has been given to us by a man named Baird as one who is desirous of making some complaint of your treatment here? Yes.
6629. What have you to complain of? I was suffering from cataract in my eyes, and last March I was ready to be operated upon. When the month was up I sent to see Dr. Mahor, who was then in charge, to give me a bed at Moorecliffe as soon as he had one. He told me that he was drafting men out, and that then he would operate upon me. That was on the Wednesday, and on the following Friday I caught cold. I was in great pain, and was ordered into the hospital, but no notice was taken of me, and I was left out exposed to the cold air at night. The clerk said that he had delivered the doctor's orders to Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and that I should be put into the hospital then if the doctor wished it. On Tuesday, before the doctor's day, my eyes got a little easier, and on Wednesday they were a great deal easier. When the clerk told the doctor that I could be put into the hospital he said there was no occasion for it then, and that I should have been put in when he ordered it, and when I was suffering from a severe attack of inflammation. On the following morning I was ordered into hospital against Dr. Maher's wishes, and I was kept some days in bed until the doctor came round again. I got up that day, went to see the doctor, and told him of it. He said they had no right to put me into hospital against his wishes, and he discharged me. They kept me in three days longer. I had some drops that I used for my eyes in the hospital. On the doctor's day, Wednesday, the doctor looked at my eyes and asked me if I had used the drops. I told him that I had used the last I had that morning. I was to go on using them till he came. On the following morning I received my lotion, but it was not the same as I used to get. It was camphor I got, and I was using it from the Thursday until the Monday. My sight was going fast, whether from the effects of the lotion or the other treatment I could not say. I showed it to the doctor, and he called for the chemist, but the chemist was not at home. Dr. Maher asked how it was that they dropped camphor into my eyes, and the man said that he did not know anything about it. The doctor left an order that I was to get my drops every evening, but I was kept three days without them. When the doctor came round again my eyes were dark. He told me to go on for a fortnight without using anything, and when I went to him again at the end of the fortnight he said I was to go on for a month. He said that my eyes had been ruined, and that it was a hopeless case. The chemist's man came down to me in the shed on the Sunday night after I got my lotion on the Thursday. He told me that the chemist said my lotion was mixed up right enough; and that if he did give the wrong lotion Dr. Maher could not do anything to him, as he was too young, and was not long enough in the profession. The chemist can back out of that, because that man is not here now.
6630. Is that the only complaint you have to make? I do not want to go into petty charges.
6631. Have you any other complaints to make? Only that the food was not the thing. It is a good deal better since the Board was appointed. It was very bad before that.
6632. Do you mean since August last? Yes.
6633. It has improved since then? Our soup and meat are better; but the potatoes are not better.
6634. Do you get potatoes every day now? Yes.
6635. Used you to get them every day? No; three times a week.
6636. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] In what way was your food inferior? We had no barley and no vegetables in the soup. I was told that a good deal of the barley was thrown into the pig's trough.
6637. Were vegetables entirely absent? Yes.
6638. How often? I could not tell you.
6639. Two or three times a week? Yes; four or five times a week.
6640. What other inferiority was there in the food? Our bread was bad, sour and doughy, and used to ferment in our insides, causing us great pain sometimes.
6641. How was the meat? Sometimes it was good, and sometimes it was bad.
6642. Used you to get your proper quantity of meat? I do not know what is allowed. We have got no rules and regulations to tell us.
6643. Used you to get as much food as you wanted? Sometimes we got enough, and sometimes we did not. Sometimes we could not eat it, and had to leave it on the table.
6644. Do you mean on account of the quality or because there was so much of it? Because it was bad, the potatoes especially.
6645. Are you aware that any complaints have been made to anybody on the score of bad food? Complaints have been made to Mrs. Cunningham, and she would have them before Dr. Rowling the next morning.
6646. Can you name any persons so called up before the doctor? The man in the tailor's shop, called Pat.
6647. Anybody else? I only know a few others; I cannot tell you their names.
6648. What happened when these men were called before the doctor? He told me that he only got a plate of bones, that there was not enough meat on them; but when he was called before the doctor some of the bones were taken away and good meat put in their place.

- Mr. A. McKay 6649. Then you mean that his dinner was saved to be shown to the doctor? Yes.
 6650. And that the doctor did not see what cause he had to complain? He told me that the doctor said that it was good enough.
 22 Nov., 1886. 6651. Was the man punished for complaining? No.
 6652. *Chairman.*] Where were you before you came into the Institution? In Prince Alfred Hospital.
 6653. What were you doing before you became blind? Working at my trade as a stonemason in New England.
 6654. What part of New England? Inverell and Glen Innes.

James Rooney called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Rooney. 6655. *Chairman.*] How old are you? Twenty-four years on the 21st of last May.
 22 Nov., 1886. 6656. What are you suffering from? I am paralysed and blind from an injury to my spine.
 6657. How long have you been in the Institution? Two years and three months on the second of this month.
 6658. You are one of a number of other inmates who sent a complaint to a Member of Parliament about the opening of your letters? My name is mentioned there.
 6659. Did you authorise your name to be attached? I did not know that it was there at the time the letter was sent away, but I had made remarks that I should like to see the thing investigated, whether it was legal or illegal for them to open the letters. I said that if it was proved to be legal I would submit to it, but that if anyone was going to write about it I would be willing to sign the paper.
 6660. That was in reference to the opening of letters against your will? Yes; I was one of the first who objected to it.
 6661. That letter was sent in June? Yes.
 6662. After that, was any letter brought to you for your signature asking you to sanction the opening of your letters, and informing you that you would be turned out if you did not sign it? No; but after that date I wrote to any person who I thought was likely to write to me asking him not to write to me at all, and telling him that there was a question pending with regard to the opening of the letters. I had made up my mind not to take any letters. I allowed one to go back to the post office, and another was opened against my will. I had a communication with a Sydney newspaper asking a question through the columns of the Press, asking whether it was legal or illegal for the matron to open letters. The answer was, as near as I can recollect it, that no matron of any institution had the power to open the letters of the inmates, and that any such misconduct ought to be reported to head-quarters. I relied on that as proof that the thing was illegal.
 6663. You were not aware that the Manager had, as he believed in the interests of the inmates, made it a rule to open all their letters in order to prevent those who received money in letters from being robbed by other inmates? I was told that, but I said if you give me my letter in my own hand I will open it in your presence and let you see what is in it. I never get any money sent to me. They told me that Mr. King had given orders that all letters should be opened.
 6664. Are there any other matters with which you wish to make the Board acquainted? Yes; and I will first begin with the question of cruelty. I was a year and nine months in the hospital.
 6665. In what ward? In No. 3 on both occasions—first upstairs, latterly downstairs. A man named John Dowling used to complain more especially of the treatment he received. Dowling complained more than any other person.
 6666. What was he suffering from? Paralysis. He was quite bed-ridden, and his mind was gone more or less. You might call him an imbecile. There was a man named Thomas Ashton appointed wardsman in the latter part of December, 1884; and even during the time that he was a patient Ashton got out of bed and took charge of the patients. He was a strong healthy man, and the only thing that was the matter with him was an ulcerated leg. When he got to be wardsman he showed his cruelty to an extravagant degree. This man Dowling was in the habit of messing his bed, and Ashton used to punish him badly for it. Some of us remonstrated that Dowling was not accountable for his actions, but Ashton said that he did not care. He used to drag him by the hair of his head and throw him on the floor. He would take his shirt off him and then take a bucket of cold water and mop him from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet; and on several occasions, according to his own admission, which others will be able to corroborate, Ashton mopped up the man's filth and stuck it in his mouth.
 6667. You could not see him do that? No; I was blind, but I heard him say that he had done it.
 6668. Do you know the names of any persons in the hospital at the time? John Nagel, Martin Brennan, and John Roy are all the persons who are now alive, as far as I am aware of.
 6669. They were in the hospital and saw the treatment that Dowling received? Yes. Several times Ashton kicked him and beat him with a mop; and according to his own confession, he often struck him with his fist in the face. On one occasion I said that it was a shame to beat Dowling in that way because he was an imbecile; and he told me to mind my own business or he would give me the same sauce. He used to get up from beating him quite exhausted; and on one occasion one of the inmates said, "You are quite out of breath"; and he said, "I kicked that boggar; I will kick his ribs in the next time, I will kick the life out of him." This was repeated on several occasions for upwards of two months. I tried when I could get him out of the ward if any of the men who had their sight would make a complaint against him—any of those who saw his cruelty, and I told them that they did not know when it might come to their own turn to suffer in the same way. Several said that if I would complain they would back me up, but I refused on account of being blind. Others said they would not do it because they were afraid that if they reported a wardsman they would be turned out. After some time Ashton, the wardsman, went out. He had heard us say that we would report him. There was a report that Dowling had had his testicles and the bottom of his back kicked black. Ashton went out on pass, but never returned. The day he went out several of us agreed that we would demand an investigation. They saw that his testicles were swollen, and that the bottom of his back and ribs were black, and brought it under the notice of the dispenser. Mr. Cunningham showed it to Dr. Rowling the following morning, and he said, "No doubt he has been kicked or struck with something; that looks bad." They hushed it up; but there was one man, Brennan, who spoke out, and said that it was inhuman. That man, Brennan, was turned out of the ward the same week. He was not fit to be sent out, and I believe he was sent out for reporting it. It proved to the people what we all believed

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believed—that he would be turned out if he made the report. I suppose that I would have also been turned out only I was very ill.

6670. Is there anything else you wish to say? I come next to the case of a man named Wymiss Bruce, another patient under the same wardman.

6671. What was the matter with Bruce? He was suffering from diarrhoea, and he was an imbecile. It is always the imbeciles who are so badly treated, because they cannot complain.

6672. At what time are you speaking of? It commenced when Ashton was a patient in the ward—his cruelty commenced in 1884. He used to tie a bed-pan on him, and put a straight-jacket on his hands, so that he would have to lie on the broad of his back, and was not able to remove the pan. Some nights he used to keep it on all night. The man used to groan and moan fearfully, and to say that his back was being cut with the handle of the pan. After Ashton became wardman the bed-pan was taken away. He could not use it, but he used to make Bruce sit on one of his iron buckets. He used to have to sit on it for an hour or two in the day, and sometimes in the night as well. I have known him fall off from exhaustion, and then Ashton used to beat him with a mop-handle, although he only fell off from sheer weakness. He did this so that he might save himself the trouble of cleaning the man. The night before Bruce died he was raving, and talking about Mary Jane, or Mary Ann, or some other name. Ashton got out of bed and gave him an unmerciful beating. He struck him with his fist. I could hear the sound of the blows of his fist on the patient's face, and Bruce died the next day.

6673. Did the doctor examine the body of Bruce? He never saw it. The doctor does not see any bodies unless he sees them in the dead-house. I am not in a position to say whether he sees them there or not. All bodies of persons who die before 9 o'clock at night are taken out that night; if they die after 9 o'clock they remain until 6 o'clock the next morning. I am not in a position to say whether the dispenser or the doctor goes near them.

6674. Are screens put round the bodies? Sometimes, not always.

6675. When they die after 9 o'clock at night their bodies are left in the ward until 6 o'clock next morning? Yes. Sometimes I have known them to die there, when the smell has been very strong. It is a close ward, and there is no ventilation. I have known the bodies to be in a state of putrefaction before they have been removed from the ward, and I consider it very unhealthy for the other men in the ward. I have known some men to die almost in a state of putrefaction.

6676. *Mr. Robison.*] Were those matters never mentioned to the matron? She never comes round. I was nine months in the ward, and the matron never set her foot in it unless it was to escort visitors round.

6677. Was any representation made to the clerk so that he might report to the matron? No one would report because we had the fear of being turned out. He said to the wardman, "If any of the patients gives you any trouble, if they ask you to do this or that, if they grumble tell me, and I will bring them before the doctor and get them turned out." There is no wonder that the men were in dread of being turned out.

6678. Was it not self-evident that if the whole ward were to rise in denunciation of such barbarous cruelty as that which you have described that some notice must be taken of it? In that ward three-fourths of the men were aged and stupid, and you might as well speak to dead men. They know that they are alive and nothing more. It is very seldom that there are any young men there. I will come to the treatment of Dowling again under another wardman, Martin Bolton, who succeeded Ashton. When Bolton became wardman he commenced with the same brutal treatment to Dowling and to several others, but I will deal with Dowling's case. He used to drag him out of bed every morning, throw him on the floor, mop him with cold water, and several times I heard the slaps of the mop against his ribs. I heard him mop him with cold water and beat his head against the wall. I have known him several times to have him sitting on the commode. When the unfortunate man would make a mess he would draw his fist, hit him as hard as he could on the face, and knock him on the floor. On one occasion I heard him strike him with his fist, and when he came to our end of the ward he boasted that he had given him a black eye. Dr. Rowling next day noticed the black eye, and he asked the wardman what blackened the man's eye. He said that a fly had stung him, and Dr. Rowling took that for an answer. There were nine dirty cases in the ward at that time. Bolton used to pull them out on to the floor every morning and bring a bucket of cold water to each one and mop him with a mop. It was cold weather at the time. I knew seven to die in a fortnight. I believe they were hurried into eternity. The shirts of the poor men were hanging on to them while they were mopped on the floor. On some occasions he would take them out to the bath-house, and, according to his own confession, he would take cold water and scrub them down with a bass broom. We could hear their shrieks in our room, which was next to the bath-room.

6679. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] About what time did this occur? During the month of May, 1885.

6680. *Chairman.*] Can you recollect the names of any of the seven who died in a fortnight? No.

6681. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say that you heard them shriek while they were in the bath-room. Yes; calling out, "Don't kill me."

6682. Do you suppose that anybody in authority heard them shriek? The man that was head wardman on one occasion came in when Ashton was beating Dowling. He stood and looked at him and said nothing. He stood by my bed. Ashton said, "That boggar has broken my temper and I have to beat him."

6683. Is that wardman here now? Francis Dwyer; he is not here now. He saw the beating going on on one occasion.

6684. If anyone were crying out in the bath-house, would not a person in this room be able to hear him; would not the matron in passing around to her duties be able to hear it? If anyone had been near they would have heard him shrieking fearfully in the ward while he was being mopped down with cold water. One man, named Peascod, did complain to Mr. Cunningham, the dispenser. Mr. Cunningham said to the wardman, "Could you not get a drop of warm water to wash him with?" Mr. Cunningham asked what was the matter. The man's teeth were rattling in his head. He said, "They mop me with cold water every morning, and that nearly kills me." Mr. Cunningham said, "Could you not get warm water, and not have them shivering that way?" Bolton was leaving the same day. Peascod died a few days after that. I have every reason to believe that that man was hurried into eternity. I could hear him shivering as he was lying on the floor. He would not have his shirt on for fifteen minutes; and he would be on the bed without clothes for fifteen minutes.

6685. Are you of opinion that Mrs. Cunningham never heard these shrieks? I could not say.

- Mr. J. Rooney. 6686. Are you of opinion that if she did not hear them she might not have heard them because she was not in the habit of visiting the various parts of the Institution? I would say that that must be the principal reason.
- 22 Nov., 1886. 6687. *Mr. Robison.*] Did you never speak of these things to the clergyman visiting here? No clergyman scarcely ever visits the hospital wards. The only Protestant clergyman who is in the habit of visiting the hospital wards is the Baptist minister. The Roman Catholic priest visits. I am a Protestant myself. The only Protestant clergyman who visits is Mr. Straughan, and he pays a sort of flying visit once every two months. If any member of the Church of England was dying they would send for the Church of England curate.
6688. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The Protestant clergymen do not visit the hospital regularly? No.
6689. But the Roman Catholic do? Once a quarter at least; sometimes oftener. They visit to prepare them for confession.
6690. Will you tell us how your diet has been since you have been out of hospital? During the seven months I have always had enough, but the quality was very inferior until lately.
6691. Until how long ago? I noticed an improvement immediately after the report appeared in the newspapers that you were appointed a Commission.
6692. What shape did the improvement take? The soup was better. Vegetables and barley were put into the soup, and the potatoes were better in quality.
6693. Any other improvement? The meat was better for a while.
6694. But it went back again? Yes, lately.
6695. And the bread? It was better for a while, but very often it has been sour. For the last five or six weeks it has been rather better.
6696. Do you mean to tell us that you have been having soup without vegetables? Yes.
6697. Often? I was only three months out of the hospital when the Commission was appointed.
6698. During these three months had you soup without vegetables? I believe there were no vegetables in it. I did not take it.
6699. As you are not able to see, how did you know there were no vegetables in the soup you did not eat? Sometimes I would take it; but I suffered from indigestion, and did not take it often. There were no vegetables in it when I did take it.
6700. Were you allowed extras in the hospital? Yes, but I lost them. I was suffering very badly from indigestion on one particular occasion, and I put my name down to see Dr. Rowling, and he prescribed soda of ammonia for me. I had taken the same medicine on and off for twelve months, and sometimes it did me harm. I sent it back without taking any of it. The dispenser brought the doctor to me the next morning to see why I sent it back. I said in a respectful manner that I had been taking it for twelve months, and that it never did me any good—that it gave me pains in the stomach. He said, "If you say that anything I give you is doing you harm I will put you out of the gate." I said that I was only telling him the truth, and that I did not mean to be disrespectful. He said to the dispenser, "What extras is he having?" The dispenser told him, and he crossed them out.
6701. When was that? In April, 1886, in No. 3 hospital.
6702. What extras were you getting? A pint of milk and a little tea and butter.
6703. Then you had to live upon the house ration? Upon the ordinary diet. I was suffering very much from indigestion, and sometimes days and weeks passed and I was not able to eat animal food.
6704. Having been in the hospital you have had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the doctor. Does he attend regularly? No.
6705. Does he attend carefully when he does come? Does he spend a reasonable time over his patients? Not anything like what I have seen in Prince Alfred Hospital. If there were five or six inmates' names down to see him he would do it all in four or five minutes. If he was not able to do that, he would say to the wardsmen, "See what he wants, and tell me to-morrow."
6706. *Chairman.*] Have you anything more to say? The reason I was turned out of hospital into the yard was for what they called a misdemeanour. There was a man named Johnson, a native of Canada, a patient in No. 3 hospital. He is dead now. There was a wardsmen named Alfred Rimmer who was cruel to him.
6707. Is he there still? No; he is gone. He was a young healthy man who had had his knee-cap broken, and he was getting better at this time. He was very rough with this unfortunate man Johnson for making his bed in a mess, and several times he took him by the neck and slapped his head against the wall. I slept opposite to him, and several times he cried out, "Don't kill me; don't knock my brains out." He called Johnson several names which I should scarcely like to mention. I remonstrated with him. I said that such conduct was too bad, and that he ought not to knock the man's head against the wall. He told me to mind my own business, or he would do the same to me. He kept cursing and swearing the whole time, calling everyone the most abominable names. One morning the dispenser came in, and I said I wished to bring up some matters against the wardsmen. I said he is in the habit of cursing and swearing and blaspheming, and I mentioned the names he used. Mr. Cunningham said there was great excuse for swearing when he had such characters as us to deal with. I said was that all the thanks I got. He said, "Yes," and that he would bring it before the doctor. "All right," I said, "As long as there is a proper investigation." He brought Dr. Rowling the next morning, and he said, "This man Rooney has been complaining of the wardsmen, and he has complained of several wardsmen before." I said, "I beg your pardon, I have only complained of one before." He said, "He is fit to go out into the yard now—discharge him." Dr. Rowling, without ever saying can you walk, or can you stand, or how are you, said, "All right." My card was taken down, and I was ordered to be put into the yard. That was on the 3rd May of the present year. Both refused to investigate the case, and they ran out of the ward as soon as the doctor said discharge him. They never allowed me to make my defence, and they never examined as to whether it was right or wrong. They took Mr. Cunningham's word for it. I may add that I believe the wardsmen was doing some bricklaying for Mr. Cunningham, and had promised to go out and do some on his farm. I heard the wardsmen say this himself. That is how I came to know it.
6708. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Can you give us the name of any person who heard this conversation between you and Mr. Cunningham when you were turned out? Yes, three, who are alive still—Henry Fitzpatrick, Henry Crosier, and William Roy. I was turned out of the ward on the 3rd of May. It was pretty cold weather. I took a severe cold, and I suffered greatly from pains. I remained in the yard all the winter without any flannels or drawers to keep me warm.

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6709. Any socks? I had a couple of pairs of my own.
6710. Did you make any application for flannels? No, but I did for my own waistcoat. I had only coat, trousers, and shirt. I put my name down to see the doctor. I was shivering from morning till night with cold, and I said that I wanted to have my own waistcoat out of the store. He told me to ask Mr. Cunningham. I did ask Mr. Cunningham, and he would not do it. I was allowed to remain so all through the winter.
6711. Is Mr. Cunningham the manager here? Not according to appointment.
6712. As a matter of fact, does he exercise the rights and privileges of the matron? He does. He is master of the Institution. As far as I could see he was the only person who superintended anything. If I did not know that he was the dispenser I should say he was the superintendent. Several times I have had wet shoes and wet shirts when in No. 3 yard. I was bad with pains from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet. I was in a state of agony night and day. I am always troubled with pain, but this brought on other pains in my shoulders and all over my body. While I am talking about the dormitories I may mention that the men's tobacco is stopped if any vermin is found upon them. It is a very unfair rule, because on bathing days their beds are very often mixed, and sometimes we get one bed and sometimes another. I never had my tobacco stopped, but I think the rule is very unfair.
6713. Vermin about their beds? Yes.
6714. Do you mean that that applies to the blind as well as to others? Yes, to every one. They get bathed once a month, and if they get a dirty bed from another man they might not know that there was vermin in the blankets.
6715. As to the bathing, we have been told that the rule is that every inmate shall be bathed once a month, but that the inmates can bathe themselves twice a day if they like? I cannot say as to that. I never heard of that rule.
6716. In view of the fact that an inmate can bathe himself twice a day if he likes, do you think that the rule you refer to is unfair? If a man had dirty blankets given to him—and he might at any time get blankets with vermin on them—that is why I say the rule is unfair. It is unfair, more especially to blind men and to cripples.
6717. We are told that in the case of blind inmates an inmate who can see is told off to keep him clean? They are not paid anything for it. Unless I or any other unfortunate invalid can pay them ourselves we find that they are invariably very neglectful.
6718. If vermin are found on a blind man, is it the blind man or the man who looks after him who is deprived of tobacco? It is the blind man. The other man has only to attend him to his meals, not to look after his cleanliness.
6719. Does your blindness interfere with your getting your fair share of ration, be it good or bad? No; I have never known any such case as that.
6720. Are the other inmates kind to the blind as a rule? I cannot say that I have anything to complain of; but I have had guides that I could not get to do scarcely anything for me unless I paid them well, and I cannot at all times afford to pay them.
6721. The ordinary inmates do not bully the blind? No person ever bullied me. I sit in the one place from morning till night. I am paralysed as well as blind.
6722. *Chairman.*] Is that all you wish to say? When on the question of diet I forgot to mention that on last Wednesday week, the 10th of the present month, I got a hard potato. I heard the clerk's voice as he came in to say grace. I said, "My potatoes are very hard; will you be kind enough to get me some better cooked." He took my plate away to the office, and a messenger was despatched to bring me before the matron. The matron said, "If you want any better food you will have to go outside to get it; you won't get any better here." I said, "With all due respect, Mrs. Cunningham, I only asked that I might have potatoes a little better cooked." He confessed that they were not well cooked. She said, "I won't take any abuse from you; if you want better you will have to go outside to get it." Very often in winter time the tea is cold, the meat is cold, the potatoes are cold. The only thing we got warm was soup.
6723. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Upon the whole, do you feel that your diet is deficient in quantity? As regards quantity, I get plenty.
6724. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you wish to tell us? There was a man named Dempsey, a patient in No. 3 hospital, in my time, about September or October, 1885, who was allowed to remain in his filth for twenty-four hours, day after day. He had diarrhoea, and was only cleaned at 6 o'clock in the morning. The wardsmen's name was George Bottrell; a strong, healthy man he was, too. I said, "I have known wardsmen who would clean a man every time he dirtied himself." He said, "Who were they?" I said, "Robert Parkes for one, and George Smith for another." I had heard of the state the man was in—one mass of corruption from bed sores. I spoke to my friend Parkes, who was walking about the yard, and I said that it was a shame that such a state of things should be allowed. Dempsey was a respectable man. He said he would come in and see him. He did look at the bed sores and the state he was in, and he said, "I think I will mention it to Mr. Cunningham." He did so, and Mr. Cunningham showed the case to the doctor the next morning. The doctor said, "Cover him up," and that was all there was about it. He did not ask how often they cleaned him or anything else. From all I could learn that man died in a state of putrefaction.
6725. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is Parkes here now? No; he has left.
6726. *Chairman.*] Did you ever know Mr. Robison to be up here? When he came into the ward in my time it was merely to look in. He never said to anyone, "Have you any complaints to make or not?" I made up my mind that if ever he did I would make these complaints to him.
6727. But he never asked you? No.
6728. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Nor gave you a chance of calling him? After he went out I heard that it was he who had been in.
6729. You knew his voice? No; I did not know whether one of you gentlemen might be he or not.
6730. Did he never speak when he used to come into the ward? I have known him to come to the door in company with the matron and take a look in, but never heard him speak.
6731. So that you never had a chance of learning his voice? No.
6732. *Chairman.*] You had made up your mind to make a complaint if you had had the opportunity? Yes; but I never had the opportunity.
6733. Do you mean that you never knew that he had been there until someone after he had left told you that he had been there? Yes.

- Mr. J. Rooney. 6734. He never asked any of the inmates if they had any complaints to make? No.
6735. Is that all you have to tell us? As regards the fear that patients were in of being turned out, I remember the clerk coming round on several occasions, and saying that if they made complaints they would be turned out. Mr. Cunningham did it on several occasions too.
6736. Did you hear Mr. Cunningham say that? Yes; and several others did too.
6737. Who else? Roy, who was in the whole time with me, and who is still a patient.
6738. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is there any other man who can testify to this threat of turning you out if you gave evidence? Baird can do so. He was in the hospital part of the time with me. Another thing I want to mention, and it is this: I believe that several men died sooner than they would have done if they had had good proper nourishment. I mean that a good many men died without getting medical comforts. On one occasion the clerk came up and said to George Thompson Smith, who was the wardsmen at the time, "Smith, I am told that you have been asking Dr. Rowling for extras for the patients; I am come to tell you that the very first case in which I know you to do it I will tell the matron and get you turned out." Smith said, "Most of my patients are helpless men." The clerk said, "I don't care; if you ask for any man, you will be turned out." Several men died without getting proper nourishment. Soup and tea would be sent up and brought down again without being touched. All that was offered was dry bread and tea, sometimes with milk and sometimes without—and meat sometimes with potatoes and sometimes without. There was soup for dinner. Time after time it was taken away without being touched. I believe that several of them would have lived longer if they had had proper medical comforts. Smith used to pity them at heart and say it was a shame.
6739. As these persons were in hospital and under the doctor's care, was it thought that they did not require anything extra? The doctor never gives extras unless you ask him. If Mr. Cunningham is with him you are generally refused. If the doctor sees you alone you stand a better show of getting them.
6740. You mean that the doctor is kinder than Mr. Cunningham? Yes; if he had his own way.
6741. Do you mean that the doctor is under the influence of Mr. Cunningham? I have every reason to believe it.
6742. How can that be? The doctor is apparently independent of Mr. Cunningham; but he is guided by him. I asked to get out. I can walk a little with a stick holding on to a man's arm; and I asked to be allowed to go out and sit during the morning and evening in the fresh air. Mr. Cunningham opposed it, and said to the doctor not to allow it until after he would come round. Some days the doctor would come, and then some days, perhaps for two, three, or four days, he would not come.
6743. *Chairman.*] For three or four days in succession? Yes; and during that time the clerk forbade me to go out. He said, "If the doctor does not come, you will have to stop in the ward." I asked the doctor to be kind enough to name the hour in which, if he did not come, I might go out, and I mentioned that last week he was away for so many days.
6744. When was that? In September or October, 1885. When I asked him if I might leave the ward to enjoy the fresh air he stood a little, and he said if I don't come up here—at 10 o'clock. I knew that Mr. Cunningham would oppose it. On one occasion Dr. Stevens was willing to grant me permission early in the morning and late in the evening; but when he was in the act of granting it Mr. Cunningham opposed it, and anything that Mr. Cunningham desired it seemed to be granted at once, especially by Dr. Rowling. If Mr. Cunningham said that a man had no call for extras Dr. Rowling would not give them. On one occasion Mr. Cunningham snubbed Benjamin Walton, who asked for extras for a patient who was very bad.
6745. Does the Manager ever come here? I know his voice. He spoke to me only on one occasion, when I was reading a blind book. He said, could I read it; and I said, "Yes." I have feeling in one hand, but not in the other.

William Roy called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. Roy. 6746. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Institution? I entered it on the 8th of August, 1883.
6747. Were you in any other before that? No.
6748. What are you suffering from? Blindness and partial paralysis.
6749. Was it from injury to your spine? No; it came on gradually since I have been in here.
6750. Were you blind when you came here? My sight was defective.
6751. You are one of a number of inmates who signed a letter complaining about your correspondence being opened by the authorities here, were you not? No.
6752. Did you not sign that letter? No.
6753. Did you not authorise your name to be used? No. I had no occasion. I never got any letters since I have been here.
6754. Have you ever been in the hospital since you have been here? Yes.
6755. In what ward? No. 3.
6756. Is that now No. 4? The first No. 3 was upstairs where No. 4 is at present. We were shifted down on the 16th December, 1884.
6757. During the time you were in the hospital, did any cases of cruelty on the part of the wardsmen come under your notice? Yes, several.
6758. Mention the first? The first was in the case of a man named Bruce.
6759. Was Bruce an imbecile suffering from diarrhoea? Yes.
6760. And the wardsmen in charge was named Ashton? Yes.
6761. What was done with Bruce? He was a helpless man, and used to mess his bed. He did not know what he was doing. They used to take him out and put him on an iron tub and keep him there for nearly an hour—for three-quarters of an hour at all events—until he fell off in a state of exhaustion. Then they would beat him for falling off.
6762. Who? The wardsmen.
6763. Were you blind then? I could see my way about, that was all.
6764. Could you see the wardsmen beating this man? No; but I could hear them; it was at the other end of the ward.
6765. Did you ever hear the wardsmen speak of having beaten him? Yes; he used to come up to the chair opposite to my bed and boast of what he had done.
6766. After he died, was there anything said about marks found on his body? Not to my knowledge. He had bed sores.

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6767. Did Dr. Rowling see the body of Bruce after he died? Not to my knowledge.
6768. He did not see it in the ward? No; when a man dies in the ward it lies in the discretion of the wardsmen to tie his mouth and his toes and to bring his card into the office, and then he gets the key of the dead-house.
6769. Was anything else done to Bruce besides what you have stated? Yes; he used to mop him with cold water.
6770. How do you know this? He used to bring the water in overnight, and next morning about half-past 5 o'clock, and sometimes before, he used to mop him down with a mop the same as you would mop a floor, and we used to hear the wardsmen use force with the mop on the man's body. He used to cry out so that you could hear him all over the building.
6771. Could his cries have been heard in this room? Yes; all over the Institution.
6772. How was it that none of the officers came to see what was the matter? I do not know.
6773. Do you think they heard? They could not be off hearing. Before I went into the hospital I was in No. 1 dormitory, and we used to hear the men roaring out all the morning, long before it was time for us to get up.
6774. From the other ward? From No. 3 ward. That is the ward into which all the dirty cases are sent.
6775. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] That dormitory is still called No. 1? Yes; it is at the end of the building as you go down to the back yard.
6776. *Chairman.*] What is the next case you know of? A man named John Dowling; he used to be beaten continually. He was an imbecile who did not know what he was doing. Sometimes he used to get out and sit on the stool, and other times he did not. Because he did not do that the wardsmen beat him unmercifully, pulling him out on the floor by his legs. He used force with him with the mop, and he beat his head against the wall when he was sitting on the bucket. The wardsmen used to come up to me and boast that he had done that. I have often known the wardsmen regularly exhausted—quite out of wind through the effects of beating him.
6777. Do you recollect that Dowling ever had a black eye? Yes; it was a man named Bolton who did that. He beat him in the eye, and told the doctor that it was a fly that stung him.
6778. Did the doctor ask him how Dowling got the black eye? Yes.
6779. And Bolton replied that a fly had stung him? Yes.
6780. How do you know that Bolton blackened the man's eye? Because Robert Parkes, the deputy wardsmen, told me that he had done it when the man was crying out. He told me that Bolton hit him on the eye and knocked his head against the wall.
6781. What months were you in the hospital? I am in still.
6782. What period were you speaking of? This took place in 1885.
6783. Bruce was in there in 1884? Yes; he died January, 1885—on the 6th January. Bolton took over the ward in February.
6784. Were you in the hospital in the month of May, 1885? Yes.
6785. How many died then? No less than seven within my knowledge in ten days.
6786. Do you recollect who they were? Yes.
6787. How were they treated? They were mopped with cold water.
6788. How? The wardsmen brought them out on the floor naked, and mopped them with cold water—the same as you would clean a buggy. He mopped them down and used force. The men used to cry out most unmercifully. If any of the patients said it was a shame the wardsmen would say, "I will give you the same if you don't hold your tongue."
6789. Is there any other person whom you remember to have been ill-treated? A man named Peascod was ill-treated in the same manner.
6790. When was that? I think he died in April or May, 1885.
6791. What was the matter with him? He was paralysed by hurting his spine in falling down stairs. The man got that weak that he was not able to get out of bed. He used to dirty his bed, and the wardsmen used to pull him out.
6792. How? Catch hold of him roughly and pull him out on the floor. I could hear the noise.
6793. And then did the wardsmen mop him? Yes; he used to mop him down.
6794. Is there any other case that you know of? A man named John Whaling, an imbecile, was treated in the same manner.
6795. Are all these people dead? They all died; they did not last long under the treatment.
6796. Do you attribute their death to the treatment they received? Well, it helped. I could not say that that was the main cause, but I think it helped them off sooner than they would otherwise have gone. Many a man has died there who could not speak for himself to get the nourishment he required, and the wardsmen was not allowed to speak for him. He was told distinctly by the clerk not to ask the doctor for any medical comforts for any man. The clerk said to the wardsmen, "Let him do it himself." And if a man was unable to speak out, he had to die for want of nourishment. There was one man in that room—I forget his name—who was just one week and never had a drink.
6797. Did he not get the ordinary rations? He was paralysed in his throat.
6798. Did he not get his tea? No; because he could not help himself he had to do without it. He died six days from the time he came in.
6799. During that time you say he never eat anything? No.
6800. How do you know? The wardsmen told me.
6801. Which wardsmen? Robert Parkes, the deputy-wardsmen.
6802. Was it not part of Robert Parkes' duty to feed him? The deputy-wardsmen has all the outside work to do. He has no time. It was his duty or the other wardsmen's.
6803. You could not say whether this is a fact or not? I only know from what I have been told by other men who had their sight.
6804. What are their names? William Brennan, an old man.
6805. Is he here? Yes.
6806. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is Parkes here? No.
6807. *Chairman.*] What is the name of the man who died from paralysis in his throat? I forget his name. He came from Liverpool.
6808. When did he die? It was in 1885.
6809. Is there any other case or any other matter which you desire to make the Board acquainted with?

- Mr. W. Roy. That is all I desire to say, but I wish to make a few statements on my own account. On or about the 6th of January last the doctor allowed me a little butter. I had occasion to make complaints about it being very bad, quite unfit for use. I reported it to Mr. Cunningham, and he set it in front of the matron. She sent down word that if I wanted better I was to go outside and get it.
6810. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Why did you report it to Mr. Cunningham;—he is not the Manager? He used to come round and ask us how we were getting on. I thought it was a fit thing to ask him. I first spoke to the clerk, and the clerk told me to speak to Mr. Cunningham.
6811. Would it not have been better to speak to Mrs. Cunningham, who is the responsible person? She never came round the place. I was not able to come here at the time.
6812. As to the man who died for want of nourishment, you say that the wardsman was forbidden to ask the doctor to give the patients any medical comforts? Yes, he was.
6813. Would not the doctor see for himself what was necessary? He did not take any notice of anyone. Unless you put your name down to see the doctor he never comes near you. He stands a yard and a half away from the foot of your bed and asks you what you want, and if you do not speak out plain he has not a word to say, but simply walks on.
6814. Is that his practice? Yes, ever since I have been in the place. He never so much as looked at me to see what was wrong with me. When Dr. Stevens came round he came and looked at me the first morning, and he ordered me 4 oz. of wine the first time he saw me.
6815. *Chairman.*] You say you never saw the matron in the hospital? She has been in; but only when a visitor would call. I have known her come down with Mr. Robison on several occasions, and also if a lady visitor came in; but that was all.
6816. Why did you not complain of the treatment which Bruce and Dowling received? There were complaints made. We complained to Mr. Cunningham and the doctor about the time he was brutally treated and kicked in the testicles.
6817. You have not mentioned that anyone was kicked in the testicles—was Dr. Rowling shown the kick marks? Yes; the wardsman who came in the place of Ashton showed Dowling's testicles to the doctor, and as he was doing so Mr. Cunningham pulled him back and told him to mind his own business.
6818. Was that the occasion on which you made the complaint to the doctor? Yes.
6819. What did you tell him? We told him how he had been treated ever since he had been there; but we got no satisfaction at all.
6820. What do you mean by no satisfaction—do you mean that Dr. Rowling did not notice your complaint? He did not take any notice of what we said.
6821. Who were the spokesmen? Rooney spoke and Brennan spoke. Mr. Cunningham asked me several questions, and of course I answered him.
6822. When anyone came, did you ever make any complaint—did you ever complain to Mr. Robison? When Mr. Robison came we did not know who it was until he had gone away.
6823. You never had an opportunity of making any complaints to him? No; had I have ever known that Mr. Robison had come into the ward I certainly should have spoken.
6824. *Mr. Robison.*] Are you blind? Yes.
6825. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You remember people by their voices although you cannot see them? Yes; I am quick at telling people by their voices or their step.
6826. Do you mean that you never had an opportunity of learning Mr. Robison's voice? I have heard him speak to men at the other end of the room in a whisper.
6827. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you not heard me speak at the bedsides of men? Yes; just in a whisper.
6828. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] But not so as to enable you to recognise his voice at other times? No.
6829. *Chairman.*] Did you say that when the complaint was made to Dr. Rowling about Dowling's treatment Mr. Cunningham pulled the clothes from Dowling? He pulled the wardsman back, and would not allow the wardsman to show Dr. Rowling the marks of ill-treatment that Dowling received.
6830. Was that the only occasion on which you tried to make any complaint? No.
6831. You never complained to the matron? No.
6832. And you gave as your reason that you never heard of her being there? Yes.
6833. She never came to the ward except with a visitor or with Mr. Robison? No.
6834. Do you know Mr. King? Yes.
6835. Did he ever come? Yes.
6836. Did he ever ask if you had any complaints to make? No. He never spoke to me until one day last week in the yard.
6837. What did he speak about? He asked was I cold that I sat out in the sun; and I said that I preferred it to the shade.
6838. You say that you never had an opportunity of making any complaint excepting the one to the doctor, and that that was stopped by Mr. Cunningham pulling the wardsman back? Yes.
6839. Is there any other case of which you wish to speak? It is the custom to knock off all medical comforts every three months. On the 2nd of June last the medical comforts were all stopped, and unless you put your name down to see the doctor you won't get them renewed. All the men had their names down; but he only went to the bedside of one man who asked to have his medical comforts renewed. The doctor said, "Yes; and I suppose they all want the same." Mr. Cunningham and the wardsman said, "Yes"; and the doctor said, "All right, let them have them." After the doctor had gone away the wardsman took the card up to have the extras put on. The matron stopped it, and said, "I won't allow any of the extras to be given out; keep them off for four days." At the same time there were four men dying.
6840. What day was that? The 2nd of June last.
6841. The doctor ordered you medical comforts? Yes. At the expiration of four days she sent round the clerk to put on anyone whom he thought proper for medical comforts. He put on a man named Frazer for one egg and some arrowroot, but he died in a few days after. I wish to speak to you about my clothes: they have been lost since I came into this place.
6842. Do you recollect when your clothes were lost? About fifteen months ago.
6843. Do you know how they were lost? All the information I could get from the wardsman was that the rats had eaten the ticket off them, and that they had been given away to some one else. It was not only the value of the clothes, but there was also my discharge from the Army, and several other certificates I had in my pockets.
6844. What regiment were you in? The 24th.

6845. That is a regiment of foot? Yes; the Warwickshire regiment. I was about to apply for a pension, and the loss of my discharge will be the means of my not getting one.
6846. How long had you served in the Army? Ten years and four months.
6847. Would that entitle you to a pension? No; but I expected consideration on account of my affliction, and I had also distinguished myself in battle.
6848. Where at? At Rourke's Drift.
6849. You were in South Africa? Yes, all through that campaign; and it is the effects of that that I am suffering from now.
6850. Your papers were with your clothes? Yes, in my coat pocket in the store. I wanted to go out for a couple of days, but I could not get my own clothes to go out in.
6851. Is it the practice when a man comes for admission to the Asylum having papers in his pockets to leave them there? That is the only place they have to keep them.
6852. Are the papers of all the inmates left bundled up with their clothes in the store until they go out or die? I suppose so. I had a medical certificate there from Dr. Morgan, and I was going to Sydney to see the pension officer to ask him to forward my record of services to Netley.
6853. Who commanded your regiment at Rourke's Drift? Colonel Glynn was our colonel, but Lieutenant Chard and Lieutenant Bromhead were on duty. Lieutenant Chard was in command of the engineers, and had charge of the pontoons on the river. Dr. Reynolds was there.
6854. Is there any other matter you wish to speak of? On several occasions after a man has been put on medical comforts the clerk has come down to the hospital and blackguarded the men for asking for medical comforts, and has told them that they can eat their meals as well as he can. He has done it to me, and has accused me of getting things which I did not have at all.
6855. That is the clerk, Peter Abbott? Yes.
6856. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you any idea why it is desired that you should not have medical comforts? I have not, unless it is that they do not wish to see a man have any comforts at all. When a man is sick he has no appetite for dry bread and dry meat.
6857. Has the matron ever objected in the same way? I cannot say that she has. I have never heard her.
6858. Or Mr. Cunningham? I have often known him put in a word to get a man a few extras.
6859. Not to forbid them? No.
6860. I think you told us that when the wardsman wished to show Dowling's injuries to the doctor, Mr. Cunningham pulled the man away, and told him to mind his own business? Brown was the wardsman.
6861. How was it that Mr. Cunningham was able to prevent the doctor from making the inquiry on which he had started? I do not know.
6862. Had the doctor made any remark about the case before Mr. Cunningham pulled the wardsman away? He said the man had been kicked, because he was black and blue.
6863. And nothing was done in the case subsequently? No; it was all hushed up.
6864. Has an inquest ever been held on a dead body since you have been here? Not to my knowledge.
6865. You have told us that you are convinced that many of these persons have died from ill-treatment? Yes.
6866. Is there any other matter of which you wish to speak? On another occasion a wardsman who left I think in May last used scandalous language.
6867. What was his name? Alfred Rimmer. I wish to state a grievance of my own about him. There was a chair that a helpless paralysed man used to do all his messing in, and after the man had died Rimmer brought that chair up to the edge of my bed without washing or cleaning it, and a most offensive smell came from it. I told him it was not right to do that until it had been scalded outside. He blackguarded me for that, and used all sorts of names not fit to be repeated. I reported him to Mr. Cunningham.
6868. Why to Mr. Cunningham—why not to Mrs. Cunningham? Mrs. Cunningham did not come round.
6869. What does Mr. Cunningham come round for? To see that everything is square.
6870. Not in connection with his duties as dispenser? No.
6871. He comes round to manage the Institution? To see that the wards are clean and one thing or another.
6872. Is that all you have to tell us? That is all.

William Caldwell called in and examined:—

6873. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Over four years.
6874. What are you suffering from? Paralysis, the doctor says.
6875. Did you send any communication to a Member of Parliament complaining about your letters being opened? I did not sign it; but I authorised my name to be attached to it.
6876. Why did you object to your letters being opened by the Asylum authorities? Because they don't open them in any other place but here.
6877. You do not know that? I was told so.
6878. Do you not know that this rule was made to protect the inmates, to prevent one person from robbing another? No.
6879. Do you not think it very possible that if a person who was not able to see were to have his letters opened by another inmate, he might be robbed of anything which the letters contained by the person to whom he entrusted them? He might.
6880. But you object to the opening of your letters? Yes.
6881. You think that you are quite able to take care of your money yourself? I think so.
6882. Have you ever been out of the Asylum since you came into it? For half a day or the like of that.
6883. Do you get any remittances? Sometimes, but very little.
6884. After this letter was written and signed by yourself and others, was a letter brought round to you by the clerk for your signature, which letter stated that you sanctioned the matron opening all your letters—was such a letter brought to you about the beginning of March—the letter also stating that you agreed to the Government keeping one-half of the amount which was sent to you as remittances from your friends? No.
6885. Do you know who wrote the letter sent to the Member of Parliament? No; I do not.
6886. Have you ever been in any other hospital? Yes; in the Sydney hospital.
6887. Have you been in any of the hospital wards here? Yes.

6888.

Mr. W.
Caldwell.
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Mr. W.
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6888. Have you any complaint to make about the treatment you received here, or about the treatment you saw other inmates receiving? I saw other people getting a good deal, but it is so long since. I have been here three years. We cripples and blind men used to be at the head of the table, but they afterwards shifted us to the lower end, and I have had two or three falls in getting down there. There is no place to be in except to sit in the shed; she won't let us put a foot on the grass.
6889. Who won't? Mrs. Cunningham. But she keeps turkeys, and ducks, and geese running on it.
6890. In that enclosure behind this room? Yes.
6891. I have never seen them there? They were there on Sunday then.
6892. Have you anything else you wish to complain of? The tucker was not very good this good while back. It is a little better now than it used to be.
6893. When did it become better? Three weeks ago, or longer. Anything extra that was left was thrown out; they would not give it to us. They would shove the tea into the sink-hole rather than let us have it.
6894. If all that was supplied was not consumed they would not give you anything in addition to what was served out to you? No; they would throw it away.
6895. Have you ever asked for anything which has been left? Yes.
6896. And it has been refused? Yes.
6897. Who refused you? The mess-man.
6898. What reason did he give? He said he was not allowed.
6899. What was the name of that mess-man? I do not know.
6900. Is he still mess-man? Yes.
6901. Do you know him by sight? Yes.
6902. You could point him out? Yes.
6903. Have you anything else you wish to complain of? I wish you could get us shifted from the lower part of the dining-room to the places we used to occupy. We have had a great many falls in getting down to the other end of the room. The potatoes have been pretty fair the last month; but before that they were not fit for anyone to eat.
6904. What were you before you came here? A labourer.
6905. Where used you to work? From Murrurundi up to Armidale.
6906. How long is it since you lived at Murrurundi? About four years.
6907. Whom used you to work for there? For Tim Murphy for a long time.
6908. And at Armidale? Down the Macleay River for a man named Foster—the other side of Armidale a bit. Roadwork mostly is what I have done.

Wm. Davis called in and examined:—

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6909. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Two years within a month.
6910. From what are you suffering? I came to George-street when I first came to Parramatta four years ago, with cataract on my eye. I got that off, and now I have got one on the other eye. I have got something the matter with my hip, but I could manage with that if I could only get my sight well.
6911. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How old are you? I am sixty-nine.
6912. Have you ever been in the hospital since you have been here? No.
6913. Have you any complaint to make to the Board as to the treatment which you or the inmates receive? No; I have nothing to say.
6914. Your name has been given to us as one who has something to tell the Board about the treatment the inmates have received? Bob put my name down about that man who died in the ward-yard here.
6915. What was his name? I could not tell his name.
6916. When did he die? About twelve months ago—in June or July—I would not be sure which.
6917. He was sitting out in the yard? Yes; he was dying.
6918. Was he sitting among a lot of blind men in the far corner? It was very cold that day; I was so cold that I stuck where I was.
6919. Did he die in the shed? Yes.
6920. Was there no fire there? There is a little fire at the coffee-stall.
6921. Can the inmates get there? No; in the winter time it is awful cold; the wind catches you in the shed just the same as if there was no getting away from it.
6922. *Mr. Robison.*] How long ago is it since this death occurred? I think it was last June twelve months.
6923. Was the chapel partitioned off from the shed before that? No.
6924. Were there not two fires then in the shed? There was not a bit of fire in that place.
6925. Was there not a fire-place there? There was a fire-place, and a fire for about a fortnight, but someone did not make it up right and it burnt up again at night, and then it was knocked off.
6926. I have seen two fires there myself? There used to be a fire there.
6927. You know that the coffee-man does not usurp that fire? He never has that fire to boil his coffee.
6928. *Chairman.*] You mean to tell us that one fire-place at the end of an open shed affords no warmth to a couple of hundred men? A couple of hundred men! Why, when there are two men there they cover it up.
6929. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How has your food been lately? I have nothing to say about it; I put up with what I am getting; I don't grumble at the place.
6930. How was it at the beginning of the year, or say six months ago? We used to have bad bread. They all fell sick over the bad bread. We used to call Mr. Cunningham into the wards nearly every night, and then we got good bread. The doctor overhauled it once, and then it was altered, and we got good bread afterwards.
6931. How used the soup to be six months ago? Not very good.
6932. Used it to have vegetables in it? There was hardly any. There was nothing growing in the garden. There used to be a bit of pumpkin in it sometimes.
6933. You mean that the soup had very little vegetables in it? Very little; we have had plenty lately—good white-heart cabbage the last three months.
6934. Have you ever been under the doctor's care? Only once.
6935. What did you go for? I had a touch of the ague. I was shaking all the morning, and had a burning fever at night. I was very thirsty, and I could not eat.

6936. Did the doctor attend you? He gave me a bottle of stuff the next day, but I was getting better then. Mr. W. Davis.
6937. You said that the bread was bad, and that you had to complain to Mr. Cunningham. Why did you not complain to Mrs. Cunningham? That I can't say. 22 Nov., 1886.
6938. Mrs. Cunningham goes round the place I suppose and sees that things are clean, and that matters are attended to as they should be? No; the clerk mostly goes round.
6939. Have you ever seen her go round the yard? I have seen her go round when gentlemen come.

James Chandler called in and examined:—

6940. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate of this Institution? I came here two years ago the latter end of last March, as nigh as I can tell. Mr.
J. Chandler.
6941. From what are you suffering? Giddiness in my head and nervousness a good deal. 22 Nov., 1886.
6942. How old are you? 63 years on the 9th of September.
6943. Did you sign a letter to a Member of Parliament complaining about opening of letters? No; I did not sign it. I was the man who took it down to town, but I did not know where it was going to. I can neither read nor write.
6944. Did you authorise anyone to put your name to it? I did not authorise it. I did not know that my name was put to it.
6945. It complained about the opening of your letters by the authorities of the Asylum? Certainly.
6946. Do you not know that it was made in your own interests, so that one inmate should not have an opportunity to rob another? Nobody ever robbed me. I consider that if a blind man had a letter sent to him here he ought to have a witness to see it opened by the man that he could trust to.
6947. After this letter was sent away was any other letter brought round to you by the clerk for your signature requiring you to consent to have your letters opened—brought round by the clerk or by any other person? Never.
6948. No letter has been shown to you which you were told you must sign or go out of the gate? There never was such a letter sent to me.
6949. Do you know if it was the practice to open the letters of the inmates in this Asylum before the letter referred to—has it not been the practice for years? No; the practice of opening letters came up since I have been here.
6950. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you had any letters sent to you here? No; I never received a letter here, and I never sent one away from here.
6951. *Chairman.*] Is there anything in connection with the management of the Asylum which you wish to tell us about? Only the food.
6952. How is the food? It is very well.
6953. How long has it been very well? Since this stir has been among you gentlemen.
6954. What is the difference between the food now and before this stir? It is much better now; I would not complain of the food now.
6955. How is it better? There is more meat and better meat. I have gone into that mess-room, and I can swear to you that after I have cut the meat off the bone there has not been 3 oz. of meat.
6956. That is, not 3 oz. for your dinner? For dinner, supper, and breakfast?
6957. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Is bone generally served out to you with the meat? There has been bone with our meat to-day.
6958. *Mr. Robison.*] Was it when you received mutton that you had the bone with it? When I have cut the meat off the bone there has not been 3 oz. of it, the sheep has been so poor.
6959. Have you had beef with bone in it? I won't say that.
6960. When you have had beef you get the meat already cut off? Always.
6961. *Chairman.*] In what other respects is the diet better now than it was before? The meat is better. It has been cooked better, and the soup is better.
6962. How is the soup better? There is more barley and more vegetables in it.
6963. Did any of the inmates complain about your diet before? No. Mr. Robison has been here twice before since I have been here.
6964. Have you ever complained to him about the food? I never have; I have never been asked to complain.
6965. Do you mean that you have not had an opportunity to complain? No; I do not wish to complain. I know that I cannot be as well off in this place as I can out of it. You may ask my old employer, Edward Bayly, who used to be in the Supreme Court and then in the Custom House, and he will tell you that I worked for him six years and a half, and if he says that I ever got drunk or told a lie you can punish me; but because at Quong Tart's feast I would not drink the beer they gave me they took it away from me and would not let me give it to another man. I have not drunk a mouthful of drink served out in this place.
6966. Is there anything else you wish to tell us about? The potatoes are very bad, and I consider it is the contractor's fault. If he brought a load here this morning, in twenty-four hours the heap would be enough to turn any creature bad. I have been a potato-grower myself. I believe the potatoes are turned bad by lying in the yard.
6967. How long are they brought here before they are used? I do not know.
6968. How long do they lie in the yard? They are shot out in a heap, picked over by the cook, and the refuse goes into the men's rooms.
6969. Do you mean that the best of the potatoes are picked out for the use of the cook and the wardsmen? They pick the best.
6970. And you say that the others are sent to the mess-room? Sent to the mess-room.
6971. You do not know what quantity is delivered here every day? I do not.
6972. Who picks them? There are two men out there who wash them at the cook-house.
6973. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How are the men employed? In pumping water and messing about the cook-house.
6974. They help the cook? Yes. I should like to bring up another thing now I am here. Two men were brought out of the hospital—one was named Walker, and the other Dodd, I think.
6975. *Chairman.*] What about them? I saw Dodd brought out of the hospital and set down on the end

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of the form, and took into No. 2 dormitory ward to sleep. The wardman came to me to ask me to help him to bring him out, but I told him I was not a fit man, and the head wardman took my place. He was set on the form there, and took up against the fireplace in the shed, and he sat there all that whole day. He was took into the ward dying. He was brought over against the fire in the day, and he fell down dead in the shed. And Walker, he was had out of the hospital up here, and sat on the end of that form. He was took into No. 5, and put into a perambulator, and wheeled about the yard in the severe part of the winter for two or three days, and he got so that he could not be about. They carried him in their arms into the mess-room. They were obliged to put him back into the hospital, and he died. That is all I can say.

6976. *Mr. Robison.*] Why did they put him into a perambulator? He was not able to stand or walk.

6977. Was it out of kindness they moved him for exercise? Because, I reckon, there was something wrong in the hospital. They were obliged to put him back to die; and I have seen many a poor man since I have been here stretched in that closet in the cold weather, and he has been taken into the hospital, and lived till the next morning, and taken out a corpse. I could swear to it. It is as true as God is my maker. I did not want to come here. I never was here before.

6978. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What had the closet to do with the death of those men? I do not think it had to do anything. They just got in there to lie down to get shelter. There is no room for anybody to lie down in that shed.

6979. Can you not lie down on the grass? We don't dare to set a foot on it. If a man did his tobacco would be stopped. I have known a man cross the grass plot and be turned out that very day for it. I have known a poor blind man turned out, at the mercy of the police, who had not his sight to walk by.

6980. What was his name? Smith.

6981. How long ago? It is a long time back.

6982. A year or two years? It was not a year.

6983. Was that for walking over the grass? For having some words with the clerk; and the man never knew who the clerk was. The clerk told him, "Here are your clothes." I have known the clerk to take the dinner away from a poor man just before he was turned out—a poor man who had no money, nor a bit to eat, or a place to go to when he was turned out.

6984. What was the name of that man? I could not tell you; there are so many men in this place.

Walter Vavasour called in and examined:—

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6985. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate here? Since March last. But I was here some-time last year, and I went out to go to sea; but I was taken ill and had to come back.

6986. Are you a sailor? I have been an officer of a ship. I have my papers here. I have been in the South Sea Island trade.

6987. What do you suffer from? Enlargement of the liver. I have also been in the hospital at Brisbane and in Prince Alfred Hospital. I have had three years spell at times; but I went down to the Islands and the disease attacked me again. I sold my nautical instruments, and I had to come in here.

6988. Your name has been given to us as one who has a complaint to make? I can get nothing from the doctor. He won't allow me to state my case to him or tell him how I was. Mr. Cunningham knows my complaint. He put me in the hospital when I came here. In the morning when the doctor came round Mr. Cunningham told him that I had just came in and that I was troubled with the liver complaint. He said give him two or three days' rest. I was soon satisfied with what I saw of the hospital treatment.

6989. What did you see? That the poor old men who were there were neglected. I was not long enough in the hospital to know their names. I asked to see the doctor, and got leave to come down into the yard. I was discharged from the hospital. Mr. Cunningham kindly gave me some medicine, and I got on very well. I was in the tailor's shop. I can do a good deal of work while sitting down. I had to go to the doctor again. My water was nearly stopped, and I passed blood in the stools; but he would not allow me to tell him anything. It was no use my trying to tell him anything. At last I became so bad that I could scarcely walk across the yard to the chemist's shop, where the doctor was. I said, "Doctor, I am in great pain; my water does not come away freely." He said, "Let me see," and he pressed me here. He said, "Get up and lie down, and I will pass the instrument on you." I have had the instrument before, and I had been told not to have it again; and when I objected the doctor said he would have nothing more to do with me. Mrs. Cunningham has been very kind to me now and then. If I got a drop of gin, that would make my water come. I got a little saltpetre and applied a hot blanket round my body, and that relieved me greatly.

6990. Your grievance is entirely against the doctor? No. He is the same with the other patients. There was a woman who was in the erysipelas ward who told me that for five or six days he did not come round there. There was one poor woman in the hospital who had a great hole in her arm, and she suffered dreadful agony. The woman told me that she had sent for the doctor to see that patient several times, but that he would not come down.

6991. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What is the name of the woman? I could not say.

6992. About what date was it? Seven or eight weeks ago. I rather think she is in the hospital still. I saw the woman not long ago, and she complained several times that the doctor would not come down.

6993. You are referring to the woman in charge? Yes. For one or two days the doctor had a man wheeling a lot of books into the dead-house, and the doctor came down for a book. The woman came down to him and said, "Doctor, the woman is in great pain; will you come in and see her." He said he would; but he went away and never saw the woman.

6994. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the date? No.

6995. It was a woman in charge at the erysipelas hospital who told you this? She had three days' leave; she was convalescent at the time. The other complaint I have to make is against the clerk, because of his inhumanity. I have seen him forbid a man from walking on the grass—a poor old man who was quite off his head. The clerk is a petty tyrant over the old men particularly. He came out bellowing at the old man, frightening him and pulling him off the grass. He told him that he would be turned out if he went on the grass again. The man's tobacco was stopped for it. I believe Mrs. Cunningham knew nothing about it. The clerk often says that Mrs. Cunningham has ordered this and that, when he has no authority to do so. We do not know when we are doing right or wrong, for there are no rules. One day the clerk will say one thing, and the next contradict it. There is an old man now in the yard who came from Gladesville here. He is quiet enough unless people go to irritate him, and then

he

he will get into a passion and swear a bit. A man got chaffing him a little bit, and he roared out; down came the clerk upon him and took him up to the office—whether he saw Mrs. Cunningham or not, I cannot say. I thought they were going to have an inquiry about it. However, the next thing I heard was that he had to have his clothes and go out. He was turned out; but he soon got into the hands of the police, was locked up and brought back here again, and he is in the yard now. I know the man I refer to by the name of Barney. For the work I was doing I was getting an extra half loaf and a stick of tobacco. On Wednesday night when I went down to get it the clerk sent out word that it was stopped, that my name was taken off. The next morning I saw Mrs. Cunningham, and asked her if she had ordered my bread and tobacco to be stopped, and she said, "No." She went and saw the clerk and I got it again. Half the things which are complained of in the yard are done by that clerk without Mrs. Cunningham knowing anything about it. He is nothing but a petty tyrant.

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6996. Is not Mrs. Cunningham always here to be appealed to? Since I have been here, Mrs. Cunningham has been confined; she has a large family.

6997. You do not see much of her? No.

6998. Is all the supervising done by the clerk? He has the free management.

6999. Does Mr. Cunningham interfere? In the hospital it is a well-known fact that if Mr. Cunningham says a word a man will be turned out or kept in as he pleases.

7000. The doctor is guided by the dispenser? Yes, entirely.

7001. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The doctor is perfectly independent of the dispenser? I know of one case, that of the gateman, eighty-five years of age. I was in the surgery at the time. He had a shocking bad leg, bare to the bone; it used to swell up so that it filled his trousers, in consequence of his walking and standing about. I begged him to go to the doctor and try and get into the hospital. He said, "It is no use; I have twenty times." He had been twelve months here. He has been in the hospital two months since.

7002. What is his name? Greenwood.

7003. *Chairman.*] How did he get in eventually? I said, "Mr. Cunningham has a great deal to do there; you are here looking after the buggy and the gate—you speak to Mr. Cunningham; he will speak to the doctor, and you will get in." I was in the dispensary when Mr. Cunningham said, "That is only an old sore," and he had to come out. The poor old fellow was crying with the pain in his leg. I begged and prayed of him to come again. He showed Mr. Cunningham his leg, which was frightful to look at. Mr. Cunningham then got him into the hospital. He never would have been sent there by the doctor. The doctor comes into the place and runs through it as quickly as he can. He is absent four or five days together.

7004. *Mr. Robison.*] Is there not a certain hour when if men want to see the doctor they have to go up? There is a man goes round before breakfast to know if any man wants to see the doctor, and if a man does his name is taken down. He is supposed to be there at 9 o'clock, but he is never punctual to his time, and sometimes he does not come at all. He will sometimes race in and be away again so quickly that those who have had their names put down to see him will not know that he has been there at all. They have sometimes to wait from three to five days to see him.

7005. Do they go away before they are told that they cannot see him? They say, "The doctor won't be here to-day," and we go back into the shed.

7006. Who tells them that? The man in charge of the surgery. We were going to get it published, but we heard that you gentlemen were coming here. The grub was something frightful. The soup we had was no better than greasy water; not a bit of vegetable in it for days and days. I do not say that it was so consecutively, but it was bad very often. They began at one end one day and the other end the next; and those who were served last were the only ones who got a little cabbage and barley in their soup, the first served getting nothing but a drop of greasy water. It was scarcely worth drinking.

7007. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] When was this? Until about three months ago.

7008. What else was bad? Several complaints were made about the meat. Mr. Taylor himself came in the day before the feast and saw the meat. One of the men asked him if it was fit to eat, and he said that it had been roasted rather too much. Yet that meat had never been near the oven. It looked as if it had come from a sheep that had died a natural death. He had the kindness to say, "Well, it is better than being on the streets, anyway."

7009. *Chairman.*] Was that meat supplied by Mr. Taylor? By Mr. Taylor's son.

TUESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Walter Vavasour recalled and further examined:—

[Witness desired to correct his evidence of the previous day by the substitution of the name Barnett for the name Barney, and of the name Sherwood for the name Greenwood.]

7010. *Chairman.*] Have you any further complaints to make to the Board? I should like to say a few more words with regard to the soup. The soup would be good enough if it were given to us as it is prepared, but after the soup has been all served out I have seen four or five buckets daily put into tubs to send to the pigs. In these four or five buckets there would be any quantity of Scotch barley. The inmates simply get the top of the soup, which is never stirred up. The bread also has sometimes been scandalously bad. It has three-quarters of an inch of black burnt crust upon it. This would be cut off and put into the tubs for the pigs. If, generally, we had the Government allowance of food there would be plenty for us, with the exception of one man now and again. Speaking for myself, I cannot touch beef, because I cannot keep it on my stomach. I am obliged to confine myself to mutton. I could often drink a basinful of tea if I could obtain it; but instead of the surplus tea being reserved for the inmates, it is thrown down the sink. It would be impossible for us to obtain it under any circumstances, because it is generally thrown down the sink before the bell rings for the inmates to go to the mess-room. The clerk, Abbott, has been known to go to the door of the mess-room and to call out to the mess-man that he was putting too much tea into the basins. Rather than let us have any extra tea they will throw it down the sink by the bucketful. The tea now is really very good; previously it was bad.

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7011.

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7011. Previous to what? Previous to the appointment of the Board. Things are greatly altered now; you will hear that said right through the yard. The inmates are very sorry the Board were not appointed before, and would be very glad if the Board visited the Institution every day.
7012. Why did not some of you who discovered these things make complaints before? There were plenty of other men in the Institution who had been there far longer than I had been. If on going out of the Institution I were to tell an outsider all that happened here I should scarcely be believed.
7013. *Mr. Robison.*] I have spoken to you often—why have you not told me of these things? I saw you once in the garden talking to the matron. A man said you were the inspector, but I had never seen you before to know who you were.
7014. *Chairman.*] Did you never make any complaints to the matron? No. It would be of no use to make any complaints to her.
7015. Why would it be of no use; were you afraid that you would be turned out of the Institution? Yes; there was continually that sword hanging over our heads—that if we made any complaints we should “get the gate.”
7016. And rather than make a complaint at the risk of being turned out the inmates preferred to put up with all the abuses they have been receiving? Yes; we were compelled to do so. If I were sent out of the Institution to-day without a penny in my pocket I should of course get into the hands of the police.
7017. Did that same fear prevent you from making any complaints to Mr. King, or would it have prevented you from doing so if you had had an opportunity to speak to him? Certainly not. If I had known the gentleman and had seen him here, I would have walked up to him.
7018. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Would you have felt certain, if you had complained to the inspector, that he would have been able to prevent you from being turned out of the Institution? I could not say so from my personal knowledge, but I should certainly expect that he would be powerful enough to prevent such a thing. If I had known that Mr. Robison was the inspector, and had had opportunities of speaking to him, I would have done so.
7019. Do you think that the other inmates are of opinion that the inspector has the power to prevent them from being turned out of the Institution if they make complaints? I have never heard anything said about it.
7020. *Mr. Robison.*] You say that on one occasion you did see me, and that you were told that I was the inspector; why did you not speak to me? Another gentleman and Mrs. Cunningham were with you. I was informed afterwards that you had praised Mrs. Cunningham’s flower garden very much, but that was all that I heard said with reference to your visit on that occasion.
7021. *Chairman.*] Is there any other matter about which you wish to speak? Yes; I should like to mention the case of a man named Todd, who died in the shed somewhere about last June or July twelve months. I was working in the tailor’s shop at the time. Todd was turned out of No. 2 hospital. I believe he had St. Vitus’s dance. The wardsmen had made a complaint about his being noisy, and he was turned out of the hospital. Two men had to go up to the door, one on each side of him, to bring him down to a seat in the shed. For two days afterwards he was led backwards and forwards to the shed in this way. The shed at that time was smaller than it is now. The next thing I heard about the man was that he was dead. I came down in time to see his body carried into No. 3 hospital.
7022. Was that in cold weather? Yes.
7023. Is there any other matter you wish to mention? Well, draughts and dominoes and the whole of our games have been stopped.
7024. Can you assign any reason for that? I have heard it said that some madman went out of the Institution and said that there was gambling carried on here. I have seen the men playing often, although I have not played myself. I have seen them playing draughts for 1d. a game, but for everyone of these games I saw fifty upon which there was no money staked.
7025. Because this madman circulated that report you have had this pleasure cut off by the matron? I think it was done by the clerk. He has all the power here as far as we know. I should like to inform the Board that on Monday morning we have a doctor’s muster at about half-past 9 or 10 o’clock. The men have to sit in the burning hot sun, and some of them have not the strength to stand it. The forms are ranged in two parallel rows. There is a passage between them, and sometimes we have to sit there from an hour to two hours and a half. Perhaps then the doctor will not come. We dare not leave our seats. When the doctor comes he walks down the lines, and never says a word or even looks at anything. He is generally talking to Mr. Cunningham.
7026. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you know why this muster is made? I think it is only made for the sake of keeping us in the sun.
7027. Does Mr. Cunningham always accompany the doctor? Yes.
7028. Nobody else? No.
7029. How long have you been in the Institution? Since March last.
7030. And you have no idea what the muster is for? No. I have asked the question of several men, and they cannot tell me. In cold bitter weather when the rain would be driving half-way under the shed the men are still confined there. If the weather happens to clear, and there is a nice sunny day, they are not allowed to take the forms out into the sun; they are obliged to stop in the shed and shiver in the cold. I cannot say who gave the order.
7031. There are some forms outside the shed? Yes, there are four forms which are fixtures. As many as those forms can contain may sit on them; the rest of the men must remain in the shed. When Quong Tart gave his last feast here the remains of the feast were put into a place and locked up, the matron keeping the key. The next morning when the men were in the yard Mr. Hugh Taylor came down and went into the place where the things had been locked up. He immediately afterwards came out and appeared to be in a state of great excitement, complaining to Mr. Cunningham that the old men had been robbed, and that he would put it in all the papers. Mr. Cunningham seemed to expostulate with him, and Mr. Taylor said, “It is all nonsense to say that the old men took it; they could not take it when the place has been locked up, and when you had the key.” I do not know what food had been taken or what was referred to at the time. I believe there was some butter and some other things left over from the feast. This happened on either the 6th or 7th of August.
7032. Is there any other matter you wish to speak about? Several men on going out of the Institution have found that their personal effects, which had been put into the store, had been taken or tampered with.
- 7033.

7033. Can you mention any person now in the Asylum whose things were interfered with? A man who had been a servant of Mrs. Cunningham, and who went out of the Institution a few days ago, missed seven or eight things. He was waiting outside until noon to see the matron-superintendent about the matter, but was unable to see her.

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7034. Have you anything else to mention? I think it is very hard that every evening at 6 o'clock we should all be locked up in the dormitories, seeing that we are not allowed to speak between that hour and half-past 6 on the following morning. Our beds are so close together that it is impossible for a man to get out and ease himself, or get a drink of water, without touching his next-door neighbour. Very likely that man would be ill or in pain, and he would sing out and cause words to be used. If there happened to be a severe wardman in the place the matter would be reported, and the men who had been talking would very likely be sent out, or would have their tobacco stopped. All these matters of complaint have been lessened greatly since it has been known that this Board intended to visit the Institution. Some of the wardsmen are very rough; and if any of the men speak at night, in consequence of circumstances such as I have described, they will certainly be punished. The clerk is in his glory when he can stop a man's tobacco. He is a perfect tyrant. The older and more decrepit a man may be, the more he will glory in the stoppage of his tobacco.

7035. Who appoints the wardsmen? I think the head wardman; but I could not say whether he receives his orders from the clerk or not. I have another complaint to make with reference to the clerk. I was once working in the tailor's shop. The doctor was getting a suit of tweed made for himself, and there were also some of his children's garments being made or repaired. I am not a tailor, but the other two men in the place were tailors. One of the men, Crampton, who is now in Liverpool, was a master tailor, and was supposed to do the whole of this work. Nobody else was to assist him. When the clerk would be away Crampton would get the other man, to whom I have just referred, to assist him to make a waistcoat or perhaps nearly the whole of a pair of trousers. The clerk would come in suddenly, and threaten the man who was doing the work: that he would be turned out of the Institution for assisting the master tailor, especially if he saw him working on the clothes belonging to the doctor. The doctor would call in to see if the things were done, and the doctor's sons would also call to see if their clothing was ready. This happened about August last.

7036. Where did the material for these clothes come from? The doctor brought it in.

7037. Who measured him? He gave Crampton a coat as a pattern, and Crampton had to rip it into pieces and make from that. After the clothes to which I have referred were done there was a regimental jacket which the doctor required loosening; he also required two stripes of silver to be sewn on to his trousers. Crampton could not write, and asked me to make out a bill. I asked what bill he intended me to make out, as I said I did not want to get into trouble. I asked him if he had any authority to do so; and he said that Mr. Cunningham had told him he was to give the doctor the bill. Under those circumstances, I agreed to make it out for him. I made out a bill for 25s., mentioning each article. When we were at muster on Monday morning, and when the doctor was passing through the ranks, the tailor presented him with the bill. I did not hear what he said; but Crampton came back to his place and said that the doctor had told him it would be all right. Mrs. Cunningham afterwards sent for Crampton, and wanted to know who authorised him to make out a bill, and what right he had to make out a bill for an officer of the establishment, who was supposed to get his clothes made here. Crampton told me of this some days afterwards. He promised part of the money to the man who was assisting him, and he said that all he received was 5s. He gave the assistant 1s. for his share of the work.

7038. Where is that assistant now? He is dead. Crampton, of course, may have received more money, but he told us that he had received only 5s., and showed us that amount.

7039. Do you believe that the doctor only paid him 5s.? The doctor did not pay him; the man was paid by Mrs. Cunningham.

7040. Have you anything else to say? The old men have asked me to complain of the appointment of a barber. The man is subject to fits, and the men are frightened to go to get shaved. I am certain that there will be an accident one day. The fit comes on to the man very suddenly, and on Sunday week he fell out of his chair and smashed his face. Every morning he was in the habit of milking cows, but it was found that in consequence of the fits he was having he was knocking himself all to pieces. He was then put into the barber's shop. The old men get their tobacco stopped for being lousy, but I do not see how they can avoid it. They sit shivering in the winter without socks or flannels, and they gather up old rags—*toe rags* they call them—and shove them into their boots, and wrap them round their feet and limbs. It is not their fault that they get lousy; but if it is reported that they are lousy they get their tobacco stopped.

7041. Why do you think this is not the fault of the old men? If they were supplied with socks and flannels they would be clean; but they have to gather up old rags from about the place, so they cannot help getting lousy.

7042. You are a chief officer in the merchant service with a master's certificate? Yes.

7043. And you suffer from enlargement of the liver? Yes.

7044. You have been treated outside for your complaint? Yes.

7045. And you were compelled to sell your sextant and quadrant and other instruments before you came into the Asylum. Yes.

7046. Having come in here you have received no treatment. Scarcely any treatment.

7047. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you ever see what is done with the potatoes which come from the contractor? No, I do not. Sometimes I have seen them washed in the evening, and they lie outside all night; in fact I have seen men sitting on them.

7048. It has been alleged by the matron and by the men in the kitchen that the potatoes are picked over each day, and that the bad potatoes are returned to the contractor, and weight for weight given in good potatoes? That I could not speak about. I have never seen it done, and I have never heard of it before.

7049. If that is done how can the potatoes be bad? The fact of the matter is that the potatoes are sometimes so bad that you can scarcely cut them through.

7050. Then you do not believe that the process described by the matron is carried out? I should not think it would be possible, as the potatoes are so very bad.

John Judge called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Judge. 7051. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Twelve months on the 11th of next month.
 7052. Where did you come from? From Tenterfield.
 23 Nov., 1886. 7053. You cannot see at all? No. I could see a little before I came here, but I was no time here before I was blinded.
 7054. Your name has been given to the Board as one who desires to make some complaints? I wish to complain of the way in which I was treated in the hospital. I was kept from five to six months in the hospital. I went in on the 16th January and I left on the last day of May of the present year. I was supposed to get a hot fomentation five times a day, but I could get it only three times. I was more than half my time without any lotion at all.
 7055. Did the doctor ever come to see you? Yes; Dr. Maher came every Monday.
 7056. Can he do anything for you? He does not hold out much hope now in consequence of the way I was treated. The food which I received in the hospital would scarcely be sufficient to keep the life in anyone. We had a little dry bread and tea for breakfast, bread, potatoes, and meat for dinner, and dry bread and tea for supper.
 7057. You are in the yard now? Yes. The doctor wanted me to go back to the hospital, but I would not go back on account of the way I was treated.
 7058. Who was to blame for the treatment you received in the hospital? The wardsmen and the dispenser. The dispenser kept me a long time without my lotion. We were threatened that the first of us who asked Dr. Maher for any medical comforts, or flannels, or socks would be turned out of the Institution.
 7059. Did anyone ask for any of these things, and were they turned out in consequence? Not that I know of. I went to Sydney to Dr. Maher and he said that he would inquire into the matter when he came up. He admitted me into Moorecliffe, and I was there for five months.
 7060. Was any operation performed on you? Yes, on the eyelids, but before that date.
 7061. How did your sight become affected? Through a cold. Before the month of May the bread was nearly always sour and the potatoes were nearly always rotten. The soup had no vegetables in it.
 7062. When you returned to the Institution did you detect any improvement? When I came back on the 5th of August the inmates were getting potatoes every day. Since I have been back the soup has been improved; vegetables and barley have been put into it.
 7063. What were you before you came into the Institution? I was a woodcutter for a smelting furnace at Vegetable Creek. Before that I worked at the tin mines at Stanthorpe.
 7064. *Mr. Robison.*] When you did not get the hot water for the fomentations did you make any complaint to Dr. Rowling? We dare not make any complaint. A man was turned out before I came in there. Dr. Maher admitted him. He was suffering from bad eyes and rheumatics. He would not give up his flannels and bandages and he was turned out. He was turned out in May.
 7065. Do you know of any other men who were turned out for similar reasons? No.

John Harris called in and re-examined:—

- Mr. J. Harris. 7066. *Chairman.*] You are the head cook? Yes.
 7067. How long have you been here? Getting on for four years.
 23 Nov., 1886. 7068. Have you been head cook for four years? I have been head cook for about eighteen months.
 7069. *Mr. Robison.*] It has been alleged that the potatoes supplied by the contractor to this Institution are often very bad? Yes, occasionally.
 7070. What is done when they are bad? We generally pick out the worst of them and send them back, getting good ones returned for them.
 7071. Is that the rule? Yes, since I have been here.
 7072. Then, after the bad potatoes have been taken out, is the average quality of the potatoes good? Yes, we use nothing but what is good.
 7073. Would you be satisfied with these potatoes in your own home if you were outside the Institution? I would.
 7074. Do you think I should be satisfied with the potatoes for my own family? I could not say that, but I should be satisfied myself.
 7075. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] How many times a week are the potatoes delivered? Every day.
 7076. If a sack of potatoes come and you take away so many bad potatoes to be exchanged for good ones, is the exchange effected immediately? On the next evening.
 7077. Then on the day on which you take out the bad potatoes the ration is short by so many? Yes.
 7078. Do you take out the bad potatoes every day? Yes, but for the last month we have had none to take out.
 7079. But I suppose bad potatoes are sent here to a certain extent? Yes, there may be a few odd ones in a bag.
 7080. What is the weight of the potatoes you usually pick out? About 10 or 12 lbs.
 7081. Have you ever known the weight to exceed that? Yes; I have known it to go up to 20 lbs., but it is very seldom. They would be very bad if the weight were as high as that. It is a long time since that happened.
 7082. Have the whole lot of potatoes ever been so bad that you have been obliged to reject them? On one or two occasions we have had to send back all the potatoes because they have been bad.
 7083. What is done on that day? We get good ones returned in time for dinner.
 7084. What is done with the waste which goes from the table? It is thrown into a cask outside.
 7085. The wash-tub? Yes.
 7086. Who takes the wash away? A man takes it down to the lower yard.
 7087. What happens to it then? I do not know.
 7088. Who takes it away from the cask? I could not say.
 7089. How many bad potatoes have you put into this wash-tub? If there are any bad cuttings we put them into the wash-tub, but the bad potatoes, as a rule, are sent back for good ones. If there is a black spot in any of the potatoes which are retained it is cut out and the piece is put into the wash-tub.
 7090. You mean that after the bad potatoes are sent back there may be a few potatoes with black spots, which you cut out? Yes.
 7091. And this cutting you put into the wash-tub? Yes.

7092. What quantity of potatoes are left on the mess-room table after a meal, as a rule? I never have an opportunity of seeing. The mess-man would be able to tell you. Mr. J. Harris.
7093. In the first three or four months of the present year did you get plenty of vegetables for the soup? 23 Nov., 1886.
Yes.
7094. And they were put in? Yes.
7095. All the vegetables were served out? Yes.
7096. Do you not regard the vegetables rather as a flavouring, and serve out soup without the vegetables? No. A certain amount of vegetable comes for the soup, and it is put in and is served out with the soup.
7097. You never serve out the soup and leave the vegetables behind? No; there is a man to stir up the soup while it is being served out, so that nothing remains at the bottom.
7098. Had you as many vegetables prior to the last two or three months as you have now? No.
7099. What is the difference? The vegetables have been more plentiful in the garden lately.
7100. And more plentiful in the soup? Yes.
7101. Do you put any flour into the soup? Yes, 6lbs.
7102. Anything else? 6lbs. of barley and 6 oz. of pepper. If I have any bread left I steep it and put it into the soup. I find it improves the soup.
7103. And you skim the fat off the soup? Yes.
7104. What is done with it? That I do not know.
7105. What do you do with it? I put it into a bucket, and it is taken away and put into a cask down the yard.
7106. How soon after you have skimmed the soup is the fat taken away? Perhaps not until the next day after it has set.
7107. Is any fat served out to the inmates? No.
7108. Do they ever ask for it? A few will do so.
7109. But you do not give it to them? Not as a general rule.
7110. By whose orders did you refuse it? It was the rule before I came in that no one should receive any fat, and I carried out that rule.
7111. What is the quality of the meat now? It is very good.
7112. How was it at the beginning of the year? Occasionally it might be very poor, but, as a general rule, during the present year it has been good.
7113. When you say that it was occasionally bad, how often do you mean? Sometimes once a week, and sometimes once a month. The meat now is as good as that which you find in any shop.
7114. What quantity of tea did you use this morning to make the tea? 1½ lb.
7115. Did that quantity make the tea for all the inmates? Yes, for everyone.
7116. How did you ascertain that there was 1½ lb.? I weighed it.
7117. I see that there are 280 inmates in the Institution? Yes.
7118. Do you weigh all the rations served out to you;—do you test them by weighing them yourself? Yes.
7119. You see the meat weighed, and you weigh the potatoes? Yes.
7120. How much sugar did you put into the copper this morning for the tea? 10½lbs.
7121. Do you know what the ration of tea is? I do not.
7122. Do you know the ration of sugar per head? 1½ oz.
7123. Do you cook medical extras? Yes.
7124. How do the stores reach you;—do you receive them into your own hands? I receive them in the kitchen daily.
7125. Who brings them? The grocer.
7126. They are not kept on the premises? No.
7127. How do you know what weights the grocer ought to deliver to you? The clerk is generally there, and he tells me the weight.
7128. While the clerk is still there you weigh it? Yes.
7129. And he sees that it is right or not right as the case may be? Yes.
7130. You would not undertake to say, for your own part, whether the weights were right or wrong? That I do not know.
7131. Did you see the meat weighed this morning? Yes; I weighed it myself.
7132. What weight was there? 316 lbs. It is generally a little over weight.
7133. What weight of potatoes did you receive yesterday evening? 214lbs.
7134. Do you use all the groceries which the grocer brings? Yes.
7135. Do you use them at once? There is generally a little in hand, which is not used up daily. There is a little in hand now.
7136. What is done with it? It is used up. I give a little more as the number of men increases.
7137. What weight of tea had you in hand this morning? I could not say. I have a canister into which I put the tea, but I cannot tell you the exact weight.
7138. How do you know that you have an excess of tea? I never got any strict orders as to how much I am to use.
7139. But you get all the groceries for the next day on the previous evening? Yes.
7140. At what time? It is generally before tea.
7141. You have to divide the tea and the sugar;—do you put them into two packets—one for breakfast and one for tea? They are not exactly divided in that way, because there is generally other tea and sugar to be used. There is tea, for instance, for the servants and the kitchen.
7142. How did you know how much tea you had to use this morning. You had delivered to you 3lbs. 8oz. Was it delivered in one parcel? Yes.
7143. When you made the breakfast this morning how much tea did you take out of that parcel? 1½lb.
7144. How do you know? I weighed it.
7145. Then you ought to have left 2lbs.? Yes.
7146. Are you going to use that for the tea of to-night? Yes; and out of that will have to come the tea for the kitchen table and for the servants.
7147. How much tea do you require for them? I never weigh it; I generally take a pinch in my hand.
7148. For how many do you make tea in that way? For eight persons.
7149. Then as long as you get through the quantity of tea delivered by the grocer for breakfast and for tea, and for the servants' table, you think it is all right? Yes.

- Mr. J. Harris. 7150. You are not particular as to how much goes for breakfast, and how much for supper, and how much for the servants' table? No.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7151. How much tea do you intend to weigh out to-night? 1½lb.
7152. Does the balance of ½lb go to the servants' table? I take as much as is wanted for the servants' table. If there is any left I shall use it to-morrow.
7153. You do not weigh the quantity you have left in hand? No. I may say that the matron's kitchen is also supplied from this quantity of tea.
7154. How do you send it in? We send it in dry occasionally.
7155. How often generally? About once a fortnight I send a packet containing 3lbs. Soz.—a day's allowance for the whole Institution.
7156. On the day you send that quantity what do the inmates do? The 3lbs. Soz. is generally on hand at the expiration of every fortnight. Before I came into the Institution there was generally a day or two's supply on hand in the kitchen.
7157. Have you that quantity in hand now? Yes.
7158. Mr. Robison.] During the period when the garden is short of vegetables is any outside supply brought to the Institution? Yes.
7159. Have you any idea where it comes from? Some Chinamen used to bring vegetables occasionally, perhaps twice a week.
7160. What quantity did they bring? There would be perhaps half a tubful of carrots, turnips, cabbages; in fact a little of everything.
7161. Have you any notion of the value of that quantity? I have not.
7162. How many persons are there in the matron's kitchen? Three.
7163. You told us that you sent a packet of 3lbs. Soz. once a fortnight to the matron's kitchen. How can three persons consume that quantity in a fortnight? That I do not know.
7164. If there is any tea left over from to-day's supply you use it up to-morrow morning, and so on? Yes; I do not depend upon the daily supply. I draw from the supply in hand, and at the end of the fortnight I send the balance to the matron.
7165. Who told you to send that packet of 3½lbs. once a fortnight into the matron's kitchen? One of the men always comes for it.
7166. It has been alleged that soup has been thrown away which some of the inmates desired to have. Is there any surplus of soup? No; not if I can help it. I have a gauge, and make just the quantity required. If there is any of the soup left on the mess-room tables it may go into the tubs, but if I can help it no other soup goes there.
7167. Is all the soup made each day sent into the mess-room except what you use in the kitchen? Every drop.
7168. What is the custom with the tea;—is the whole of the tea which is made sent into the mess-room? The hospital is supplied first, and the rest goes to the mess-room.
7169. What provision of tea do you make for yourselves in the kitchen? I could not say; we take a handful and put it into the pot at meal-time.
7170. What sugar is sent into the matron's kitchen? There might be about 5lbs. this week and 5lbs. next week, and then it might be a fortnight before they would send for any more.
7171. What kind of meat do you send into the matron's kitchen;—is it cooked or raw meat? To-day I sent 3lbs. of beef.
7172. Is that without the bone? Yes.
7173. But should you have sent 3lbs. of beef without the bone to three persons? I do not know; I have no rule to go by.
7174. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] When did you last send in 3½lbs. of tea to the matron's kitchen? I dare say it will be a fortnight ago in the middle of the week.
7175. And you are now going to send another 3½lbs.? Yes, if they send for it.
7176. You have that quantity on hand ready? Yes.

Alexander Thompson called in and examined:—

- Mr. A. Thompson. 7177. Chairman.] How long have you been an inmate? Two and a half years.
7178. From what are you suffering? I have disease of the knee-joint.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7179. What were you outside? I was a stockman at Cunnamulla. I got injured there; I was working for Cobb & Company.
7180. Have you ever done any work here? I am wardsman now.
7181. Have you ever been employed outside? Yes, at Mr. Cunningham's farm.
7182. Where is that? A mile and a half from here.
7183. Where you paid for working there? Yes.
7184. What did you receive? £1 a month.
7185. When was that? That will be twelve months ago on the 5th of this month. When I returned to the Institution I had been there for nine weeks.
7186. What work did you do? I was in charge, and was supposed to look after the place.
7187. Were there any other inmates there? Yes; George Smith, William Lee, and Cornelius Boyle.
7188. Then there were four there altogether? Yes. Boyle and Lee did not sleep out there; they used to come into the Asylum at night and go out in the morning.
7189. What work were the other men there to do? Hocing and killing the weeds.
7190. Are the men in the Institution now? Lee has gone out, Boyle is in the George-street Asylum.
7191. Were these men also paid? Boyle and Smith were paid, but I could not say whether Lee was or not.
7192. Do you know the amount received by the other men? Smith received 10s. a month. I know that Boyle was paid, but I do not know how much. When I left the farm on the 5th November, 1885, and returned to the Institution, I was appointed wardsman.
7193. Were there any pigs or poultry kept at the farm? About forty pigs.
7194. Did you do any white-washing in this Institution in September, 1885? No; I have never done any white-washing; I have done bed-stuffing.
7195. To whom did the pigs belong? To Mr. Cunningham.
- 7196.

7196. Did the men who came into the Asylum every day bring anything out for the use of the pigs? No.
7197. How were the pigs fed? A man named Harry, the groom here, used to take the wash out on a dray.
7198. Every day? Yes, except Sunday.
7199. Was any other live stock kept on the farm? No, only pigs.
7200. And you are certain that the wash taken out by the groom Harry was given to the pigs? Yes.
7201. During the nine weeks you were on the farm you never came into the Asylum? No.
7202. And you say that when you came back to the Asylum you were immediately employed as wardman? Yes.
7203. At what rate of pay were you employed? 4d. a day.
7204. Did you receive your pay at the end of the month? Yes.
7205. What amount did you receive? I received 8s. 4d. My wages for the month are 10s. 4d., but I was five days off.
7206. Did you sign a voucher for the 8s. 4d.? Yes.
7207. In the month of September, 1885, did you do any work in the Asylum? I left on the 4th of the month to go to the farm; I had been employed as dormitory wardman up to that date.
7208. Your name appears in the pay-book as having been employed in white-washing in the Institution from 1st to the 30th of September at 3d. a day, and as having received 6s. 6d. for the month's work? I never did any white-washing, and I never received 3d. a day for that work. In September, 1884, I was engaged in straw-stuffing. I was told that my name would appear in the books, and that I should receive a few shillings for that work, but I received nothing. In November, 1884, five of us went out to the farm to put up pigsties, and I received 10s. when I came back.
7209. Since you have been here, has anything with regard to the treatment of the inmates come under your notice with which you think the Board ought to be acquainted? With regard to the food, I should like to say that the quantity is quite sufficient, but the inmates do not receive the quantity supplied by the Government, and it is very badly cooked. The meat is not very good in the raw state, but it is worse when cooked. The potatoes are taken off an hour before they are required, and are put into a tub and covered over with bags; when we use them they are like so much putty. The meat is cut up more as if it were intended for dogs than human beings; men maul it about and pull it to pieces with their hands instead of using knives and forks in preparing it for our use. I was five days in the kitchen myself, but I did not belong to the clan. It was thought that I saw and heard too much in the kitchen, and I was not allowed to stay in it.
7210. What did you see and hear? I did not hear anything, but I saw that a good deal of the Government allowance of rations was used in the kitchen instead of being given to the inmates. Potatoes were allowed to the men in the kitchen the first thing in the morning. They also made puddings and pies for themselves at dinner, and they would have cakes and butter for tea.
7211. But did they get these things out of the rations intended for the inmates? Yes.
7212. You mean from the hospital as well as the other rations? Yes. The tea which used to be served out to the inmates was nothing but hot water until about three weeks ago. It has since been very good. It is only since this Board began to sit that there has been any improvement in the tea. No one could grumble at the quality of the meat during the last five weeks. It has been as good meat as a man could wish to eat. The potatoes were very inferior, and before the men in the yard receive them they have been culled four times.
7213. Who gets the first culling? The matron.
7214. And who gets the second? The kitchen.
7215. And the third? The hospital. The balance is served out to the inmates.
7216. Have you any other matters to complain of? On the 19th of this month the matron sent for Dennis, the head mess-man, and said, "I hear there are great complaints in the yard about the soup being thrown into the pigs' tubs; do not let this happen any more while the committee is about." On the 22nd the bread was short, and some long rolls were brought in to make up weight. They were burnt, and the clerk said that he would not take them, and would have to show them to the matron. The matron said that she could not take the rolls as the committee were about, but if the committee were not about she would have taken them. A man named Flower heard this statement. I should like to say that there is no one here to look after the Institution. Mrs. Cunningham might as well be at the North Pole.
7217. Have you ever seen the doctor? Twice in two and a half years.
7218. Have you ever seen the Inspector of Charities? Once or twice.
7219. Have you ever made any complaints to him? I never was near enough to him to be able to make any complaints.
7220. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Then you knew the Inspector of Charities by sight? Yes.
7221. *Chairman.*] What do you mean by saying that you were never near enough to that officer to make complaints. Was he not here among the inmates? I have seen him several times in the yard, but that was when I was in the straw-shed, and I never saw him go round there.
7222. You never see Mrs. Cunningham at all? No.
7223. Do you see her here with visitors? Yes, sometimes, and those are the only occasions on which I have seen her speak to any of the inmates.
7224. Does her husband come round among the inmates? Yes, bullyragging them.
7225. Then the inmates here have never had an opportunity of making complaints until now? No, not a genuine opportunity. They were told also that if they made any complaints they would be turned out of the Institution. The clerk has told them so.
7226. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say you have never had an opportunity of making complaints, at the same time you tell us that the Inspector of Charities has been in the yard several times. Why did not the men complain to him? They were afraid to do so.
7227. But you know that he is appointed on purpose to watch over the inmates and to protect them from abuses, and to receive complaints? I am aware of that. It is right enough when the Inspector of Charities is here, but when he is gone he does not know what happens behind his back.
7228. But it would be the part of a man who had suffered to tell him so, in order that he might stand between the man and those who were ill-treating him? The men do not look at the matter in that light; they were frightened to do anything of the kind.
7229. Do you mean that they thought that the Inspector of Charities could not protect them from the revenge of those of whom they complained? I could not say that.

- Mr. 7230. Are you yourself afraid? No.
- A. Thompson. 7231. Had you yourself anything to complain of? Yes.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7232. Why did you not go and speak to the Inspector of Charities when you caught sight of him? I was one man among 300. I could get no one to substantiate what I said. The other men were so frightened that they would not corroborate me.
7233. Mr. Robison.] Are you aware that my position is that only of reporting to the Colonial Secretary, and that I have nothing to do with the management of the Institution? I was aware that you were the Inspector of Charities, but I did not consider that you had anything to do with the management. This knowledge, however, did not allay the feeling which the inmates had. Had one man gone forward to complain, several men would have done so. When I and Baird proposed it, it was said that it was of no use to make complaints, that nothing would be altered. I fully made up my mind, however, that if I were an inmate when an inquiry were made I would make complaints.
7234. Have you ever seen Mr. King here? Yes, on several occasions.
7235. Did you never have an opportunity of speaking to him? I have had opportunities of seeing him, but never of speaking to him. Mr. King is dogged, and is never allowed to speak to the inmates. The matron is always with him.

Patrick Vaughan called in and examined:—

- Mr. P. 7236. Chairman.] How long have you been an inmate of the Institution? About eighteen months. I came in about twelve months ago last May.
- Vaughan. 7237. From what are you suffering? From a bad knee.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7238. Your name has been given to the Board as an inmate desirous of making some statements about the management of this Institution. What do you wish to tell us? About a fortnight after I came here, in the middle of June, I was sent to the cook-house. I was there for eleven months.
7239. What were your duties? I was working in and out of the place, bringing wood and coal, and also helping to cut up the meat and to wash up. When the potatoes came, a bucket of the best of them would be picked out for the matron, and another bucket for the cook-house. The bad ones would have the black spots cut out. I suppose about half-a-dozen times some of the potatoes were so bad that they were sent back. I have seen 22 lbs. weight of potatoes sent back. On other occasions the bad potatoes have been put into the pig-tubs and sent away to the farm.
7240. To whose farm? To Mr. Cunningham's.
7241. Have you ever been there yourself? I was there for a fortnight.
7242. Were you paid when you were out there? They offered me £1 a month.
7243. Who paid you? Mrs. Cunningham. I was only there a fortnight. My leg became very bad.
7244. During the time you were there did you see the refuse brought out from the Asylum? Yes; I helped to feed the pigs. Brophy was there with me. There was also a man named Bullock there. He wanted to get out on leave; but he was not allowed to go, so he left the Institution.
7245. How many pigs were there at the farm? There might be fifty or sixty, big and little.
7246. And had these pigs nothing to eat except what was taken from the Asylum? That was all they had.
7247. In what month were you there? I went out on the 18th of March of the present year.
7248. Was Brophy there in March? Yes; we went out together.
7249. At the time you went out, had you any occupation in the yard? I was working in the cook-house. They called me into the office and asked me whether I would go out to the farm. Of course I had to say yes.
7250. Have you ever been constable of the yard? No.
7251. Is there any other Patrick Vaughan in the Asylum? That I could not tell you.
7252. Did you receive any pay for your services at the farm? 2s. 6d. was all I received.
7253. What did you get when you were in the cook-house? Nothing.
7254. No extra rations? I got half a loaf of bread.
7255. No extra tobacco? One stick extra.
7256. Then you were not employed as constable in the yard in March, 1886, or at any other time? No.
7257. Dr. Ashburton Thompson.] Did you give a receipt for the 2s. 6d.? I did not.
7258. Have you ever signed a voucher? I do not write.
7259. What is the area of the farm? As far as I can reckon, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
7260. How many men were employed there? There were only two at the time I was there.
7261. Brophy and yourself? Yes; but before I went out there were four men there. Two went out from the Asylum regularly—Lec and Boyle.
7262. Do you know of any other farm owned by any person connected with the Asylum? I heard that Mr. Cunningham had another farm in the bush, and that there was a man there, but I have never been there myself.
7263. During the time you were in the cook-house, did you see the rations brought in every day? Yes.
7264. Did the head cook weigh them? Yes, he weighed the sugar and tea. I do not think he weighed the potatoes.
7265. When he used the sugar and the tea, was there any left? The sugar used to come in mats; I have seen one or two mats there at a time. In some of these mats there would be 70 lbs.; sometimes only 50.
7266. How did the tea come? In square packages.
7267. How much in a package? I could not say.
7268. Did the head cook use all that tea on one day? Oh, no.
7269. How much was left there? I could not say; I never took any notice. Every second day rations were taken out to the farm—that is, tea, sugar, potatoes, and bread.
7270. Where is the farm? About 2 miles from here, in the direction of the railway to Liverpool. I should like to say, with reference to the quality of the potatoes which we once received in the Institution, that they were so small that they passed through the nets in which they were boiled.
7271. When did any alteration take place? The potatoes now are big enough, but they are not good enough; and two or three days before the Board visited the Institution they fetched away from the mess-room a number of big bad potatoes as big as your two fists and put them into the pig-tubs.
7272. Have you anything else to say? Yes. When the milkman came in the morning he used to go into

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into the matron's place, and when the head cook asked him as to the quantity of the milk he would say that the matron had taken 4 or 5 quarts. The rest of the milk was then set.

7273. Was it skimmed afterwards? Yes.

7274. Are you aware that when you boil milk the cream rises to the surface in a very short time? Yes.

7275. And after this milk was skimmed it was served out to the men? Yes.

7276. And who got the cream? It was used to make butter; the head cook usually made it.

7277. But who got it? The matron, I think.

7278. Did the inmates ever get any of it? Not a bit, as far as I knew. I have only seen bought butter given to the inmates.

7279. *Mr. Robison.*] Is the milk to which you refer bought milk, or is it milk from the Institution cow? I believe it is milk from the Institution cow?

7280. Has the matron any cows of her own? Not that I know of.

7281. *Chairman.*] Have you anything else to say? After I came out of the cook-house the yard constable came to me and said he wanted me to go into the wash-house. My leg at the time was very bad. I came up to tell Mr. Cunningham that I could not do the work at the wash-house, and he said that if I did not go straight back to the wash-house I could bundle up straight and go outside the gate.

7282. Did you see Mrs. Cunningham? No; I turned round and went down to the wash-house. I have been there ever since. They have allowed me 2d. a day since I have been there. I think I went in about five or six months ago.

7283. Are you paid now 2d. a day? Yes. Three men were in the wash-house.

7284. Is any tea left in the mess-room? Yes.

7285. What is done with it? It is thrown down the sink.

7286. You are not allowed to take it with you, or to have it at any time of the day if you want it? No.

7287. And if you want a drink between meals, what do you do? We drink water.

7288. You can get no tea? No.

7289. How much tea is thrown down the sink as a rule? I have seen two or three buckets thrown down.

7290. Have you ever seen any soup thrown into the pigs' tubs? Yes. The balance of the soup, including most of the barley, always went into the pigs' tubs.

7291. You mean the barley at the bottom of the boiler? Yes.

7292. Did the inmates never get barley served with the soup? Sometimes there would be a little, sometimes not a mouthful.

7293. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Were there any vegetables in the soup as well as barley? Sometimes there would be a little cabbage. There has been plenty of cabbage lately.

7294. Was that served out with the soup? Yes, I think so.

7295. Was there as much vegetable in the soup at the beginning of the year as there is now? Since the cabbages have grown up there have been plenty.

7296. Before the cabbages grew up vegetables used to be bought from outside? Not that I know of.

7297. Did you see any vegetables brought in while you were in the kitchen? I saw some carrots brought in, but I cannot say whether they were bought or grown in the Institution. There would be quite enough barley and vegetables in the soup if the men received it, but they certainly do not receive the barley.

7298. Do you mean that the barley is kept back? Well, it is not in the basins, and I do not know what becomes of it if it is not kept back.

7299. How do you account for there being vegetables in the soup and not barley;—how do they separate them? That I cannot say.

7300. You mean us to understand that they keep the barley at the bottom of the pot in order to put it into the pig-tubs? Yes.

7301. Do you think that the cook gets anything from Cunningham for doing that? The cook has nothing to do with it.

7302. Do you think the messman receives any advantage? No.

James Wilson called in and examined:—

Mr. J. Wilson.

23 Nov., 1886.

7303. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in the Institution? Since last January.

7304. From what are you suffering? From bad eyes.

7305. Have you had any treatment? I have been treated by Dr. Maher.

7306. You are in the yard, not in the hospital? I have never been in the hospital.

7307. Did you know a person named Todd who was in there? I have heard his name.

7308. Do you recollect his dying in the shed? I was not here then.

7309. Have you anything to tell us about the treatment you have received here? No. All I know is that the clerk came into the mess-room and called out that any man who asked Dr. Maher for any medical extras would be put out of the gates. The clerk said that the house surgeon, Dr. Rowling, must be asked. In the winter I applied to Dr. Rowling for socks, and for permission to use my own flannels. I was simply perished with cold. The doctor said he would not give them to me. I asked him then for some soft food, as I have not a tooth in my head. The doctor said, "What have your teeth to do with your eyes," and would not allow me any soft food. On a subsequent occasion when I spoke to him he allowed me to wear my own flannels. When I obtained my flannels I felt very much better. I believe that the cold from which I suffered when I had no flannels injured my sight.

7310. How long were you kept without your flannels? From January to July.

7311. How is your health now? I am quite well with the exception of my eyes. I am by trade a stone-mason, and could do a day's work as well as ever I could if I had my sight.

7312. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are all the inmates mustered every Monday morning? Yes.

7313. Why are you mustered in that way? The doctor and Mr. Cunningham walk through the lines, but they never speak to anyone.

7314. Do you know the object of the mustering? No, I do not.

7315. Has anyone in the yard ever told you what it was for? No.

7316. You sit out in the sun? Yes; but on some occasions I am unable to stand it on account of my eyes.

7317. Were you ever in difficulties or trouble. Were you ever in prison? I have been in a lock-up for being drunk, but that is all.

Charles

Charles Gibson called in and examined :—

- Mr. 7318. *Chairman.*] How long have you been an inmate? Since September last year.
- C. Gibson. 7319. What were you before you came here? I came up from Fiji sick with the rheumatics.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7320. What were you doing down there? I had no settled occupation. I was trying to make money if I could.
7321. Had you money? Yes, but I am sorry to say that I lost it.
7322. How? In speculations.
7323. Your name has been given to the Board as one who wishes to tell us something as to the treatment you have received in this Institution? I have made a memorandum of a few things. In the first place I want to speak of the bad meat. It is not really fit for dogs. I have had plates of meat given to me smelling, and not only that, but the meat looked bad. Sometimes the plate would be full of fat, and there would be no lean at all. I took my meat up one day to Abbott, the clerk. It was all bones and fat, and there was scarcely one mouthful of meat. Abbott took the plate away, and told me that I was to come up to the doctor on the next day. The plate was shown to the doctor, and I was called up. The doctor asked what was the matter. I said, "That is my dinner; do you call it sufficient? I never eat fat, and there is nothing there but a lump of fat, bone, and gristle, with scarcely a mouthful of meat." The doctor said, "It is a good enough dinner for anybody," and Cunningham said the same thing. The principal fault they had to find with me was with the quantity of salt which they found on my plate. I use a good deal of it for meat, potatoes, and soup. The bread has been very bad until within the last week or so. The tea and potatoes have also been bad. I do not know whether any sugar is allowed to the inmates, but if so we never see it.
7324. Is not your tea sweetened? No. I have been over a year here, and the tea I have received has not had the slightest flavour of sugar in it.
7325. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Was that the case this morning? Yes. As regards the bathing, I should like to say that until a letter was sent to Sydney from the inmates of the Asylum three or four men were bathed in the same water, there being only about 3 or 4 inches. Some of the men had sore legs, and the water which they had used would be thrown over the heads of the inmates who afterwards went into the bath. Now everyone receives clean water, but the bath is not cleaned out before the next man comes in. The water is simply allowed to run away, and all the dirt remains at the bottom of the bath.
7326. Since when has each man had clean water? Since the letter was sent from the inmates to Sydney—within the last two or three months.
7327. To whom was the letter addressed? To Mr. Abigail.
7328. *Chairman.*] Have you anything else to say? There are only five towels to over 200 men.
7329. How often do you bathe? Once a month.
7330. Can you bathe often if you like? No.
7331. Is the privilege denied you? I cannot say; I have never asked.
7332. Then how can you say "no" if you have never asked? I can only speak from hearsay. Then as to the bath, I have seen the doctor's dogs washed in the baths in which the inmates are bathed.
7333. When do you see that happen? Often.
7334. Who washes them? One of the men in the yard; anyone who may be asked to do it.
7335. Does Dr. Rowling bring his dogs here and have them washed in the baths? Sometimes he would bring the dogs himself, but not always. I should like to say a few words with reference to the treatment which the patients receive when they go to see the doctor. I find that I am not getting any better, and when I go to see him he will say, "What is the matter?" and before I am a quarter through what I have to say he writes something in the book and says, "That will do." It is impossible to derive any satisfaction from his treatment.
7336. Do you get any medicine? Yes. I have had medicine several times since I have been in the Institution, but it has not done me any good. With reference to the baths used for the patients in the hospital, I have seen Mr. Cunningham's pigs scalded in them. I have known men in the Institution to have their bread and tobacco stopped because they happened to have a louse upon them.
7337. Has that happened to you? Yes.
7338. What extra bread have you? Half a loaf extra three times a week.
7339. What is it for? I make my meals chiefly off bread, and I eat very little meat.
7340. How often have you had this extra bread stopped? Once.
7341. Through having vermin on you? Yes; it was found when they were combing my hair.
7342. How did it get on you? I do not know whether they are in the wards or not; it is the first I have had on me in my lifetime. The distance between the beds is very small indeed, and some of the men are not very clean in their habits.
7343. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You mean that you may get lice on you in that way? Yes. I may say that on different occasions I have asked the matron for stamps for letters in order that I might write to my friends, and she has refused to give me stamps. Formerly the men were allowed to play draughts; now that is stopped.
7344. When was that? Some months ago.
7345. Why? A few men were caught gambling, and a cranky man went out of the Institution and reported that there was gambling and drinking going on.
7346. Have you seen any gambling? I have seen the men play for a stick of tobacco.
7347. Have you seen any games played for nothing? Yes, and I have done it myself.
7348. How do you know that the games were stopped, because this man had stated that there was gambling? Merely from hearsay; the report was circulated through the yard.
7349. *Mr. Robison.*] How did the drink get into the Institution? I never saw any.
7350. And you never saw any effects from any? No. I am only telling you the report which was circulated outside.
7351. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Who gave the order for the stoppage of the games? Mrs. Cunningham.
7352. Did she come down into the yard? No.
7353. How did you hear of it? I was told by the head wardman, and the boards were taken away and put into the store. I should also like to inform the Board that my flannels were taken from me when I came into the Institution.
7354. Had you been in the habit of wearing flannels? All my life.
7355. You have been suffering from rheumatism for some time? Yes.

7356. And did you ask that your flannels might be restored to you? Yes, and I was told that unless I had two suits I could not get them.
7357. Whom did you ask? The clerk.
7358. Did you ever ask the doctor? No.
7359. Why not? I never thought of it. I should like to say with regard to the opening of the letters, that all the letters which come here addressed to any inmate are opened by the clerk by order of the matron.
7360. Have you received any letters since you have been here? I have.
7361. And they have been opened in your presence? Yes.
7362. Were they read? No.
7363. Why were they opened? I was told that they were opened to see if there was any money in them.
7364. Did you ever receive any money? No; but on one occasion I received postage stamps.
7365. Were the postage stamps taken from you? No. I was told that if any money were sent it would be taken, and that 2s. 6d. would be given to the inmates every week, and that if any large amount came a reduction would be made to help to defray the cost of the man's keep.
7366. Did you understand that if the sums were small there would be no reduction? Yes.
7367. Did it occur to you that the rule might be made in the interest of the inmates to prevent them from being robbed? Yes; I have heard of men being robbed of their money.
7368. And if any inmate were in the habit of receiving a considerable sum of money, do you not consider it fair that he should contribute to his support? If he is able to do so.
7369. Then why do you object to the letters being opened in the way you have described? Well, it seems to me to be making the place more like a prison than anything else. I have been asked to do certain little things in the Institution, and I have been told that if I refused I should "get the gate." I have been sent outside to the doctor's place to pluck fowls and to clean up generally at a time when I could scarcely walk.
7370. How many times have you been sent to the doctor's in that way? About three times.
7371. Have you been sent anywhere else outside? No.
7372. Have you been also asked to do work in the Institution? Yes; and I have had to refuse to do it.
7373. When you refused, were you discharged? No; I was sent before the doctor.
7374. What did the doctor say? He told them to give me something easier.
7375. Did you get something easier to do? I had a wardman's place, which I kept for one night, but I could not stand it, and since then I have had nothing to do.
7376. Have you ever been paid since you have been in the Institution? No.
7377. Did you get anything for going to the doctor's place on the occasions you have referred to? I had my meals down there, and Mrs. Rowling once gave me 6d. I was told that if I did not go I should "get the gate." I was afraid to take the gate, so I went.
7378. But you said just now that when you refused to do certain work you did not "get the gate," but that something easier was offered you? I was sent to the doctor. If I had not taken the place of the wardman on that occasion I believe I should have "got the gate."
7379. You only kept that place one night? Yes; I proved myself unable to do the work.
7380. *Mr. Robison.*] You were not threatened with the gate when you refused the work a second time? No.
7381. Supposing a man is a fit subject for an Institution of this sort, but is not altogether powerless, and can render some service, is it not right and proper that if called upon he should do what he can towards carrying out the domestic routine of the Institution? I think it is. A friend of mine, named Fraser, who is in the George-street Asylum, was in the habit of visiting me every Sunday, but on one occasion the clerk Abbott spoke to him as he would speak to a dog, and told him that the matron had ordered that his visits should not be so frequent. I may say that the matron never sees anyone in the Institution when she is wanted. It is only when we come up here in the morning that we see her.
7382. Are there not any regular hours for seeing her in the morning, and if so, is not that sufficient? She is not always here; she has been sick for a long time.
7383. Who was managing while she was ill? Mr. Abbott, the clerk, I believe.
7384. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What is the regular hour at which you can see the matron? At about 10 o'clock, I believe, she is to be seen here.
7385. Who goes round the Institution to see that things are clean and kept straight? Abbott, the clerk, and Mr. Cunningham, I believe. I once saw them walking round when I first came into the Institution, and I was informed that they were going round to see that the wardmen were doing their duty. With reference to the tobacco, I should like to say that we ought to receive an ounce a week. I produce a fig as a sample; it certainly does not contain an ounce.

Peter Sweeney called in and examined:—

7386. *Chairman.*] How old are you? I was born in 1813.
7387. Are you blind? Yes.
7388. What have you to tell the Board about the management of this Institution? I have no great fault to find with the place. I get what I ought to receive, and it is all that I require. I should like to say, however, that I once fell down in the yard, and lay there about two hours without receiving any attention. Some of the inmates thought that I was dead.
7389. Were you put into the hospital after that? Yes. I was treated in the same way as the other people. I got the house rations, and was four days in my bed without eating anything. I could not eat anything. The wardman told the doctor when he came round one day that I had not eaten anything for four days. The doctor said that the wardman might give me some milk and rice or a bit of gruel.
7390. Were you able to take that? Yes.
7391. Was that the first time the doctor saw you after your admission to the hospital? Yes; it was about four or five days after I went in.
7392. Did anyone do anything for you after you were taken into the hospital for four or five days? The wardman attended upon me.
7393. But the doctor did not see you? He would walk right through the place, but he only spoke to me a couple of times.

Mr.
P. Sweeney
23 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. P. Sweeney. 7394. He never examined you? No. Sometimes he would never speak at all, but would just walk in and walk out again.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7395. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are the inmates mustered every Monday morning in the yard? They are.
7396. What are they mustered for? I really cannot tell you.
7397. The inmates are dismissed after the doctor has been? Yes. I may say that I have been three years in the establishment, and in the winter I shiver from cold all day. There is no fire to which I can go to warm myself.
7398. Do they give you any flannels? No, nor socks.
7399. Not even in the winter? No; we have a sort of coat given us.
7400. Did you ever ask for flannels? No; I did not think it would be of much use. The hat I now wear I received eighteen months ago.
7401. Were you ever in the Liverpool Asylum? Yes.
7402. And did you prefer that to this? Yes; I only wish that I was there now.
7403. How did you come to leave it? I could not help it. I became blind there, and was sent down to Moorcliffe. I was there three months. I then became quite blind, and was sent up here.
7404. Did Dr. Morgan operate upon you? Yes, upon the left eye. I was well treated at Liverpool, and I wanted Mr. King to send me back there.

James Marshall called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Marshall. 7405. *Chairman.*] How old are you? 74.
- 23 Nov., 1886. 7406. How long have you been in this Institution? Twenty-six months and three weeks.
7407. What is the matter with you? I have pains in the knee, thigh, and hip.
7408. Where were you before you came into this Asylum? I was working in an iron factory for Chapman & Co.
7409. Your name has been given us as one desirous of making some statement to the Board? The statement I wished to make is that the doctor does not attend to us old men as he ought to do. I have not received anything from him since I have been in the Institution.
7410. Has he never examined and prescribed for you? No.
7411. Have you been in the hospital? No.
7412. Have you put your name down to see the doctor? Seventeen months ago I saw him. He told me to see him when I was worse than I was then.
7413. Have you seen him since? No.
7414. You know that you cannot see the doctor unless you put your name down? Yes, I am aware of that. The reason I did not put down my name is that I have not felt worse than I felt when I last saw the doctor. I am at work about six or seven hours every day.
7415. What work do you do? I am in the washhouse. I take all the clothes the washmen wash and boil them, and then I have to take them out of the boiler. When I have done my day's work I can sometimes scarcely drag one leg after the other. I was discharged from the Institution twelve months ago.
7416. What was that for? A letter came for me. The clerk sent for me and I came up. He said that he must open this letter. I said, "No; I protest against its being opened." However, he did open it, and I would not receive the letter. Afterwards, I was discharged in consequence. I have not seen the letter since, and I do not know what was in it.
7417. Are you paid for your services in the wash-house? I get half a loaf every other day.
7418. In the winter, do you feel the want of warm clothing? I am comfortable enough so far as my clothes go. I wear nothing but what you now see on me. I wore flannels for forty years, before I came into this Institution.
7419. Do you not feel the cold in winter? I felt it at first, but I have got used to it.
7420. *Mr. Robison.*] You wear a coat in the winter? Yes, a monkey jacket.
7421. *Chairman.*] Have you received any letters since the occasion to which you have referred? No; I cautioned my friends in Sydney to send me no more.
7422. What was your objection to having the letter opened? I did not know whether it was or whether it was not the rule. I thought it a hard thing that my letters should be opened when I had seen other men receive their letters as they were delivered at the Institution. About a quarter of an hour after I had refused the letter I was sent for by Mrs. Cunningham in this office, and she said that there was a letter for me. I said that I would not receive it, as it was opened. She went into the passage and said, "Go and get your clothes, and leave the Institution instantly."
7423. What time was that? Just after dinner.
7424. Were you put out then? Yes; I had to get my clothes and go out without a halfpenny in my pocket.
7425. What became of you outside? Fortunately, I met a nephew of mine who resides at Croydon, and he took me to his place.
7426. Did you, in any of the letters which you received from your friends, have any money sent to you? No; two or three friends come to see me about once a fortnight, and they will then perhaps give me a shilling or two and a little tobacco to keep me going.

WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

H. ROBISON, Esq.

James McKay called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. McKay. 7427. *Chairman.*] How old are you? 56 years of age.
- 4 Nov., 1886. 7428. How long have you been an inmate here? I came out here on the 5th of June last year.
7429. Your name has been given to the Board as an inmate desirous of giving evidence. Have you anything to tell us? I was here three months. Since I came in the soup has been such as I may call cabbage-

cabbage-water. I was in a fearful state until the doctor took notice of me and ordered me to the hospital. He ordered me three glasses of wine a day when I was put into the hospital. I got a portion of this wine for three days. The wine I got at first was port wine. I did not get a glass a day. The third day I got none at all till night. I asked the wardsmen if the tap were stopped. He gave me about a spoonful, saying that was all he had got.

7430. Who was the wardsmen? Joe Pinks. He and I had some words. He said to me very short that I was only a new chum in the hospital. I said I had never been in a hospital or gaol before. He said, "You need not wonder at that mate, you are not the first man who has been taken short." I said, "Who is getting the wine I do not know, but I am not getting what the doctor ordered me; I am not getting what is on his book." He said, "You may get less to-morrow." Next day I got none at all. On the following day he took me from the bed I was on and put me on another bed, with my head to the window. The next two days I got none at all. The day after that he gave me a little bottle of some sort of Colonial wine, containing about a glass and a half. I took that for a few days, and then I told them that I would have no more of it. I returned it and said I would not take any more. After that another wardsmen came in.

7431. What was his name? Macloed, I think they called him. I used to buy sugar to sweeten the tea. There would be no sugar in the tea otherwise. I bought butter at 1s. 9d. a lb. I was getting this butter until I noticed that out of one pound of butter I did not get more than 4 oz. If I had got even that I would have been satisfied, but he would not give me half of it. My sugar was going in the same way. He used it, but I dare not say a word. If I did he would say when I wanted anything, "Do it yourself." I was blind. If I complained about a thing he would take it back to his cupboard, and the next day I would not get any at all, and if I complained I knew that he would be believed, and that I would not be believed. I gave up buying any more butter. He began to starve me and to give me nothing but tea. I bore with it and never said anything. At last the doctor ordered me a plaster.

7432. What day was that? I cannot tell the day; I do not mind the days. I got this plaster. He put it on my head. It did not do me any good. He never took the rags off my head until the Friday night, when it was likely that some people might be coming in on Sunday. After that again on another day I was ordered leeches.

7433. How long ago is this? This was in Dr. Goode's time. I thought the matron should come up and look after me, with this plaster on. I could see no sign of anyone but this old lad. When I went to the doctor next week the doctor did not tell me that he ordered these leeches for me, but when he came the next week after he asked me did I get the leeches, and I said, "I have never heard anything about them." He called for Mr. Cunningham or Mrs. Cunningham. There was a great row, but it was all hushed up, and it was all laid on to the wardsmen, but what use was that to my eyes? I might be blind all that time for the want of those leeches. If Mr. Cunningham looked after me and saw that I got the things the doctor ordered I would not have thought anything about it. The leeches were got and put on me, and after that another wardsmen came in.

7434. What was his name? Bob Shaw, I believe, was his name. He turned to in the same way, and I used to buy things the same way, and he treated me in the same way. I gave him a shilling once or twice. He said to me one day, "Why do you not draw some money." I said that I had only a few shillings with the clerk and I might want it for something else. He said, "If you do not want the money I want it."

7435. Who said that? The wardsmen said it. He said, "I want the money." I said, "I cannot spare it; I have not got it." The next day or two after that he brought me up a bit of bread and tea without sugar or anything. He served me two or three times in that way. He began to serve me out, and he brought a piece of bread that must have been dried up in the yard, such as a cock sparrow would not peck at, it was so hard, but if I did not eat it I could leave it. A man who is put there into the hospital has no one to look after him. The wardsmen can poison him, kill him, starve him, or do what he likes with him.

7436. Did the matron never come there? She never came there, and I never saw her from the day that I went into the hospital.

7437. How long were you in the hospital? Eight months bad with my eyes.

7438. In what hospital? No. 2.

7439. Did anyone die in the hospital while you were there? Several.

7440. Did you ever know any of the wardsmen ill-treat any of the people in the hospital besides yourself? Everyone as bad as myself.

7441. Did you ever know a wardsmen in that ward ill-use anyone? I never saw them ill-use anyone.

7442. Did you ever know them, for instance, to take a man who had made a mess in his bed out of the bed and swab him down with a mop? I heard of it in other wards. A man did something in his shirt and they kept him standing up for a long time, and he begged them to put him into bed. He died the next day.

7443. What was that man's name—that is, the man who died? Walsh.

7444. When did he die? I could not tell when.

7445. What year? This year.

7446. In the year 1886? Yes, 1886. Instead of cleaning the man or getting his clothing the wardsmen gammoned that he was looking for his clothing, and kept him standing until he was nearly perished.

7447. Was that in the cold weather? Yes, somewhere about July.

7448. Was he standing up stripped? Of course he was. He took him out of bed and kept him standing there.

7449. For how long do you suppose? More than a quarter of an hour.

7450. Did you see this? No; I was blind. I was lying in the next bunk, and I heard what was done.

7451. *Mr. Robison.*] He died the next day? Yes, he died the day after.

7452. *Chairman.*] Is there any other matter which you wish to state to the Board? I was to receive six spoonfuls of medicine a day. The wardsmen used to give me sometimes one, sometimes two, and sometimes three spoonfuls a day. He never gave me the six doses, and I complained about it to him. For six days I did not pass anything. I told the wardsmen that I must get rid of what was in me, and he said, "I will soon have you out of this; I will bring the doctor up to you." The next day the doctor came, and Mr. Cunningham came with him. The wardsmen made a complaint to the doctor that I was refusing to take my medicine, and giving a lot of trouble. Mr. Cunningham said, "What have you to say to this?" I said.

Mr. J. McKay
21 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. J. M'Kay. said that I had nothing to say, but that if they gave me the medicine as they prescribed it would operate. I was not under the charge of Dr. Rowling at all, but of the eye doctor.
- 21 Nov., 1886. 7453. Dr. Maher? Yes. Accordingly, I got medicine as prescribed, and it operated. Some time afterwards, although I was not under Dr. Rowling's charge, he and Mr. Cunningham turned me out of the hospital in the dead of winter.
7454. Did they tell you why you were turned out? No; they had nothing at all against me. The wardman had nothing to say against me only with regard to this medicine. I asked if he had anything against me, and he said no.
7455. During the time you were under the charge of the eye doctor did he order you any extras? Not at that time.
7456. Did he at any time order you extras? Yes. When I was turned out the eye doctor said that I had no right to be turned out; that it was his business.
7457. Did he say that to you? No; but I heard him say something like that. I heard him remark that I was not fit to go out. He told him to go about his business.
7458. Who told him? The eye doctor.
7459. To whom did he make that remark? I think it was to the man who brought us down; but I heard him say that I was not fit to get up out of the hospital or fit to dress my eyes. Before he said that I had a chance of getting the use of my right eye. I attribute the loss of my sight to my getting cold on coming down. They put me into a bath over there, and after bathing me kept me standing for nearly a quarter of an hour, and gammoned that there were no clothes for me to put on, till I took a shivering fit in my head. I was put to walk in the yard, and they put me into a bed where there were no blankets, only bits of rags. I caught a bad cold, and I was coughing for a week. I got so bad that the doctor asked me what was the matter with me. He said, "You look very bad," and he ordered me a bit of stew, and I got that for my dinner.
7460. Did you make any complaints about any of the officers of the Institution to the matron or to the manager, Mr. King, about the way you had been treated? Mr. King came in one day, and I was eating this bit of stew. I was blind, and I could not see it. He said, "My man, you cannot eat that stew; you could never digest it." He could see it was no good, and I got a cove to come over and cut it into small bits so that I could eat it. When I chewed it, it was so hard and dry that I might as well eat a piece of spun yarn. Afterwards they cut it a little finer. I told the cook that I was thankful for his stews, but that I would have no more of them; I would take my chance in the other place.
7461. What were you before you came into this Asylum? I was working on the railway.
7462. Where? At a place called Bolivia Hill, near Tenterfield.
7463. Who were the contractors? Cobb & Company.
7464. Did you go into any hospital up there before you came into this Asylum? I was in the hospital at Armidale, but there were no doctors there to operate upon my eyes.
7465. How did you get bad eyes? Through taking a cold after cutting my hair and shaving.
7466. Have you ever been in gaol? Never in my life.
7467. Have you ever been drunk? Often.
7468. Have you never been locked up for being drunk? Yes; but I do not count that being in gaol.
7469. Did you ever get seven days for drunkenness? No.
7470. You only got fined? I was fined only once.
7471. Where were you fined? In Sydney.
7472. How long ago? And then I was not drunk; I was drunk the night before. It was twenty years ago.

John Crighton called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Crighton. 7473. *Chairman.*] Of what country are you a native? Jamaica.
- 21 Nov., 1886. 7474. How long have you been in this country? A good many years now. I came out here the year that Governor Gipps went away.
7475. How long have you been in this Asylum? About seven years.
7476. From what are you suffering? I was first taken with the dysentery when I was on the diggings. I was in the hospital three months, and I was sent down here. I got touched in the right shoulder.
7477. Have you ever had an accident? Never.
7478. How old are you? I was born in 1815.
7479. Your name has been given to the Board as that of a man who desires to give some evidence. What have you to tell us? That the potatoes are very bad, so bad that we can scarcely eat them, and the meat is just as bad.
7480. Are you speaking of the present time? No; it is a little better now.
7481. How long has it been better? Since you began to come here. The bread is better now. It is far superior to what we used to have.
7482. What was the matter with the potatoes? They were rotten.
7483. Do you mean to tell us that rotten potatoes were boiled and served out to the inmates. Yes, rotten.
7484. How often in the week? Three times a week.
7485. Have the potatoes been better since you have been getting them every day? Yes, a little. They are the same kind of potatoes, and sometimes they are good, and some days you cannot eat them.
7486. If you have a bad potato given to you, do you not get a good one in its place if you show it to the mess-man? No; you must eat it or leave it; and if you complain about it they threaten to turn you out.
7487. How do you know you will be turned out if you complain? The clerk came into this room and shouted out to the men that if there are any complaints about the meat and things they shall be turned out.
7488. Have you ever known anyone to be turned out? I cannot recollect that anyone has been turned out. When I get my meals I go away, and am not there to see what passes.
7489. Your only complaint is about the food? Yes.
7490. Have you ever complained to the matron? No; I have never complained, for I knew it was of no use.
7491. Has she ever spoken to you? Yes, at odd times.

7492. How do you know it would be of no use to complain to her? I have seen others complain and get no satisfaction, and I did not see that there was any good in complaining. We used to get all the green leaves of the cabbage. Two barrow-loads of cabbage were cut up in the back yard for the fowls. The best of the cabbage went to them. The gardener will tell you all about it. I do not know his name, but he is in the yard. He can be called up and tell you all about it.
7493. Do you say that the inmates used to be supplied with the green leaves of the cabbage, and the white heart of the cabbage given to feed the fowls? Yes.
7494. Have you seen it done? I am not round there to see it, but the gardener will tell you that himself.
7495. Have you ever been in any of the hospitals since you have been here? Yes; I was some time ago ill with erysipelas for a month.
7496. Have you ever seen a wardman ill-treat the people in the hospital? Only one day. I was getting up from my breakfast. I saw a wardman strike a man in the bed.
7497. What was the name of the wardman? He is dead now. I forget his name. He went out and came in again, and died the last time he was in.
7498. Do you know the name of the man whom he struck? I do not know the man, but I was asking who the man was, and they told me the wardman was frequently beating him. I asked why they did not tell the matron or the doctor, and they said that it was of no use to tell the doctor. If they did tell them nothing that came out of the hospital was believed, and they might be turned out.
7499. By that means you think the men were prevented from making any complaints? Yes, and the same about the grub. If people walked on the grass they threatened to turn them out.
7500. *Mr. Robison.*] Have you ever been ill-treated yourself? Has any wardman ever ill-treated you? No. The erysipelas ward is the only hospital I have been in.
7501. Have the wardsmen always treated you fairly? Yes, while I was in the ward.
7502. Did you get your share of the food? Yes, but I could not eat it at the time.

Mr.
J. Oughton.
24 Nov., 1886.

John Pryor called in and examined:—

7503. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Very nearly three years.
7504. From what are you suffering? Paralysis.
7505. How did it occur? It came on gradually.
7506. Where were you living before you came here? At Gunnedah, on the Namoi. I used to carry on the roads.
7507. Have you a brother there who is a selector? Yes; James Pryor, and Frederick and William Pryor; another one, Thomas Pryor, living at Maitland.
7508. Were you ever living at your brother's selection at Bando? I was about there sometimes, but I never lived there regularly.
7509. How did you come in here? I went to the Police Office at Gunnedah. I stopped a little while at my brother's, and I stopped at my brother's son's.
7510. Is that the one of the sons who married Ellicott's daughter? Yes, that is his eldest son. He could not keep me any longer, but carried me into Gunnedah. I stopped there a few days, and then got an order to come here.
7511. Used you to drink? No. I never was a drunkard. I have been knocked about terribly on the roads.
7512. Carrying? Yes.
7513. Your name has been given to the Board as one who wishes to tell us something about the management of the Institution and the treatment of the inmates. What have you got to say? I have been here a long time, and have had extra bread for two years. They have taken it away from me. I have a very good appetite for my meals, but they have taken my bread away for the last two months now; and the tea, although there are six or seven bucketfuls thrown away every day to waste the poor men cannot have it to drink.
7514. Is that the tea left over in the mess-room after dinner? After tea and breakfast.
7515. After they have finished their meals they are not allowed to use any of this tea to drink instead of water? Yes.
7516. The tea is thrown away? Yes.
7517. Did you ever see any other food thrown away? The best of the soup always.
7518. What do you mean by the best? The thickest. The thickest goes to the pig-tub.
7519. How often is the pig-tub cleared out? Every day.
7520. Do you know where it goes? Somewhere down at the back on a wheelbarrow.
7521. Do you ever get any pork to eat? Nothing only dry bread and tea.
7522. You get nothing outside the ordinary asylum ration. No.
7523. Can you give us an idea of the quantity of stuff which is taken away daily as refuse;—is there a barrelful? Yes.
7524. You think there is quite a barrelful? Yes. Sometimes it might not be quite full, but at other times it would be quite full.
7525. Are the potatoes bad? They are very inferior.
7526. Have they always been so? At odd times they might be middling.
7527. Suppose when you go into the mess-room and a bad potato is given you, cannot you get another in its place? No.
7528. You have to eat it or leave it? Yes.
7529. Do you ever have the meat served to you in a maggoty state? I cannot say that.
7530. Have you ever had it smelling badly? I have had it smelling badly.
7531. That is when you first got it? Sometimes I have had a few maggots on it.
7532. Have you ever been in the hospital? A month since I have been here.
7533. In what hospital? No. 1.
7534. How were you treated in there? Very well.
7535. Did you get all your medical comforts and everything that you were ordered regularly? Yes.
7536. Who was the wardman? I forget his name, except that it was Charley.
7537. Have you ever seen anybody die in the ward? I have seen them die in the yard and in the shed many a time.

Mr. J. Pryor.
24 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. J. Pryor 7538. In the winter or summer? In the winter-time mostly.
 7539. Are you allowed any extra clothing in winter? Yes.
 24 Nov., 1886. 7540. Do you wear flannels? No.
 7541. Where did you get your socks? I have had them a long time. I had a few shillings when I came in.
 7542. Do you get any remittance from outside? No.
 7543. Is no money sent you? Not a penny.
 7544. Does your brother know you are here? Yes.
 7545. Mr. Robison.] How is it none of your brothers help you;—have you had any quarrel with them? No.
 7546. Chairman.] Have you anything else to tell us? If the clerk knows of my doing the least little thing in the world he is always on to stop my tobacco.
 7547. Have you ever had your tobacco stopped? Only just occasionally.
 7548. What was the little thing that made the clerk stop your tobacco? Well, I will tell the truth: I had something in my head.
 7549. Vermin? Yes.
 7550. Did you know how you got it there? No.
 7551. Do you bathe every month? Yes.
 7552. Every week? No, every month.
 7553. Can you bathe when you like? I think so.
 7554. Have you ever tried whether you could bathe more than once a month? No.
 7555. Do you not care about keeping yourself clean? I have a good wash every morning.
 7556. Mr. Robison.] You are obliged to bathe once a month, whether you like it or not? Yes.
 7557. Do you think you can bathe oftener if you wish? Yes, I think so.
 7558. Chairman.] Do you ever see the matron? No.
 7559. Did she never go round when you were in the hospital? I have seen her to speak to after a long time.
 7560. How long? A fortnight or three weeks. In three days we had two hard loaves, and I grumbled at it, and the man who got the bread with me grumbled too. The clerk came, and brought me before the matron, but they let me off. He brought me before the matron because I grumbled about the bread being hard.
 7561. Is that the only time you have seen the matron? That is the only time I have been before her.
 7562. Have you seen her going about amongst the people? I have seen her walking round the yard.
 7563. By herself, do you mean, or with visitors? With Mr. King.
 7564. Did you ever see her going round the wards by herself? No.
 7565. Never? I cannot say that I did.
 7566. Have you seen her going round with visitors? Yes, to the church with ladies.

Martin Brennan called in and examined:—

- Mr. M. Brennan. 7567. Chairman.] How long have you been here? Three years.
 24 Nov., 1886. 7568. How old are you? Getting on for 74.
 7569. What are you suffering from? I got paralysis in my right arm.
 7570. Where used you to work? In Maitland.
 7571. For whom? I was plastering there.
 7572. Were you a plasterer by trade? Not by trade; I picked it up.
 7573. For whom used you to work in Maitland? Different people—for Mr. Cohen.
 7574. What do you desire to tell the Board? Nothing further, except that I saw a man kicked upstairs.
 7575. Where was that? In the hospital.
 7576. What was his name? Dowling.
 7577. Who kicked him? A man named Martin Bolton.
 7578. Do you recollect when that was? I have seen him kicked at different times—a hundred times perhaps.
 7579. By that man? By that man and his mate.
 7580. That was the assistant wardman? Yes, the assistant.
 7581. Do you recollect Dowling dying? He did not die when I was there.
 7582. Do you recollect any marks upon him? Yes.
 7583. Do you recollect the doctor seeing and examining these marks? Yes. "The man has been kicked," he said, "but I do not know who kicked him." The man was insane.
 7584. Was he paralysed or idiotic? He lost the use of himself from falling off a horse.
 7585. Was he one of those who used to make a mess in his bed? Yes.
 7586. How used the wardsmen to treat him afterwards? They used to drag him out of bed, and put him on his hands and knees, and mop him.
 7587. When was that—in the winter? In winter. They put the mop at the back of his neck, and took it down his backbone.
 7588. Did you ever see the wardman shove the mop into his mouth after he had mopped him? I did; and I have seen him punch him with the handle in the ribs when he was in bed.
 7589. This man Dowling was kicked in the testicles? Somewhere behind; I did not see it.
 7590. Were you in the ward at that time? Yes.
 7591. Was a man named James Rooney there, a blind man? I cannot recollect all the men.
 7592. Was a man named Roy there? Yes; and I think Rooney was there too.
 7593. Did Bolton illuse other patients besides Dowling? He was very rough and hard altogether.
 7594. Was he that to only one man—did he only beat one? I have seen him illuse others, but I never knew him to kick anyone but Dowling. Dowling had to crawl on his hands and knees until he got to the night-stool there. Then he would take him by his two ears and hammer his head against the wall until he had satisfied himself.
 7595. You saw that? I saw that as plain as possible.
 7596. Can you recollect the year? No; I never thought there would be anything about it.
 7597. Did you make any complaint to the matron about it? I did not like to.
 7598. Why did you not like to? It was not my place.

7599. You were not afraid of being turned out if you complained? I did not know that. There were plenty of men who saw it as well as myself.

7600. What are the names of the men—are they here now? There was a cove there named Bob; he is here.

7601. What is his other name? He is a Scotchman; that is all I know about him.

7602. Where were you born? In Ireland.

7603. When did you come out? I have been out fifty-four years.

7604. What did you come for? For hammering an Irish peeler. There were twenty-one of us sent out together.

7605. Where was that? In Queen's County.

7606. Is there any other matter that you wish to tell us? No.

7607. How is the food? Pretty well. The meat is pretty tough sometimes.

7608. Do you ever see the matron? Yes.

7609. Does she ever come and talk to you? No.

7610. Do you ever see her going about? I have seen her at different times going about with visitors.

7611. Do you ever see her, when no visitors come, going about among the people? I could not say that I have.

7612. You never thought it worth your while to make any complaints about the treatment of Dowling by the wardsman? No.

7613. Were you afraid of being turned out? I do not know about that. I never made any complaints, and I cannot say.

7614. Were you in any other Asylum besides this? No; never.

James Donovan called in and examined.—

7615. *Chairman.*] How old are you? About 66.

7616. How did you come out to the country? As an emigrant, with my children, from London.

7617. When did you come into the Asylum? I have been in nine months.

7618. What pay do you receive? I am gardener, and get sixpence a day.

7619. Do you supply the vegetables for the soup? I bring them up in the barrow, and leave them for the soup. I grow the stuff.

7620. You always bring them up? Yes; there is another man along with me, and he brings them up. I bring them up in the barrow and give them to the cook. After that I do not know what becomes of them.

7621. Do you know that fowls are kept here? I see the missis keeps some.

7622. How are they fed? I see the men feed them with corn.

Henry Fitzpatrick examined in the hospital:—

7623. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Nine months in the hospital.

7624. I see by your card that you are 67 years of age. Yes; I am 68 now.

7625. Were you here when a man named James Rooney was here, a blind man? Yes; he was in the lower ward; I was in the ward with him.

7626. Do you recollect him being turned out for complaining about the wardsman's treatment? I do. There was a difference between them. I could not properly tell you of it, because I am hard of hearing.

7627. Was that in May, 1886? Yes; May of this year, I think.

7628. Did you ever see the wardsman use the inmates unkindly. Yes, I have.

7629. Have you seen the wardsman take old people out of bed and mop them? I have.

7630. Have you seen the wardsman strap bed-pans on to a patient? No; I did not see that.

7631. Do you recollect a man named Dowling? Was his name Mick?

7632. He died there? He died there, and I have seen him subjected to the same treatment that I have described. I have seen a man of the name of Norton. I did not like the treatment he got. Only a few hours before his death he was insensible. He was groping about the wards, and I saw what I thought was very harsh usage. The present wardsman who is there now came up and used him very roughly, and put him down to bed again. The poor fellow's knees were up and he could not bend them, and the wardman laid all the pressure in his power to bend him out straight, and strapped him down with the sheet, and kept him down till he roared with pain, and four or five hours after that he died.

7633. What is the name of the wardsman? Wallace. He is in No. 3 now.

7634. What was the name of the person to whom he did that? His name was Martin Bolton.

7635. He was a wardsman? No; he was then a patient.

7636. When was this—how long ago? Two or three months ago; I could not say exactly as to the day. I regret that I did not take notice of it, because I thought it was a gross piece of brutality from one man to another.

7637. How were you treated yourself? I could not say but that I was treated well. I was never bad like the other people, but was able to make my own bed and to help myself; therefore he had nothing to do with me in the manner I speak of.

7638. What was your occupation before you came in here? I was a labourer, at a place called Manilla, 30 miles from Tamworth.

7639. For whom used you to work at Manilla? Mr. Baldwin.

7640. That was at Dinawarrindie? I worked all over his stations, dam-making, for a long time. I also worked for Mr. Veness and for Mr. Vickner, on the public roads.

7641. How long ago is it since you were working up there? Two years.

7642. Are you getting better? I am getting somewhat better. Mine was a dreadful leg.

7643. Does the doctor attend to you every day? He comes in and goes out again. On Mondays is the day he examines sore legs. He looks at it, but I never hear him say anything whatever but what he says to Mr. Cunningham, but I know nothing of what it is about.

7644. Is there anything you wish to tell the Board while we are here? Nothing on my own account.

7645. Do you know anything more of ill-treatment by the wardsmen? No. The wardsman in this ward is as kind and attentive a man as ever I saw in my life. He is a sympathetic man, and I do not suppose a better could be in the occupation.

7646.

Mr.
M. Brennan.
24 Nov., 1886.

Mr.
J. Donovan.
24 Nov., 1886.

Mr. H.
Fitzpatrick.
24 Nov., 1886.

Mr. H. Fitzpatrick.
24 Nov., 1886.

7646. How long have you been in this country? About twenty-eight years. If it had not been for the unfortunate accident I met with I should have had no call to be here, though I had nothing only my work to depend on. I was a temperate man, and had a little property of my own. I had neither wife nor family, but I had a good horse and dray, and I was in constant employ and comfortable until this accident overtook me. Then I had to sell everything I had, and I was left without means.

Henry Crosier examined:—

Mr. H. Crosier.
24 Nov., 1886.

7647. *Chairman.*] How old are you? Sixty.

7648. How long have you been in this hospital? Since Christmas.

7649. Were you in No. 3 hospital when James Rooney was there? Yes.

7650. Do you recollect Rooney being turned out for complaining of the wardman? Yes.

7651. Do you recollect what the complaint of Rooney was? It was Roy that made the first complaint about him bringing in a dirty chair that some one had been messing on. Rooney complained of the man dusting over his head while he was having his tea.

7652. He was turned out in consequence? Yes. I was lying next to a Canadian named Johnson. The same warder threw him on the tub. If he only touched the man he would cry out, and he cracked his head against the wall. That warder has gone away long ago.

7653. Have you ever seen any of the men mopped with cold water for having made a mess in their bed? Yes.

7654. How long were they lying on the floor? I have seen them standing and lying both naked for half an hour.

7655. Have you ever seen a wardman take the mop, and, after having taken up their excrement, dab it in their mouth? I believe it has been the case.

7656. Have you seen it done? I have seen it put up to his head. This wardman that came after the other was a worse man than ever. There was a very good one, but he would not stay. I have seen a wardman put a mop between a man's legs at the back and pull him backwards and forwards, and throw him down on the bed.

7657. When? I could not say when.

7658. What is the name of the wardman there now? Wallace. He is like a dog chained in a cage.

7659. Have you made any complaint to the matron? No; because I do not want to stay here long. I came here with rheumatic gout, and do not intend to stay. I have been living for five years with four clergymen, one after the other, at Bowral.

7660. Is there any other matter you would like to tell us about? A friend of mine got me a suit of clothes, and I intended to go out. The wardman removed them, and he has taken my hat that cost 7s. 6d. He said he had not time to give it me again.

7661. How long have you been in the Colony? Twenty-six years.

7662. Were you an emigrant? Yes; I kept an hotel in Kiama.

7663. How did you come to this condition? Rheumatism came on me at Sydney after I came from Bowral.

7664. Have you any relatives living outside? I have; but I do not want them to know that I am here.

7665. Do you ever get any remittances? A young man gave me a suit of clothes here.

7666. Have you had any difficulty about the opening of your letters? They open them, but I do not dispute it. I do not object to anything. I take everything as it comes.

THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Patrick Vaughan recalled and further examined:—

Mr. P. Vaughan.
25 Nov., 1886.

7667. *Chairman.*] You have already given us evidence. You told us about some vegetables being sent up by the gardener, and you said that a large quantity of these were taken out and supplied to the poultry? They used to fetch up two barrowfuls a day for the poultry and two barrowfuls for the kitchen.

7668. Was the quality of the vegetables in the barrowful for the poultry the same as the quality of the vegetables in the barrowful in the kitchen? Just the same.

7669. You told us also the other day that you were employed on the farm of the husband of the matron of this Asylum for some time? I went out to the farm on the 18th March in the present year.

7670. How long were you out there? From the 18th to the 29th of March. I came back to the Asylum on the morning of the 29th.

7671. During the time you were on the farm, were you paid anything? No; I got nothing until I came back here. I did not get paid immediately I came back because I thought that I would go to the farm again. I had three days leave from the 29th to the 31st of March. The day on which the men were paid the matron sent down the yard for me, and when I came up she gave me 2s. 6d.

7672. Did you sign any voucher for that? No.

7673. You did not during the month of March receive the sum of 10s. 4d. for your services as constable of the yard. I never was constable of the yard. I laughed at the idea the other day when you suggested it to me.

7674. *Mr. Robison.*] You said that two barrowfuls of vegetables were given to the fowls, and that they were the same as the other vegetables used in the kitchen? Yes.

7675. Would those barrowfuls contain carrots, pot-herbs, and cabbage mixed together? They were generally all cabbage. Now and again they would bring up a few bundles of carrots. All the time I was in the kitchen the green tops of the carrots were cut off and put into the soup, while the carrots themselves were kept for the use of the clerk and the men in the kitchen, the men in the surgery, and some of the men who went out to the farm. When I was under examination the other day I was almost afraid to say anything for fear that I should be turned out. I would rather put up with the kind of treatment I receive here than run the risk of being turned out.

Jeremiah

Jeremiah O'Connor called in and examined:—

- 7675½. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Institution? Nearly five years.
 7676. What is your occupation? I have been in the habit of attending to the coppers in the cook-house.
 7677. Are you the coffee-stall keeper? Yes; I only received the position lately—about two months ago. The stall is down in the shed.
 7678. From whom do you receive the coffee? I send outside for it.
 7679. Do you pay for it? Yes.
 7680. Where do you get the money? I receive the money from the men to whom I sell it.
 7681. Then had you not capital to start with? Yes; I had been in a billet here, and I had a little capital.

Mr. J.
O'Connor,
25 Nov., 1886.

Connal Boyle called in and examined in the George-street Asylum:—

7682. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in this Destitute Asylum? I came in at about the latter end of June.
 7683. Where did you come from? From Wellington.
 7684. Were you ever in the Macquarie-street Asylum? Yes, nearly twelve months. It is about a year since I left the place.
 7685. Did you ever work at Mr. Cunningham's farm? Yes.
 7686. What used you to do out there? Chipping.
 7687. What months were you there? I could scarcely say the months; I have a very bad memory; but I was there about two or three months altogether.
 7688. Do you recollect the date on which you entered the Macquarie-street Asylum? It would be some time at the latter end of last June twelve months.
 7689. How long after you went into the Asylum was it that you went to work on the farm? Eight or ten months after I went in.
 7690. Have you been employed in any other capacity at that Asylum? I used to wash the shed sometimes, and I got a stick of tobacco and three half-loaves a week for doing it.
 7691. Were you paid for working on the farm? I got a little—10s. a month.
 7692. Who paid you? Abbott, the clerk.
 7693. Do you recollect when he paid you? When the first month was up he gave me half a sovereign, and at the end of the next month he gave me another. I left the Institution two or three days before the Prince of Wales' Birthday.
 7694. And for two months before that you had been working on the farm? Yes.
 7695. Did you ever see any Asylum refuse going out there to feed the pigs? Yes.
 7696. Did you help to feed the pigs? No.
 7697. How many men were engaged there? When I was there there were four men.
 7698. Was a man named Patrick Vaughan there? I think not.
 7699. Who used to bring out the Asylum refuse? I do not know the name of the man.
 7700. Did you know that this farm belonged to Mr. Cunningham? Well, it was supposed to be Mr. Cunningham's. It is an orchard, and it is about 2½ miles away across the Domain.
 7701. Are you better treated in this Institution than in Macquarie-street? Just about the same.
 7702. Is the food better here? It has been better lately; it has improved within the last two or three months.
 7703. When you were paid for working on the farm, did you sign a receipt? I did for the first month's pay.
 7704. Do you recollect what kind of receipt it was? No.
 7705. Can you write? Yes. I remember that I signed upon a small piece of paper. I signed no sheet such as that which you now produce.

Mr. C. Boyle,
25 Nov., 1886.

Francis Dyer called in and examined:—

7706. *Chairman.*] How long have you been here? Since the 29th of May.
 7707. Were you ever in hospital? Yes; I have been in hospital two or three times.
 7708. Were you there in May last? No.
 7709. What hospital were you in? I have been in Nos. 1 and 2.
 7710. Have you never been in any of the other hospitals? No.
 7711. Do you know a man named Dowling who was here? I could not say that I do.
 7712. Have you ever seen any of the inmates beaten by the wardsmen? Not in my time.
 7713. Have you ever heard of that being done? I have heard reports in the yard about it.
 7714. During the time you have been here, have you ever heard people crying out, leading you to suppose that they were being beaten? No.
 7715. Have you ever heard of any of the inmates being mopped on the floor with cold water? I have heard of such a thing, but I never saw anything of the kind myself.
 7716. You do not know of your own knowledge of such a thing taking place? No.
 7717. Do you believe that it has occurred? I could not say one way or the other; I would not like to say a thing that I am not sure of. I have heard a lot of rumours, and some of them I do not believe in at all. I always keep myself away from the general run of men in the yard.
 7718. What were you before you came into this Institution? I was cashier at Warby's hotel.
 7719. Are you a native of the Colony? Yes; I was born in Castlereagh-street.
 7720. How did you meet with the accident which has deprived you of your arm? I fell from Cohen's buildings in Spring-street. My liver is also affected.
 7721. How are you employed? Doing the place up outside.
 7722. Are you paid? I have been at it only a fortnight.
 7723. Have you had any promise of payment? No.
 7724. Do you receive any extra rations? Extra bread three times a week, and a stick of tobacco.
 7725. Without that extra bread, do you get sufficient? Yes.
 7726. Then what do you want extra bread for? It is allowed to all the working inmates.
 7727. Do you use it? Yes.
 7728. *Mr. Robison.*] When did you enter the Asylum for the first time? About five years ago.
 7729. And looking back upon the whole of that five years you have not yourself witnessed any act of cruelty? No, I have not.

Mr. F. Dyer,
25 Nov., 1886.

Henry Wilkinson called in and examined:—

- Mr. H. Wilkinson
25 Nov., 1886.
7730. *Chairman.*] How old are you? 76.
7731. How long have you been in the Asylum? About five years.
7732. How are you occupied now? I take charge of the Government horse.
7733. Do you ever go outside with the cart? I go out in the morning with the dirt from the lower yard.
7734. Do you ever go out as far as the farm with the refuse? That is where I go; that is where I take the dirt every morning.
7735. I suppose you mean such stuff as soup and bad potatoes and the general refuse and wash of the Institution? Yes; it is put into a big copper when the tubs are filled, and I take it out every morning.
7736. How long have you been going out to the farm? Since they have had it; I think they have had it about three years.
7737. Do you remember Patrick Vaughan working out at the farm? No, I do not. I know scarcely any man in the yard. A man named Bullock used to go out sometimes.
7738. How many pigs are there on the farm? I could not say; there are very few there now.
7739. Are rations taken out? There is only one man there, and another man goes backwards and forwards every day.
7740. What are you paid? 10s. a month.
7741. What work do you do about the Institution? I have plenty to do. I look after the horses and buggy.
7742. *Mr. Robison.*] How many horses are kept here? Two.
7743. Are they both Government horses? No.
7744. To whom does the other horse belong? To Mr. Cunningham.
7745. Do you feed both the horses? Yes.
7746. Where do you get the feed from? I showed the Board this morning the places from which I take the feed. I do not know where it comes from.
7747. Do you feed the horses from the same supply? No. Mr. Cunningham's supply is private.
7748. And you take it out from a different place? Yes.
7749. Are you shown which is Government feed and which is not? Yes; I have to account for the whole of it.
7750. When the feed is brought in, for instance, are you told which is the Government corn and which is Mr. Cunningham's corn? Yes.
7751. *Chairman.*] You showed me this morning a bale of lucerne hay and a bale of eaten hay? That is Mr. Cunningham's.
7752. Do you feed the Asylum horse with that hay? No.
7753. Does the Government horse get none of it? Not the hay, because he is broken-winded, and Mr. Cunningham would not allow me to give him any lucerne. I give him some chaff.
7754. Then do you cut up the whole of the hay into chaff? Yes.
7755. And it is given to the two horses? Yes.
7756. Then according to your evidence you feed the Government horse with some of Mr. Cunningham's hay? Yes.

MONDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., IN THE CHAIR.

H. ROBISON, Esq.

Christopher Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G., called in and examined:—

- C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G.
6 Dec., 1886.
7757. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Were you formerly President of the Board of Management of Destitute Asylums? I was.
7758. In what year was that Board appointed? I think in 1862 or 1863.
7759. How long did it exist as a Board? Thirteen years and upwards. I was Chairman of that Board.
7760. Before the Board was appointed, do you know how the Asylums were managed? They were under the control of the Board of Management of the Benevolent Asylums, that is the old Benevolent Asylum.
7761. They managed the whole? Yes.
7762. After your Board was appointed, were the members in the habit of visiting the various Asylums regularly? Some of us. I will not say exactly as to the regular time, but we visited them about once a month. I was accompanied by one or other member of the Board round to each of the Asylums.
7763. Some one went with you once a month? Yes; generally Dr. Alleyn.
7764. Did you find his service especially useful as being a medical man? Yes.
7765. Who was your secretary? Mr. King.
7766. Did he also take some share in visiting? He always went with us.
7767. And he has now the management of the Asylums? Yes.
7768. Did you find that the inmates were well treated, and that the Asylums were satisfactorily conducted under your Board, or had you frequently occasion to find fault? They were very well conducted indeed; we never had any complaints brought before the Board, or rarely ever.
7769. Were there ever any well-founded complaints made by inmates of ill-treatment by wardsmen or matrons? I do not remember any.
7770. Used you to get complaints of that kind which you found on inquiry to be not well founded? Occasionally the old fellows would grumble about the bread or the meat being hard or insufficiently cooked, or something of that kind, but I do not recollect that there was ever any serious complaint.
7771. Had you any means of testing the issue of supplies, or did you leave that to the secretary? It was left entirely to the secretary, but tenders for the supplies were always called for by the Board. We had the contracts entirely under our own control. We selected our own supplies, and we insisted upon the contractor supplying according to his tender.
7772. Had you any means of knowing that the supplies either of rations or stores were applied for the purpose for which you intended them. In the case of food, of course the inmates would very soon have grumbled

grumbled if they had been kept on short allowance; but in the case of some stores, had you such an arrangement that it was impossible that the supplies obtained by you should be diverted from the use for which they were intended? It was left almost entirely to the secretary.

7773. You do not perhaps remember what his method of working was? No. Anything that was wrong he always brought before the Board, and we made a point of inquiry into it, either in the Board room or on the spot. I always made a point of looking at the food supplies. I tasted their soup and their meat, and looked at their bread and tea and sugar whenever I visited the Institution, and I generally stayed there during one or other of the meals, and satisfied myself that everything was quite what it should be.

7774. Then your visits were so paid that they were really visits without notice? Yes, without any notice.

7775. When application was made to you for material for dresses or trousers, or anything of that kind, and you passed an issue for a certain number of yards of material, had you any means of knowing that the dresses were made up and distributed? Yes, ample.

7776. How did you manage that? The material was always called for by tender, whatever it might be, either for men's clothing or for women's. The samples were always sent up to the Board; they were closely examined, and we selected the material which we considered the best. With regard to the women, the matron of the Asylum was always there. She told us what quantity of material would be required, and that quantity was ordered. The material was then made up, principally by the inmates themselves, and we saw all the old women dressed in it, so that there could not have been any misappropriation of any of the material whatever.

7777. That you found to be a sufficient check? Ample. With regard to the men, we provided them with moleskin or tweed trousers, jackets, and shirts. They were all contracted for according to samples, and supplied according to the number of inmates in the Institution.

7778. How many Asylums had you in 1862 when you began? There was the Liverpool Asylum for the men and the Hyde Park Asylum for the women. Subsequently, I do not know how long after, but not very long after we took charge, the Parramatta Asylum was established. They took the old barracks there for the purpose. It never was a very suitable place, but such as it was we were obliged to make the best of it.

7779. I see that in 1862 the number of inmates in these Asylums was about 600, now it is very nearly 2,000;—could you give us an opinion whether you think the system which you pursued in 1862 with that smaller number is likely to be applicable in dealing with Asylums containing a larger number? I dare say that more oversight would be necessary now. The Board had a great check, of course, upon everything, and their frequent visits prevented anything from going wrong.

7780. Perhaps my question should rather have been that in 1875, when you allowed your committee to be superseded by the appointment of the Manager of Asylums, the number of inmates was very much smaller than the number now—not more than one-third, I suppose—and you think that the supervision of one person might not perhaps be sufficient to deal with the present large number? That is very likely.

7781. Can you tell us how the Asylum ration—the house ration—was decided upon, who devised it? In the first place, we ascertained what was the amount of the different articles supplied to the old Asylum—that was when we first took charge—and if we were not satisfied with that entirely we, ourselves, fixed the amount of bread, meat, tea, sugar, tobacco, and other things which we considered right and proper. The whole matter was entirely under the Board's management.

7782. Of whom did the Board consist at that time, as far as you remember? Myself and Dr. Alleyne and Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs, and I am not sure but that Mr. O'Connor, the Clerk of the Parliaments, came on after Mr. Duncan retired.

7783. *Mr. Robison.*] Were not Dr. Greenup and Mr. Maclean members of the Board? Yes. Dr. Greenup from the first, I think, and a long time afterwards, towards the end of the Board, Mr. Maclean was appointed. Dr. Greenup was then Medical Adviser to the Government, and lived at Parramatta. He had charge of the Benevolent Asylum at Parramatta. He made the fourth member of the Board as originally appointed. He used to come down occasionally from Parramatta, but not constantly; but Dr. Alleyne, Mr. Duncan, and myself were there twice a week.

7784. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Had you any difficulty in your time with persons who are generally designated loafers, persons who might be considered fit to be outside? We would not allow the difficulty. Every man admitted to the Asylum had to come before the Board. He was closely scrutinized and examined as to his antecedents and state before we admitted him.

7785. Then you had no difficulty, in fact, in guarding against imposition on that score? None. On some occasions the Colonial Secretary sent orders for the admission of persons who had been to his office, but we did not allow any interference whatever with our discretion in granting admissions. If a man came, we saw him and questioned him, and if his answers were satisfactory we would admit him on our own authority, but we did not admit any person merely because he brought an order from any member of the Government. We did not recognize any such interference as that.

7786. Would you tell me what is your view upon this point;—is it or is it not desirable to have the power to retain persons who are admitted to these Asylums until they are able to show that they can keep themselves outside, or that they have got someone who will keep them; or is it desirable to continue the present practice of turning them loose upon the world when they are insubordinate, thus leaving them to fall into the hands of the police? That is a somewhat difficult question. The manager must maintain discipline, or the whole thing would come to grief. When the Board existed the secretary always brought before it the names of any persons who had misbehaved themselves or had been insubordinate. The Board inquired into the circumstances, and then they directed the manager to discharge the man if they thought it was a case which should be dealt with in that way.

7787. Do you mean to say that nobody was discharged until his case was reported on and inquired into by the Board? Yes.

7788. Was that a very necessary arrangement? It was a very proper one.

7789. You would not give the power of "the gate," if I may so term it, into the hands of the matron or master of the Asylum? Never to the master or matron.

7790. I may tell you that at present these Institutions are managed almost entirely by the labour of the inmates themselves, so that it happens that wardens and nurses, servants who have to administer medicine and take care of the sick and keep the place clean, are all appointed from among persons who are not very intelligent nor very able, and who often cannot read and write. Was that done in your time? Always. We had no paid servants. We had to take in people whom we would not perhaps otherwise

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otherwise have taken in, because we required the assistance of some tolerably able-bodied men or women who could do the work of the place. The very old and broken-down people could not clean the place or give the attention that was necessary.

7791. Were you satisfied with the working of that arrangement? Perfectly.

7792. This Board has found in the course of its inquiries that the sick, for example, are not satisfactorily attended to, as indeed they perhaps could scarcely be when the nurses are ignorant persons and taken from a low class? Quite so.

7793. But in your time you had no difficulty? None. We went round so frequently that any irregularity or complaint was at once attended to; but there was rarely anything to find fault with.

7794. And you are satisfied that your arrangements were such that the inmates were not afraid to complain to you? No; nothing of that sort could have happened.

7795. But I suppose you think that it is not a right thing that sick people should have their medicine given to them by persons who cannot read or write. How did you manage with regard to that? The doctor gave his orders, and the women or men in charge of the patients used to administer the medicine ordered. It was got from the dispenser in the Institution, and I never heard that there was anything wrong in connection with that arrangement.

7796. But the Institution has so outgrown what it was that what might be fitting then might not be suitable now? I think a greater control and inspection may be decidedly necessary now far beyond what it was in those early days.

7797. You think that the very much larger number of sick inmates may perhaps also necessitate some different arrangement? It may.

7798. Are you then of opinion that the time has gone by when the management of these people can be safely left to one individual, that is to the manager? I think it is too much for any one individual.

7799. Would you like to say whether it would be advisable to revert to the old system of a Board;—would that be a desirable change? I think that a Board would be a very valuable check upon the administration of the Asylums.

7800. Which would, of course, require the co-operation of an officer standing in the position in which the present manager of the Asylums stood to your Board? It would be absolutely necessary with an unpaid Board composed of Government officers. I do not know, I am sure, whether you could revert to that system under the present Civil Service Regulations. Our object was to keep the expenses down as much as possible, and as much as was compatible with the due care and attention to the old people themselves. I believe they had everything that was absolutely necessary, and I am sure that their treatment was much better than that they would get in their own homes. I think that our expenditure averaged from £11 to £12 a head, not more.

7801. That matter may be discussed, I think, without reference to recent regulations or Government officials. A Board would perhaps, you think, be the best way to manage this business; and do you agree with me that persons who are doing valuable work should be paid, and might be expected to do that work better for being paid? Yes.

7802. They were very fortunate, of course, in your case to meet with a certain number of public spirited gentlemen, but that is not a thing upon which Government can calculate. You think that a Board should be paid? I think that wherever you pay for services you are likely to get better services.

7803. *Mr. Robison.*] When the Asylums were placed under a Board, was not the idea to carry them on under a homely and rigidly economical system? Quite so.

7804. Not similar to that of a hospital, but rather that of a family would you say? Yes.

7805. The different members each aiding and performing such duties as he or she was able to do? That was the idea; the hospital part of the business was a matter which grew up afterwards from the necessities of the case. We had very little hospital work in our early days. There was a hospital room in the Liverpool Asylum where cancer and bad cases of paralysis were taken in and maintained and kept, but it was only to a very small extent.

7806. Then as to the dietary scale, can you remember how that was determined on? We fixed that ourselves.

7807. I suppose the scale was taken as a reasonable scale to represent Government assistance to paupers? Quite so. We took as a basis the scale which the Benevolent Asylum authorities had established, and we altered that to suit our own ideas. We enlarged it or curtailed it where we thought necessary, but I think that any alterations we made were chiefly in the way of enlarging it.

7808. You are aware, are you not, that there is no system of punishment other than expulsion, and was not in your time? No.

7809. You are also aware that there was no power by which you could detain any inmate who wished to leave? None whatever.

7810. So that, in a measure, does it not occur to you that this system of expulsion was almost a necessity? To maintain discipline at all you must have the power of expulsion, and exercise it occasionally.

7811. Then, to introduce a new system, must there not be a new power introduced—that is, the power to retain the inmates in the Asylum? I think you had better let them go.

7812. The idea in your mind then is that it is not a hardship for a man who has been insubordinate to be turned out, even though he fall into the hands of the police and be thus drafted into gaol? Not if he misbehaves himself. It is very difficult, I think, to introduce a system of punishments in an Institution of that kind. We never could see our way to do it.

Sir Alfred Roberts, Knight, called in and examined:—

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Roberts,
Knight.
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7813. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You have paid great attention to all hospital questions, I believe? Yes.

7814. Are you aware of the way in which Benevolent Asylums are at present managed with regard to sick inmates. I may just mention that one object of the present system is to avoid hiring servants as far as possible, and that the result of that, as far as the sick are concerned, is that they are waited upon by their fellow-inmates who are not quite so ill as themselves. These inmates very often are not able to read or write—persons of no education, having had no training in nursing. What I wish to ask you is whether you think that that arrangement is a suitable arrangement? Certainly not. Your question bears upon some ideas that I jotted down when I received your summons to attend this Board. I should prefer, if you will allow me, to read my memorandum as an answer to your question.

Admitting

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Admitting that the original and current expenditure of all public institutions should be as small as possible, and that this rule is specially applicable to benevolent hospitals, it is also equally certain that the invalid inmates should be under the care of a matron skilled in nursing, and that if the institution is a large one, a resident medical officer should be in charge.

I assume that the institution under consideration is intended to provide accommodation for persons of both sexes under the following conditions:—Decaying from old age; suffering from weak intellect, but harmless; suffering from paralysis; suffering from chronic rheumatism; suffering from various incurable diseases, including consumption, cancer, &c. Many of such persons will be helpless and dependent upon others, some partially, others wholly. Some will be great sufferers, and some will be afflicted with surgical complaints requiring skilled nursing attendance.

The nursing of such an establishment should therefore be under the control of a well-trained and experienced matron, who should have some well-trained women under her as head nurses, while these should be assisted by women under 35 years of age, selected for possessing such qualities as patience, cleanliness, and kindness, rather than for having high training as nurses.

Experience shows that patients of the class alluded to cannot with safety or justice be left to the care of fellow-inmates, and it is clear that the supervision of the nursing of such an establishment must be complete.

Consideration of these and other circumstances connected with such institutions leads to the conclusion that the buildings should be arranged with a special view to saving space and labour in administration and ensure efficiency and economy.

It seems to me that the invalid part of such an establishment is composed of some people who require special care and special provision as to nursing; for instance, the paralytics and those suffering from various incurable diseases, such as cancer, which are painful and offensive, and require great supervision. The paralytic, if they are not attended to with real kindness, become utterly neglected; and this is apt to be the case generally where they are left to the ordinary benevolent asylum inmate, whose mind, as a rule, may be said to be more or less depraved. In cases of women, where there are large open sores, they become so offensive that unless they are crossed by nurses who understand the importance of the duty which they have to perform, and who are kind in their temper, these sores become very offensive indeed, and the duty is one which is likely to be shirked by those whose duty it should be to attend to it. 7815. Then, if I understand you rightly, you are of opinion that to place such sick persons as you have named under the care of inmates who are likely to be depraved in mind and devoid of all education, who often cannot read and write, is signally wrong? Yes, I think so, certainly.

7816. The fact is that in the four asylums there are a number of sick, amounting to about 500, and the question has arisen whether it is best to keep them by the 100 at each asylum or to concentrate them in one establishment, which would, in fact, be a chronic hospital—would you state what is your opinion on that point? I think I would rather point to what I observe to be a growing and increasing custom in London. There such cases are removed to what they call sick asylums, and the sick asylums are quite complete as hospitals—as cheap hospitals; and I have brought with me Snell's publication in order that you may see for yourselves how complete they are. They are complete not only in the supply of good wards, but in the supply of good nurses and in general accommodation.

7817. You have seen and inspected many of these places? I have; and I have questioned the medical superintendents in charge of them as to whether they were not running a little too fast in their scheme, but they said that the committees seemed to be unanimous in thinking that it was necessary to take proper care of the class of patients whom you have named.

7818. *Mr. Robison.*] What do you mean when you say they were running a little too fast? That they were approaching too much to the true hospital, with their necessarily comparatively heavy expenditure. I draw your attention to the plan of one sick asylum, that of St. George's Union Infirmary, Fulham Road, London.

7819. Is this purely for the pauper class? Yes. It is not a hospital at all; it is a sick asylum for thoroughly chronic cases, and you will find several such now in London.

7820. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What is your position in connection with the Prince Alfred Hospital? I am director.

7821. Managing director? No, simply director.

7822. Can you tell me what is the course pursued with patients at Prince Alfred Hospital when it is at last discovered that their illness is incurable;—do you retain them as long as they live? No. As soon as the patient is discovered to be in a condition in which we can give him no further relief—that is, no active relief—he is discharged; but we endeavour, if necessary, to get him admission to Liverpool or to some other Government Asylum.

7823. Do you experience any difficulty in getting admissions? Very often.

7824. Where does that difficulty seem to you to arise? I could hardly tell you that, but I know there has been a difficulty. The medical superintendent comes more in contact with those facts.

7825. Then you would say that practically it comes to this: that if you can you get the patient admission to an asylum, but that at all events you decline to keep him when you find that hospital treatment is not likely to do any good? Yes. Perhaps I should say that if he is a pauper, and is willing to go to the Liverpool Asylum, we do not find any difficulty in getting a ticket of admission for him; but if he belongs to a class above a pauper we find great difficulty in getting a place for him.

7826. *Mr. Robison.*] Then there is not a difficulty in getting him into an asylum simply? No; not if he or she were an actual pauper.

7827. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] If there were a central sick asylum here, that would make no difference to your present arrangements, you would still seek to transfer to it only paupers? It would make a great difference to us in this way: that if there were a good sick asylum we should feel much more happy about our patients than we do when we send them to Liverpool.

7828. Have you then formed an opinion that at Liverpool and at the other asylums the treatment of the sick is not as it should be? Quite so.

7829. May I ask on what grounds you formed that opinion? Some years ago I visited the Asylums at both Parramatta and Liverpool, and I came to the conclusion that neither of them was at all up to what I consider should be the mark of a sick asylum, more especially those at Parramatta.

7830. Then you speak from your own personal observation? Yes.

7831. Would you have the kindness to look at this plan of the buildings at the Newington Asylum, as it stands at present, having been recently completed, and say if you are prepared to express an opinion as to its suitability, as far as its buildings go, for a central sick asylum? I consider that this is not a good arrangement at all, for the reasons given to you before, when I read the memorandum which I handed in. It seems to me that the buildings, while freely exposed to the sun and air, should be in as convenient proximity one to the other, and that all the administrative offices should be in the centre. Then, as I have said,

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said, the arrangements for supervision of the nursing department should be good, and the labour of doing it should be made as simple as possible to facilitate supervision. Unless this is done supervision will become much less effective. For that reason the administration should be in the centre, and all the buildings on either side of it. I should doubt whether it would be possible to make any effective arrangement with these buildings, judging from this plan. I have not been over the buildings themselves; in fact, it is about the last style of plan I think I should have recommended. It appears to me that the cheapest and the best thing to have done would have been not to retain this old house, but to have made a clean sweep of all the old buildings on the estate, and then to have constructed the buildings on a suitably arranged plan.

7832. When women are brought in contact with the class of persons who are the inmates of these Asylums, do you think they are likely to retain their womanly qualities, to remain as careful and as kindly to those persons who one may say are absolutely under their control. I am not speaking now with reference to sick people, but with regard to the management of these institutions apart from sickness. Are women, do you think, likely to become harder and coarser than men; or, to put it in another way, would men be likely to retain their freshness and sense of justice in their treatment of the inmates longer than women would. In short, have you formed any opinion upon the question whether such institutions would be better managed by men or by women? My experience is that it is not a wise thing to place a lady at the head of an establishment simply because she is the wife of the superintendent. To do that necessarily implies that the superintendent should have married the woman who was most suited for the position of matron; as a matter of fact, we cannot suppose that that is likely to be done. I think that an institution of anything over 200 inmates should have a gentleman placed over it.

7833. In preference to a lady? Yes; but that is a matter about which I hesitate to give a decided opinion.

7834. Of course you are of opinion that in case of a central hospital it should be under the direction of a medical superintendent? Most certainly.

7835. With whom should be the general officers usual in hospitals? Yes. A modified and economical form of hospital staff.

7836. But as to an asylum which is simply for the advantage of the infirm and destitute, you are not prepared to give an opinion whether that had better be managed by men or women? I am not. I think I have noticed that women get more quickly hardened than men do; but as to the bearing of that upon the chief officer I could not say.

7837. *Mr. Robison.*] As you are aware, there are paupers who are infirm and destitute, but who still are accustomed to go into the yard, as it is termed, as distinct from hospital patients? Yes.

7838. What sort of governance would you suggest for them—should they be kept in a separate institution altogether from the infirmary? I think so. Certainly, if the numbers are sufficient for classification.

7839. And be transmitted to it as they become sick? Yes, for anything more than a passing sickness. I do not think they should be removed for merely a passing sickness.

7840. Do you think that there should be a hospital in each asylum to deal with cases of passing sickness? No, not for cases of passing sickness. You would not send such patients to a hospital at all.

7841. Seeing that the great majority of these people are old, and their ailments require immediate attention, will there not have to be a hospital attached to each asylum? There would be a hospital ward to which persons suffering from passing sickness would go in order that they might be treated more easily than if they were to take their meals with the rest.

7842. There is another point which has come under my own observation. It has always appeared to me that the comfort of the aged patient has been somewhat sacrificed to appearances. Do you not think it is absolutely necessary that these aged persons should be allowed to go and lie down for half the day when they pleased, to rest? I think that is a matter of discipline. Great care should be taken to select a really good head to such an establishment, and then that should be a matter of discipline. As you know, you would have to deal with a great many malingerers among that class of people, and it would be difficult therefore to give a decided answer to your question.

7843. My reason for asking you is because heretofore in our asylums it has not been the custom to allow the men in the yard to go to their dormitories, nor has there been any lounging room provided where they can rest. There have been many cases of sudden failing of strength, and deaths have followed in the course of two or three hours. Men have been in the yard during the forenoon with no outward appearance of sudden collapse, but they have so collapsed? I do not think that under any circumstances men should be allowed to go to the dormitories for rest during the day, but there ought to be a convenient place where they can go to rest if necessary, and that place should have suitable furniture.

7844. You think that there should be provision made for all the weak and those inclined to rest—that there should be some place of refuge? That is much too general a way of putting it. I think there should be a place of rest to which persons absolutely requiring rest might be sent.

7845. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The arrangements at present are such as to oblige many of these old people to sit all day upon forms without backs;—do you think that satisfactory? That would be cruel; that would be unmerciful.

James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect, called in and examined:—

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Barnet, Esq.,
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7846. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] The attention of the Board has been directed to the bridge connecting the two departments at George-street, Parramatta—that is to say, the old part with the factory. The entrance to that bridge is through the yard set apart to the closets and urinals. Is there any structural reason which prevented the entrance to the bridge being made elsewhere? I cannot say that I know much about it, but I understand that there was a structural reason why it should not go through the eastern wing—that it would destroy one ward. I was on this bridge once only, when I was summoned to the police court at Parramatta, and I have not a particular knowledge of the subject.

7847. It appears to us that there was no reason why the entrance should not have been from the garden? I am not aware what the reason was for placing it as it is.

7848. You are aware that that asylum is managed by Mrs. Dennis and her daughters. The result of this arrangement is that they cannot use the bridge, because it really opens upon the closets and urinals. There is an uncovered urinal which is opposite the end of the staircase? I suppose that could be removed. I have never looked at it with that object in view.

7849.

7849. I suppose the bridge was placed there under the direction of Mr. Coles, who was acting for you during your absence from the Colony? Yes, I was away at the time.

7850. We have been informed that the bridge was completed a considerable time before the staircase leading up to it was provided, and that it stood useless for the want of a staircase for a long time. Do you know anything about that? I know nothing, only from hearsay. I believe that there was some difficulty with the contractor.

7851. Is it a fact that the construction of the staircase was left out of the original contract? I could not tell you. The bridge, I think, was made by the Railway Department. I only saw the bill for it one day last week.

7852. Then your Department would be responsible for the staircase, and the Railway Department would be responsible for the bridge? Yes; we employed the Railway Department to make the bridge because they were in the habit of making such bridges, and would do the work much cheaper and more economically than we could get it done in the ordinary way. I do not know if the Department fixed it, but they supplied it, and that was done for the sake of economy.

7853. *Mr. Robison.*] I want to get your ideas with a view to effecting some change in what appears to be a most objectionable arrangement at present. Just adjoining these urinals is a square pit, into which the pans are daily emptied. This is close alongside the building, and it appears to me a most objectionable place for such a depository? Is it not removed every day?

7854. No, twice a month? Why not do as they do at the lunatic asylum and the gaols—provide a night-cart to put the stuff in?

7855. And keep it constantly on wheels? Yes. There are generally two of them, and one is taken away every night. They are covered wrought-iron receptacles.

7856. I suppose they are air-tight? Yes, perfectly air-tight. That is what they do at Gladesville and at Parramatta Gaol, and at most of the country gaols. They generally have one cart in use, and the other is ready in case of accident. There is always one ready to receive the soil. Those in the country gaols are the old style of common tip-up cart, but there is a new one which is air-tight.

7857. When Newington was taken over, I suppose your department was satisfied with Mr. Graham's performance of his contract, I mean when he had finished his contract? It was not formally taken out of his hands; it was finished so far that they could take possession of it. We never go into a building of this class but there is always something to do to it after it is taken possession of. It was not taken out of his hands, but it was deemed satisfactory on the whole.

7858. The water arrangements in the bathrooms and lavatories, I suppose, were seen to by some officer of the department? No doubt. At any rate the contractor was there for a long time prepared to remedy any defects if there was anything wrong.

TUESDAY, 7 DECEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOTT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., | H. ROBISON, Esq.

William Odillo Maher, Esq., M.D., called in and examined:—

7859. *Chairman.*] You are the visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the destitute asylums? I am.

7860. At which asylum do you keep your ophthalmic patients? They are distributed among the three asylums. The cases in the Liverpool Asylum, as a rule, are there simply under observation, such as cataract and things of that sort, and those that require treatment are transferred to Parramatta or to Moorcliffe.

7861. Are the patients under treatment generally elderly persons? Some are young, but the majority are old.

7862. Cataract is a complaint of the eye which occurs much more frequently in old persons, I believe? Yes, much more so.

7863. In operating upon the inmates of these asylums, have you lost many cases? I have lost, I should say, two or three cases.

7864. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Out of how many? I should say about ten. I may say that the patients operated upon in these asylums do not succeed nearly so well as the cases of other patients one meets in hospitals, and that, I should say, is owing to the defective nutrition in the asylums. The inmates are not so well able to undergo serious operations for the removal of cataract as farmers and others who come from the country and go directly into the hospital are. I have not lost any cases under operation for cataract excepting among the asylum patients.

7865. *Chairman.*] Did you succeed Dr. Cecil Morgan as ophthalmic surgeon? Yes.

7866. Are you aware that in 1884 he complained of the want of a sufficiently nourishing diet, as being injurious to the systems of those upon whom he performed operations? I have been informed so by Mr. King.

7867. And now, in 1886, you find the same difficulty affects your own operations? I take it to be that.

Of course some of the patients are at a disadvantage on account of their age, but I am led to believe that the nutrition in the asylums is not sufficient to prepare them for such an operations; so that in future I should prefer to keep such cases in Moorcliffe, and feed them up for three weeks or a month before operating upon them. There are other matters in connection with their treatment that need amendment. With regard to operating on the eyes of inmates in asylums it is almost out of the question. My visits are paid once a week, and there are no skilled nurses to attend the cases, so that it would be almost out of the question to expect the after treatment of the patients to be satisfactorily attended to in the asylums. I do operate on the lids of some of the patients for entropian trichiasis.

7868. Do you think that in order to operate with a fair degree of success on these patients in the asylum it would be necessary to create an ophthalmic ward or hospital? I think so.

7869. Are these persons on whom you operate for disease of the eye fitted for labour outside of the institution—that is to say, if they were cured would they be fit to leave the asylum? Many of them I think would be fit, but I cannot recollect exactly the names of those that I have operated upon, and who have left. I believe I could name two or three, but I am sure there are others who have been operated upon who have left the asylum, and whom I have not seen there again. Some I know have gone away, and others I take it therefore have done the same.

7870.

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7870. Granular ophthalmia is a disease easily communicated by means of towels or by means of water, is it not? When the discharge becomes diluted with water it is very doubtful whether it is communicable in that way, but it may be so. With regard to the use of towels and sponges, it is a very serious source of contagion.

7871. Would sleeping in the same ward affect those who are healthy? It is held by good authorities that you may associate with persons suffering from granular ophthalmia during the day, but there is great danger of contagion to sleep in the same wards with them at night.

7872. Are you in charge of Moorcliffe Hospital? I am one of the surgeons connected with it. Dr. Evans and myself.

7873. And you think that in future it will be necessary to remove patients from the Government Asylums on whom you propose to operate to Moorcliffe Hospital, so that their vitality may be improved before undergoing the operation? I think it would be much better, for the simple reason that they are visited once a week only in Parramatta, and there are no skilled nurses there to attend to the after treatment. My experience, and the higher percentages of losses among these patients, led me to think it certainly desirable to take that course. And I should feel bound in future to transfer them to Moorcliffe, to feed them up for a few weeks before operating upon them. Were I not connected with the Moorcliffe eye hospital I should not be able to operate upon these patients at all. The loss of sight is so terrible an evil that unless I could do as I propose I should not again feel justified in incurring that danger by operating at the asylum, owing to the defective nutrition and to the want of skilled nurses to deal with the after treatment of the patients.

7874. Have you had any difficulty with regard to the attention these persons receive in the way of medicine on the part of the dispenser of any of the asylums? There has been a complaint in the George-street Asylum. I go there almost invariably on Wednesday afternoon, and they say that they do not get what is ordered until the Friday. I do not mean to say that that always occurs, but complaints have been made to me that it has occurred.

7875. Do you order the inmates whom you visit any medical comforts? Yes.

7876. Are you aware whether they receive them or not? The way in which it has been arranged is this: I leave a note for Dr. Rowling, requesting him to place certain patients on comforts. I have there also a comfort book, to which I refer from time to time, showing which patients are receiving comforts. I often ask them if they are receiving comforts, and they invariably tell me they are. I do not know of a single instance where they are not receiving them.

7877. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] To which asylum do you now refer? I am referring principally to George-street at present.

7878. Would the remarks you have made with reference to George-street apply equally to the Macquarie-street Asylum? When I first went to Macquarie-street some complained that the man at the gate—I forget his name—told them that they were not to ask me for any comforts, and that they would be discharged if they did. This was a matter which annoyed me very much, and I spoke to the man at the gate, and he said it was quite a mistake.

7879. *Chairman.*] That man's name is Peter Abbott? Yes.

7880. The Board has been informed that on various occasions he intimated to the patients that if they asked the ophthalmic surgeon for any medical comforts they would "get the gate," as it is called, that is to say, be turned out? I also heard of that. Complaints were made to me to the same effect, and patients told me that the matter was read out in what they call the mess-room, and also told them at the gate. I inquired of the man at the gate, and he told me that it was a mistake. I cannot remember exactly what he did say, but he led me to believe that there would be no interference with any order of mine for comforts. With regard to the ordering of comforts, Mr. King and Dr. Rowling were under the impression that it would be much more convenient for Dr. Rowling to order all the comforts, and that I should simply leave a memorandum. That therefore is the practice which I have pursued.

7881. You are not aware that Dr. Rowling is frequently absent from the asylum for three or four days, and that if you were to order the comforts on a Wednesday, and Dr. Rowling did not visit the asylum until some days after, the patients would not receive the comforts you ordered? My impression was that Dr. Rowling attended every day. I did not inquire.

7882. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You concluded that that would be the rule, that those would be his instructions? Yes, I thought that would be so, but I never inquired into the matter. My impression was that he was there every day.

7883. *Chairman.*] Can you say how many persons you have under treatment in these three Asylums? I sent in a return. I began, I suppose, about the first of March to attend them, and to the end of the half year, say four months, the number of patients I had then seen was, I think, 178; but of course there were many of them that came for an opinion, and required nothing more, some of them being absolutely blind, and others whose sight was seriously and permanently affected, and who could derive no benefit from treatment. The last week that I attended at Macquarie-street there were twenty-two, and at George-street there were twenty-six, and at Liverpool twenty-three. There may be sometimes more, and sometimes less. As a rule, there are more than the number quoted for George-street, and fewer than the number given for Macquarie-street. I should mention, however, that I go to Liverpool only once a month, and that my visit there is more for inspection than for treatment. I should say the number might be about forty per week.

7884. The Liverpool Asylum is under a surgeon, is it not? Yes.

7885. But not an ophthalmic surgeon? No.

7886. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Could you tell us what was the cause of failure in those cases of operation. What particular form did the failure take? Panophthalmitis, or inflammation and suppuration of the whole of the eye.

7887. You told us that you came to the conclusion that those failures were due, in part at least, to defective nutrition. I do not mean to say that it would influence your opinion at all; but still I should be interested to know whether you came to that conclusion before you knew of the report which the late Dr. Cecil Morgan made on the same subject,—whether it was before or after that? I think two of the failures have been quite recent, and I must say that I was impressed by what Dr. Morgan had said, and it brought it more home to my own present experience, seeing that these are the only cases that I have lost.

7888. Have you seen that report of Dr. Morgan's in which he says that among his patients the cause of failure was want of action? Yes.

7889. But you think that the occurrence of universal suppuration is equal evidence of want of nutrition? I think so. That was the opinion held at Moorecliffe. W. O. Maher,
Esq., M.D.
7890. Among old people, with the operation for cataract, is a common cause of failure want of action? I should think the most common cause is inflammatory action. With regard to what Dr. Morgan states, I may say that I cannot recollect any case where there has not been some re-action. From what he states it would appear that there would be no re-action; my experience, however, is that there always has been a re-action leading to Panophthalmitis. In old people one would not expect the re-action to be very severe if they were ill-nourished; but the cornea not being sufficiently nourished undergoes a sort of suppuration along the section of the wound. It does not throw out healthy pus, which gets into the anterior chamber. In that way I account for the severe inflammation in the cases of these old people. 7 Dec., 1896.
7891. Having had your attention drawn to what you take to be the innutrition of these patients, have you inquired what the diet is? Yes, I have.
7892. Have you formed any opinion upon it as a dietary? I think there are many things most objectionable. For instance, to give meat to old men, many of whom probably have no teeth, and who have to eat it or leave it, is very objectionable.
7893. Ophthalmic nursing is considered a special branch of treatment among skilled surgical nurses? Of course there is special nursing required for eye cases, which differ from other surgical cases.
7894. Have you known any actual instances of contagion in the case of patients suffering from granular ophthalmia? It is a very insidious disease.
7895. Have any cases come to your knowledge of actual contagion in the asylum? With regard to that I have not inquired very closely. There are numbers of cases of granular ophthalmia which come to me for the first time. I have to work so hard during the time that I am there that I have not had opportunities to inquire into the history of the cases. We know that granular ophthalmia is a very insidious disease, and persons suffering from it probably do not come up for treatment until four, or it may be even twelve months after they have got the infection.
7896. Do you think it probable that contagion may so arise? I think it probable, and it is a thing that certainly does happen.
7897. You have time to inquire whether your patients get the medical comforts you order for them? I just say to them, "Have you had your comforts?" and the answer is "Yes," or "No"; that is all.
7898. In view of the circumstance that you were told by patients that if they asked you for medical comforts they would "get the gate," have you any suspicion that they may have told you that they were getting the comforts when in reality they were not given them? I have no reason to suppose that they would say they were getting comforts if they were not getting them.
7899. What are the medical comforts of the asylum? My medical comforts—I do not order a very extensive list; I seldom order alcohol—are chiefly gruel, mince, rice, and milk.
7900. You told us just now that you have come to the determination of taking those persons on whom you propose to operate and feeding them up first? Yes.
7901. Then you think that it is not possible for you to ensure your patients such a diet in the asylums as will sufficiently nourish them? For my own part I have no positive knowledge, but I have an impression in regard to asylums that I should distrust the cooking. I should certainly feel more satisfied if I had the patients in such a place as Moorecliffe Hospital that they would get proper nourishment. I distrust the cooking, and I do not think the nourishment prepared in the asylum would be equivalent to similar nourishment prepared in the hospital.
7902. In short, you recognize that an operation is a very serious matter; you have the welfare of your patients very much at heart, your own reputation is also involved, and upon the whole you do not feel satisfied if you order a sufficient diet for a person upon whom you propose to operate while in the Macquarie-street or George-street Asylum that he would get it. Practically I do not care whether it is cooking or whatever the cause; the fact is you feel that the requisite amount of nourishment is not given to him. You do not feel certain that if you order it he will get it? I should feel very much more satisfied to have the patient in Moorecliffe.
7903. No other instruction was given you when you went to Parramatta with regard to medical comforts than that it would be the most convenient plan for you to order them through Dr. Rowling? No.
7904. There was no limit laid down as to the things you might order? I am not sure as to that, but I have an impression that something was said with regard to clothing, which, by the way, would hardly come under the designation of medical comforts, but would be more of a general matter.
7905. Did you receive any set instruction with regard to clothing? I think I did.
7906. Can you tell us what it was? My impression is with regard to clothing that Dr. Rowling said it would be better for him to order clothing. I remember that there was one patient who complained to me about his feet being cold, and I left a memorandum for Dr. Rowling that this man should get a pair of socks, which he got.
7907. You are aware that patients have no flannels or socks unless they are ordered as medical comforts? I was not aware of it, but I have noticed men without them.
7908. Have you attended there during the winter? Yes, since last March.
7909. Your power to order clothing is perhaps rather important, because you told us you do not think the diet is sufficient, either on account of unsuitability or for other reasons, and you know that these men are exposed very much to cold in the sheds and so forth. Under these circumstances it is of importance that you should be able to keep your patients warm? Yes. I am rather under the impression that there is a want of shelter in Macquarie-street, especially in winter. I particularly remember one Wednesday afternoon that I spent there. There was a cold south-east wind, accompanied, I think, with drizzling rain blowing into the shed, which faces in that direction. There were numbers of old men shivering in the shed trying to get near a little bit of fire, and I pitied them very much.
7910. You said you could not satisfactorily perform your duties as ophthalmic surgeon if you were not connected with Moorecliffe Hospital, if you had not beds in a proper ophthalmic hospital to which you could consign patients. Your power to carry out this necessary arrangement then is purely accidental? Purely accidental. If I were not connected with Moorecliffe I should apply for some other arrangements with regard to Parramatta, and urge the matter very much. It would be utterly impossible for me to do the work unless I was attached to Moorecliffe.
7911. *Mr. Robison.*] When you were appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the hospitals, was there anything to lead you to imagine that you would be in any way controlled by Dr. Rowling? No.

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7912. That is to say as to the ordering of medical comforts directly, if you had chosen? No; it was simply this: Dr. Rowling and myself had a conversation on the matter, and he led me to believe that things would get on more smoothly if he directly ordered the comforts on my memorandum, so that one person ordered them all.

7913. Then any irregularity that may have occurred in the issue of those comforts, through the action of Dr. Rowling, really lies on your own responsibility? In what way?

7914. Simply because you might have ordered them directly? Well, I may say perhaps so, but that is the arrangement come to. I also consulted Mr. King in the matter, and he said that we were to make any arrangement we thought fit.

7915. *Chairman.*] That is to say, you consulted the manager of the Asylums? Yes, and Dr. Rowling and myself came to that agreement. I can hardly plead guilty to any irregularity, in as much as my impression was that Dr. Rowling attended there every day.

7916. *Mr. Robison.*] But you had the absolute power in your own hands, as much so as Dr. Rowling had, to order comforts. Then with regard to any orders that you chose to give at the Asylums, I suppose you had reasonable expectation that those orders, so far as the Asylum's capabilities and appliances permitted, would be carried out, as having been issued by a person in authority in your special line? Yes.

7917. That is to say, your orders were not to go second to anybody else's orders? No; it was simply done as a matter of convenience.

7918. With regard to any case that you chose to fatten up, had you been so disposed, in the Asylum on special diet, could it not have been arranged if you gave instructions? I have no reason to suppose that it would not be so.

7919. With regard to any case that you chose to recommend for transference either to the Sydney Hospital or to the Prince Alfred Hospital, there was nothing to lead you to imagine that there would be any obstacle in sending the patients? I have never had any obstacle whatever; the patients have been transferred most satisfactorily. They have, of course, to get an order at 407, Pitt-street, and that is sometimes an inconvenience. I think it would be better that they should be transferred direct. Their sight is very defective, and it is difficult for them to get about. In one case in which I filled up an order for Moorecliffe Hospital the patient could not get in, and he had to go to 407 Pitt-street, to get another order.

7920. Altogether, as far as has been possible, I understand you that your instructions, whenever you have chosen to make them, have been acted upon to the best of the ability of the persons in charge of the Asylums? I have every reason to believe that such is the case. I have no complaint whatever to make.

7921. *Chairman.*] Do you know the average cost a head per annum at Moorecliffe for maintaining the inmates? I have heard, but I do not remember.

7922. With regard to what Mr. Robison has just asked you, you say that it was by arrangement with the manager and Dr. Rowling, and for the convenience of all concerned, that you fell in with the view that the local medical officer should order all the medical comforts, and that you were not aware, although the manager may have been, that Dr. Rowling did not visit regularly? Yes.

7923. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You say you have no reason to suppose that you could not have fattened your patients in the Asylum, nevertheless you would prefer to send them to your own hospital? I would say with regard to what Mr. Robison said, as far as my experience goes, everything I have ordered they have received.

7924. You said you have every reason to believe that your instructions were carried out;—I want you to tell me whether you mean exactly what you say, or whether you mean to say that you have no reason to suppose that your instructions were not carried out? I have no reason to believe that they are not carried out.

7925. Would you substitute that answer for your statement—"I have every reason to believe that my instructions are carried out?" Perhaps you will repeat your question?

7926. You said to Mr. Robison, "I have every reason to believe that my instructions are carried out." I asked you whether you meant exactly what you say there, or whether you wish to substitute this statement, "I have no reason to believe that my instructions were not carried out?" I think that amounts to much about the same thing. I have every reason to believe that my instructions were carried out, because I have asked the patients whether they have received their comforts, and they said "yes."

With regard to comforts, there is one thing that I object to. One or two patients have told me that their comforts have been stopped on the first of every month. It is a rule, I believe, to stop all the comforts on the first of every month. I desired that that should not apply to comforts ordered by me. It might happen that Wednesday would not fall on the first of the month, and I therefore did not wish the rule with regard to comforts to apply to me, as it would be very inconvenient and unjust if in a case where Thursday was on the first of the month the comforts were struck off until the following Wednesday. Complaints were made to me with regard to that.

7927. Did you seek to get an exception made in favour of your patients? This was at Macquarie-street. I said that such was not to be the case, that they were to go on with their comforts, and that I would strike them off or put them on when I thought fit, and not have them stopped arbitrarily on the first of the month.

7928. Was it arranged in that way? No further complaint reached me with regard to that. I have no reason to suppose that it was not arranged.

Frederick Norton Manning, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of the Insane, was called in and examined:—

7929. *Chairman.*] You are the Inspector-General of the Insane? Yes.

7930. And you have charge of the insane asylums in the Colony? Yes; I have the inspection and charge of them.

7931. Have any cases come under your notice of persons who have been inmates of the insane asylums, after they have been sent out cured, again being returned to you from the destitute asylums? Yes. In former years we had a considerable number of such cases; but during the last two or three years, owing to the unsatisfactory results of my discharging them and of their returning in this way, I have not discharged them.

7932. When you did discharge them these persons used to come back to you again? Yes, after a very short period.

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7933. Do you know what the treatment in the destitute asylums is in regard to rations? Yes; I know the ration, and I know the general system of management.

7934. Do you consider that that ration or that system of management is likely to maintain a person in a proper state of health after he has been discharged from an insane asylum? The impression I have formed with regard to these cases was that they had not been sufficiently fed, and that if they had been sufficiently fed they would not have returned; and I considered that the general benevolent asylum dietary, and the want of variety, was very objectionable. I must say that I do not think it is a satisfactory diet for old or for sick people.

7935. Then you know absolutely of instances where persons who, having been discharged by you, have returned from the destitute asylums? I do; and I think the reason of their returning was that they were insufficiently fed. They were certainly not as well fed as they were with me, and they did not receive the same amount of extra comforts—particularly milk, which is necessary for sick and elderly people.

7936. You told the Board this has diminished within the last two or three years because you do not discharge these people? Seeing that the results were so very unsatisfactory, I have kept these people as far as I felt justified. In a few exceptional cases, where the patients were absolutely well, and I felt obliged to discharge them, I have discharged them, but only in such cases during the last year or two. I do not discharge them now in the numbers that I should do if I could feel that the dietary and care of the asylums would keep them well.

7937. Being compelled to take these persons back in consequence of their treatment in the asylums, there is then no saving to the country—no economy—in their leaving you and going back to you again? That is a question which it must be rather difficult to answer. There is no saving in those individual cases certainly, but whether there may be or not on the whole system is another question.

7938. Do you mean by the asylum treatment which may possibly destroy the lives of some who never come back? I will not say that. I mean by maintaining those asylums at a very cheap rate.

7939. I see that the average cost of maintenance of the inmates in your asylums at Gladsville, Parramatta, Callan Park, and Newcastle varies; but taking these four institutions together it is about £31 11s. a head per annum—that is, without deducting the amount for collections? Yes.

7940. That would be exclusive of the cost for buildings? Yes; but I have to take in a considerable number of persons who are in very good circumstances, and who expect and receive extra diet and extra comforts and clothing.

7941. I am not comparing the treatment that they receive in the destitute asylums with the treatment they should and do receive in the lunatic asylums but I want to arrive at the fact that if there are a few persons treated in an lunatic asylum and restored to a condition of health, which might, I suppose, enable them to earn their own living, and if these persons are again drafted into the lunatic asylum, owing to their being insufficiently fed in the destitute asylum, there must be an absolute loss to the community? In those individual cases, undoubtedly there is.

7942. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] At Newington there are some latrines, which consist of an open trough having a sharp fall, swept out by water discharged from a tumbler;—have you the same sort of apparatus at Callan Park? Yes; in the outside closets and yards.

7943. These are the latrines—closets having several cells combined? Yes.

7944. Can you tell us what your experience of the working of them is? It is extremely unsatisfactory. They get clogged and blocked up, sometimes by torn clothes, sometimes by a felt hat, which is a very efficient way of stopping them, sometimes by grass or turf torn from banks in the yard, and then the feculent matter rises to a very considerable height in them. You cannot discover that they are blocked until it does rise to a considerable height, and an enormous mass of stinking material accumulates, which is most unsatisfactory.

7945. Do you say that it is practically impossible to prevent the obstruction of such closets in the way you have described? Well, practically, yes. If very great care and great supervision are exercised over the people using them it may be possible to prevent it. It has been prevented in the male division of the Callan Park Asylum by the fact that the attendants have to clean them out afterwards, and they are therefore very careful in watching the patients; but practically they are a very bad form of closet for a public institution, and especially for people over whom we have no very efficient control. They might do better for schools.

7946. That criticism would apply equally to such persons as those who are found in the Newington asylum, persons who are imbecile, who are not careful, who cannot very well be kept under control? It would apply to them.

7947. If complaints are made by the manager of institutions against such closets on account of their getting stopped up in the way you have described, do you think it a sufficient answer to say they would not get stopped up if sufficient attention were paid to them? No, I do not really think it is. I think they are a form of closet that really requires such an amount of care that they ought not to remain in public institutions.

7948. *Chairman.*] When were they erected at Callan Park? About five or six years ago.

7949. That was long before they were tried at Newington? Yes; but they were only occupied at Callan Park about the time Newington was established, and the experience of them had not then accumulated.

7950. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] They have been in use about eighteen months now? About that. They have been in use at Newington ten months, at Callan Park about eighteen, and some have been brought into use quite recently. They were much more defective in the portion of the establishment allotted to females than in that for males, partly owing to the fact that women are much more mischievous than men, and to the fact that the attendants in the male wards have to clean them out, which makes them very careful in watching the patients.

7951. I agree that women in that respect are much more mischievous than men, and that would be a sufficient reason for not having put up for them forms of apparatus which might be suitable for men. Would you tell us if you have ever brought these latrines under the notice of the Colonial Architect? I have reported the matter, but not officially. Having had the evil to deal with, I have done my best to remedy it. I know also that the alteration would involve considerable expense, and I have scrupled to incur that when I could get on without it.

7952. You are able to make that arrangement where you have the labour of men at your disposal? Yes.

7953. The mental condition of aged persons and persons of weak mind is liable to be aggravated by insufficient food? Undoubtedly.

7954.

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7954. So that the case of a person who is an ordinary harmless imbecile may be converted into such a case as actually requires treatment in a special hospital for the insane? It is easy to understand that persons in their dotage, with faculties already partly gone, may be made absolutely insane by slighter causes than persons who are in ordinary fair health and fair mental condition to begin with.

7955. When you received these old persons into the asylums in these aggravated mental states, did the essential part of your treatment consist in feeding them up? Most decidedly. That was the treatment adopted, and it is the treatment for all elderly people whose minds are disturbed.

7956. *Mr. Robison.*] Do you remember, about three years ago, perhaps, my asking you to give me your dietary scale of the lunatic asylums? I cannot say that I do.

7957. Do you remember me asking you for advice, and for your opinion as to any substitutions with regard to the dietary at the asylums? I cannot call to mind any special occasion.

7958. You then made use of the words which you have repeated to-day. The gist of what you said was that the fault you found in that dietary was chiefly want of variety and the deficiency of many little forms in which the food could be presented, which would make it more acceptable? Yes; and also, I think, in some essentials. There was a very scant supply of milk and of butter.

7959. I attached great value to your statement, and therefore I remember it. You said, "There is a pound of meat; I think that might be reduced, and something else given in its place. At my asylum I give them something in the way of puddings—baked puddings—made with the materials that otherwise are lost, and in that way we present a much more varied diet than appears to be made use of at the asylums, and at very slight extra cost." That is the effect of what you said to me both verbally and in writing? Originally, when I came to the asylums here, the inmates got a pound of bread and 1½ pound of meat. I reduced the meat to 1 pound for men and 14 ounces for women, and I asked the Government to give me more milk, butter, and extras, and then by a little management we have made a much more varied dietary.

7960. So that, in your opinion, it is quite possible to reconcile the wants of these old people with economy, and to supply them without incurring any very much larger expense to the State? A comparatively small additional expense would make the dietary a very much better one.

7961. *Chairman.*] Stated broadly, you think that £15 a head per annum is scarcely sufficient to provide a diet and to pay the expenses of management for asylums containing 2,000 inmates? No. It has always struck me that the cost is smaller than what it should be, considering what you wish to do. It has always struck me that one of the great needs was some system of nursing at such places. That, of course, adds up the expense for attendants in the lunatic asylums. I do not think paid attendants might be necessary for the whole of the benevolent asylums, but it has always struck me as a very faulty matter that the sick should be nursed by other inmates.

7962. You would not trust the nursing of the sick to the ordinary inmates? Decidedly not.

7963. We have at these four asylums four hospitals—that is to say, one at each; and there is no one to attend upon the patients except other inmates, who receive from 2d. to 8d. a day. Do you think it would be better to have those patients placed in one hospital, where they could receive proper treatment? In that way you might manage more efficiently with all your cases of chronic disease, but still you would have occurring cases of sickness to treat in the individual hospitals.

7964. Those could be dealt with, as they arose, in sick wards? Yes; but that would be a hospital on a small scale.

7965. Such a hospital on a small scale might very properly be brought under the immediate supervision of the matron or sub-matron? Yes; but then you would want some efficient nursing. I am in favour of employing inmates in these places as far as possible, but not of employing them to nurse the sick.

7966. You do not think it is a proper state of things that persons who can neither read nor write should be given poisonous medicines and liniments and poisonous lotions to administer to patients, the first in the shape of steeping draughts? It is decidedly not a proper state of things; and a still worse objection, to my mind, is the danger that the stimulants and food specially prepared for the sick will be appropriated by such attendants, who are likely to belong to a class who have been addicted to drink. The temptation is very much too strong for them.

7967. There are a great many persons in these asylums who have gone there without having been addicted to drink or vice of any kind, who are there simply in consequence of illness or accident, and they are resting in those asylums until they die. They are blind, paralysed, and rheumatic. Are they not entitled to as much consideration think you as lunatics? I think they are entitled to full consideration. I do not even think that a person who has been addicted to drunkenness should be therefore deprived of humane treatment.

MONDAY, 28 MARCH, 1887.

Present:—

T. K. ABBOT, Esq., S.M., CHAIRMAN.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., |

H. ROBISON, Esq.

C. E. Rowling, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond., was called in and further examined:—

C. E. Rowling, Esq., 28 Mar., 1887. 7968. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you know an inmate named James Rooney? Yes.

7969. Has he been here long? Yes; a long while.

7970. What sort of man do you take him to be? He is a man who is always complaining about someone.

7971. Is he a straightforward sort of man? That I have not had much opportunity of judging. He has complained two or three times of different things. He has complained to me about other men, but I have never found any foundation for his complaints. They were not serious, but trifling complaints. He was constantly making them.

7972. The Board would like to hear something further from you with regard to the deceased man Emerson. Did he make a dying declaration, which was taken by the Rev. Mr. Kemmis, to the effect that he applied to you two or three days before June 23rd last for admission to the hospital, because he felt he was dying, and stating that you refused him, telling him to go into the yard, and die, and be damned? He did make that complaint.

7973.

7973. Were you asked to remark upon that statement, and did you deny it? Yes.

7974. John Wait has told the Board that he was present when the conversation referred to took place, and that he heard you use the alleged phrase;—do you say that John Wait's statement is wrong? Certainly.

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7975. Do you remember who was your assistant in the dispensary at that time? I think he was a man named Brady.

7976. Was it not George Remington, and did not Brady take his place a day or two later? I cannot be sure.

7977. One was there on the 22nd, and the other on subsequent days? I do not know.

7978. Had you any communication with Remington with regard to Emerson's statement? I think I asked Remington if he heard anything of that sort.

7979. What did he say to you? He said no. Referring to the actual words, he said that he did hear them, either Remington or Brady, whoever was there at the time.

7980. Remington has told the Board that he was present, and that he heard you say, "Dying be damned, you have years of life in you yet." Did you use any words at all similar to those? I am certain that I did not use such words as die and be damned. I might have told the man that he was not so bad as he thought.

7981. You adhere to the written remarks you made at the time? Yes; I am sure I did not make such a remark.

7982. Your statement alluded to says that Emerson died suddenly of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs—was he suffering from consumption? Yes.

7983. Of course the Board is aware that people often die thus, and quite suddenly, when they have suffered from consumption for only a short time, and perhaps not even very seriously; we know that that mode of death is really an accident of the illness rather than a termination which can be foreseen. I will therefore ask you whether Emerson's case was of such a kind, and whether your refusal to admit him to the hospital when he first applied was justified by his apparent state? Yes. My experience of those men is that if they get into the hospital for any illness they at once lose heart, and I always try and keep them out as long as possible.

7984. When he first applied there was no reason to apprehend his speedy death? I saw no reason at all.

7985. How long after spitting the blood did he die, or rather how long after did he live? It was only about twenty-four hours before his death that there was any blood-spitting that was shown to me.

7986. Then when he spat the blood he was actually in the hospital? Yes.

7987. Did he bring up much blood? What was shown to me was not much, but the wardman said there was more.

7988. What was it in when you saw it? In the pot.

7989. Did he die on the 25th June? I forget the date. Two or three days after he went into the hospital.

7990. A sudden effusion of blood was the immediate cause of death? Yes.

7991. How long do you think he would have lived if he had not spat blood? I do not think he would have lived long.

7992. Weeks or months? My idea was on the day I saw him that he had a fresh inflammatory attack which would have carried him off shortly whether he spat blood or not.

7993. When you first saw him? No; when I ordered him to go into the hospital. There were no signs of fresh active mischief when I refused to put him into the hospital.

7994. Did he die of the inflammation or of the blood-spitting? I think of exhaustion after the blood-spitting.

7995. Did you admit him on the 23rd because there was fresh disease? Yes; fresh inflammatory symptoms.

7996. On that day you thought him in danger? I did, in great danger.

7997. Do you remember who occupied the next bed to him? I do not.

7998. Was it William Spargo? That I cannot remember.

7999. We have it in evidence from Spargo that he was in the next bed to Emerson, that he was there when Emerson was brought in, and was there when Emerson died? I know the man perfectly.

8000. He was one on whom you operated for stricture, and says that you did all you could for him. He gives a circumstantial account of Emerson's death, and says that he never saw him spit blood. You say that Spargo is mistaken? Yes; either the man who showed me the blood in the pot or Spargo must be mistaken.

8001. One or the other? Yes. I was shown the blood in the pot and told that was what Emerson spat.

8002. But you say he died of hemorrhage? He died of exhaustion consequent upon hemorrhage.

8003. The man's assertion is that several days previously to that he asked for admission on the ground that he felt that he was dying. You think that at that time he was mistaken? I think one is liable to make an error of judgment in any of these cases.

8004. You have yourself introduced a little confusion by now first mentioning this inflammation. I can understand that if he died of rupture of a blood-vessel he need not have been very ill of consumption at all? As a matter of fact he was in an advanced state of consumption.

8005. Then why was he not admitted to the hospital earlier? I always try to keep them out of the hospital as long as I can.

8006. Your statement shows that there was no room? Probably if I had had lots of room I might have strained a point and taken him in, but I like to have a few beds ready for urgent cases.

8007. The matron-superintendent tells us that she is not aware of any limit to the hospital accommodation, that if one ward becomes full you could put a man into another. The hospital enclosure is limited, but there are persons who are ill who are not in that enclosure, and her statement is that there is no limit to the number of beds? I am not aware of it. What I call the hospital is that where I keep urgent cases.

8008. Is your custom to examine persons who are sick on admission? Yes.

8009. The following persons have complained that you did not attend them on admission to the institution:—Thomas Macdonald, for thirteen or fourteen days after admission; John Jones, suffering from disease of the spine, says he was not examined for four months after; William Saunders, suffering from consumption, eleven or twelve days afterwards; Francis Murphy, four months after. Are these

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- statements true? Some of these men I cannot remember, some I can. Maedonald had large sinuses on the side. He put his trousers down when I saw them; that is all the examination I made of him. He was taken into the hospital. I did not pass any probes or anything of that sort.
8010. Can you ascertain the state of such a patient without using the probe? If a man has three or four sinuses round the hip joint it is tolerably clear what is the matter with him.
8011. The question is whether there is sequestrum, whether there is any dead bone to be removed? As for the third case, Saunders, the man with consumption? I examined him. I listened to his chest. His was a case that I tried to get removed to the convalescent hospital.
8012. The question is whether you listened to his chest eleven or twelve days after admission? I saw him the first day he came in.
8013. Do you remember Murphy's case? I do not remember Murphy at all.
8014. Do you say you made such examination as appeared to you to be necessary? Yes.
8015. Exactly similar complaints were made against you at Newington, and at both George and Macquarie Street Asylums the Board have received numerous complaints that you did not visit the sick for days after they sent for you? The complaints are not true.
8016. Do you say you are regular, humane, and attentive in your treatment of the patients? I think so.
8017. Can you offer us any explanation of the number of concordant complaints which have been made to the Board by the inmates under your charge? I cannot.
8018. Are they without foundation? As far as I know, speaking generally, they are quite so.
8019. When you gave evidence before this Board on a former occasion in answer to an inquiry whether you visited Newington on April 24, you said that you were not sure, and that you would make some inquiry;—can you tell the Board now whether you were there on that day? April 24 was on a Saturday; I visited Newington that morning early; I called and asked whether there was anything wanted.
8020. Were you absent on the two following days? I was absent on Sunday the 25th.
8021. *Chairman.*] That is in April, 1886? Yes. I seldom go on Sunday unless there is anything particular.
8022. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Were you in the Hawkesbury region on those days? Yes, at Gosford.
8023. Nevertheless you visited Newington on April 24? Yes; I was there in the morning.
8024. Then we will come to Macquarie-street. Were you present at this Asylum on the 22nd July, 1886? I am not certain whether I was; but I do not think I was. That was about the time I was ill.
8025. You have been asked, I believe, to bring memoranda which you referred to before, and which will enable you to answer these questions exactly;—have you brought them? Yes, I have.
8026. Will you refer to them. I should like to know whether you were here on the 22nd July, whether in fact you were not absent on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th? I was absent on the 22nd, 23rd, and the 24th.
8027. Who attended for you on those days? I do not know that anyone did. I sent word that Dr. Phillips was to be sent for if necessity arose.
8028. Were you in bed? Yes.
8029. You did not attend any of your Asylums? No.
8030. I will show you a certificate relating to the death of James Mackinncy in the George-street Asylum showing that you did see him? That is a mistake.
8031. That was a mistake? Yes.
8032. Did you see anybody at Newington on the 24th April who died while you were away,—anyone who died on the 25th? I do not know that I did, unless there is a certificate. I did not see anyone on the 24th; I simply called and asked if there was anything wanted.
8033. Did you go any further than the wharf? I came the other way; I was not at the wharf at all.
8034. Here is a certificate of the death of Mary Wormatson, which shows that you saw her last on the 24th April, and that she died on the 25th? That is a mistake; I was not there.
8035. That certificate is in Mrs. Hicks's handwriting, therefore it is likely to be a mistake, is it? It is a mistake. I saw no one on the 24th.
8036. There are two instances in which certificates are not quite correct; but I suppose you will say that as respects the names and cause of death the certificates are correct? Yes; there might be a mistake in the date and in the spelling of the patient's name; that is a mistake which constantly occurs, and which gives rise to a good deal of trouble.
8037. I must refer again to the death of Mary Dalley, who, the certificate says, died of scalds, and I must point out to you that you connived in that case at the suppression of magisterial inquiry, and I must ask you do you consider that you are in any sense or any degree charged with the duties of guardianship over the unfortunate inmates of these places? No.
8038. Have you not afforded facilities to the officers of these institutions of making false certificates of the cause of death of the inmates under your care? I do not think so.
8039. You do not think so? No; I am not aware that I have.
8040. Cannot you say yes or no? No.
8041. You say no? I say no.
8042. In answer to question 4756—"If the Board have been informed that you ever signed blank certificates of death they have been misinformed," you replied "They certainly have,"—do you adhere to that statement? That certainly is a mistake. I did sign forms in blank, and I have done so for many years.
8043. That question was not the only question on the subject; but it was the important question, and that is why I quote it. Your evidence was as follows:—
4749. The bodies of many of these certificates which are not signed, but which are stamped, are filled up by a hand other than your own, are they not? Yes.
4750. Had you anything to do whatever with the giving of those unsigned certificates which are filled in by some one other than yourself? These certificates that are filled in in other hands than my own were either so filled in in my presence, or were signed by me before eventually being given away.
4751. There is no evidence of that on the face of the certificates; can you produce any? Mr. Cunningham, I presume, wrote some of them; they had all been signed by me before being eventually disposed of, or had been filled in in my presence.

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4752. Do you consider it a safe, or even a decent practice, to sign your name to such important documents with a stamp? I cannot see any objection to it.
4753. Did you ever hand to the matron-superintendent a book of blank certificates of death with your name stamped thereon, in order that she might use them as occasion arose? No.
4754. And you never did such a thing? No.
4755. In your opinion it would be a grossly improper proceeding? Undoubtedly, a most improper proceeding.
4756. And if the Board has been told that you have signed blank certificates of death they have been misinformed? They certainly have.
8044. You must have misunderstood three or four questions? It is all correct down to that.
8045. Do you adhere to the answer given to the question—did you ever hand to the matron-superintendent a book of blank forms with your name stamped thereon that she might use them as occasion arose? That is all right; I answered "no" to that.
8046. How much of that is in accordance with fact? Do you mean that you did not hand them formally to the matron-superintendent, that your answer should apply to the matron-superintendent and to no one else? I handed them to no one.
8047. Is it not a fact that a partly-used book of forms for certificates of death, the cause of death being left blank, but all signed by you, was kept in a pigeon-hole in the George-street dispensary for several weeks at least? No.
8048. Was not that the case during the months of May and June? No. By accident it might have lain on my table, say, for a day or two, but beyond that it was kept locked up in my drawer.
8049. Do you say that that book was not accessible at that time to any one who could get into the dispensary? I believe it was left by accident on the table on one occasion.
8050. You are very precise, doctor. I asked was it not there for several weeks? It was not.
8051. Is it not a fact that you sent by the hand of John Baden to the clerk at the Macquarie-street Asylum, Peter Abbott, a similar book of blank but signed certificates during the same year? I certainly do not remember it.
8052. Was not such a book at the disposal of Peter Abbott for several weeks? No; not that I know of. I never gave him a book of certificates.
8053. Did it not remain in his charge until the matron-superintendent happened to hear of it, and ordered him to return it to you? This is the first I ever heard of it.
8054. I can show you two certificates stamped by you with your name which are filled in as to the bodies in Abbott's handwriting, and also as to the cause of death. A great many more than two, I think, were filled in by him.
8055. As a matter of fact there are only two so filled. Have you ever seen these certificates before? I must have seen them before I allowed them to go out.
8056. There is no evidence of that on the face of the certificates. Why must you have seen them? Because I would not allow them to go unless I had.
8057. Do you mean because the forms of certificate were in your own keeping, and not accessible to him? Either that, or I might give him a book for the express purpose of writing out these two certificates.
8058. I suppose you would like to see them? I think, when I first came here, the invariable rule was for him to fill the certificates up and bring them to me to sign.
8059. You deny that you had rendered that proceeding unnecessary by having signed them before they were filled in? I am not quite sure that I understand your question.
8060. You say you must have signed them because Peter Abbott must have brought them to sign? That is at first, before I used the stamp.
8061. Here is one which refers to the death of Michael Kelly, and this is the other, which relates to the death of Thomas Price. One is signed with the stamp, and one with the pen. The certificate having reference to the death of Michael Kelly is entirely filled in with body and cause of death in the handwriting of Peter Abbott, the clerk, and it is stamped with your name. I ask you if you ever saw that certificate before? I must have done.
8062. In this same Macquarie-street Asylum, have you any suspicion that any inmate has, during your time of attendance, met his death by violence? I have no suspicion in the world.
8063. Or had violence done to him by another inmate? Not that I am aware of.
8064. Or received such violence shortly before his death? I never heard of it.
8065. Were you the visiting surgeon at this Asylum during December, 1884, and subsequently? Yes.
8066. Used you, at that time, to attend regularly and carefully to the sick? Yes.
8067. Is the sick ward that is now called No. 3 the same as was then called No. 3? I am not sure.
8068. Have the numbers been changed? No; but the use of the wards has been changed.
8069. Do you remember the ward which was then called No. 3 sick ward? Yes.
8070. Do you remember a wardman named Martin Bolton? No.
8071. Do you remember a patient in that ward named Dowling, a paralytic imbecile? I do not remember.
8072. Do you remember observing, on one occasion, that Dowling had the appearance of a black eye, and you asked Martin Bolton how he came by it, and that Bolton told you that a fly must have bitten it? I do not remember. I frequently see bruises on these paralytic patients, and I ask what has caused them.
8073. I will ask you to tax your memory with regard to this man Dowling, because I am going to refer to a circumstance that you can scarcely have forgotten? I cannot recollect him at all.
8074. Do you remember Mr. Cunningham calling your attention to a man who was Dowling, and whose name you have forgotten, and showing that his testicles and his back were bruised? No; I do not remember that.
8075. We have it in evidence that you were shown these bruises by Mr. Cunningham, and you said, "No doubt the man has been struck," or used words to that effect. Do you not remember anything about that? No.
8076. Had you ever occasion to take any steps towards making an inquiry in connection with any such case? I have no recollection of it.
8077. Or of making any report to the manager? Not that I can remember at present. This question has been asked once or twice before, and I have been trying to tax my memory.

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8078. Who has asked you? Mr. Robison has asked me on the steamer. Mr. Robison asked me if I ever remembered such a case.
8079. *The Chairman.*] Do you visit all the hospitals when you come to the Asylums, and go through the various wards? I go through what I call the hospitals proper; I do not always go to the cancer ward or the sore-leg ward. I do not go daily to them.
8080. Do you visit the children's hospital at the George-street Asylum regularly? I do not go there every day. I usually ask if there is anything wanting.
8081. Can you say how often you have been there during the months of April and November last year? I could not say.
8082. Are you ever absent from these places for more than a month? Certainly not; certainly not a week.
8083. The record of your visits has been kept at the Children's Hospital in George-street from April to the 16th November, and it appears that in April you never visited at all; you visited four times in June, three times in July, August three times, September never, October four, and November never; in all sixteen visits out of a period of 230 days? I was certainly there every Monday; I never missed a ward on Monday. I go through every ward in the place on Monday. I am quite sure I was there during the week at different times.
8084. In answer to a question by Dr. Ashburton Thompson you say you remember a man named Rooney? Yes.
8085. When you visit the hospital, does the dispenser accompany you? Not always.
8086. Do you recollect his ever being in the hospital where Rooney was confined, and saying to you this man has been complaining of the wardsmen, he is fit to go out, and you said all right, discharge him, send him into the yard? I do not know that that conversation took place. Cunningham has frequently told me this man has complained about the wardsmen, and I remember one time saying to him, "Try him in the yard, and see how he gets on."
8087. Rooney has complained? Yes; he was always trying to get shifted from one place to another. Several times he wanted to go into the yard, and when he complained so much I said to Cunningham let him try the yard.
8088. *Mr. Robison.*] In going round the hospital yards, do you ever speak with the patients so as to encourage them to tell you how they are situated? Yes.
8089. Have you ever received complaints from any persons such as would indicate that your orders have not been carried out? Yes; I have received complaints frequently enough of that.
8090. What course did you pursue? I merely asked the reason why it was. Sometimes the complaints were that they did not get their medicine at the right time, or the milk that I had ordered. I would make inquiries, and find out the reason.
8091. Did you see that the error was rectified? Yes.
8092. Have you ever received complaints from any patient that he received rough treatment, or that anybody else in the ward had received rough treatment from the attendants? I have not.
8093. Do you think it likely, from the terms on which you have been with the patients, that they would let you know? I think it very likely from the manner in which they have complained to me.
8094. Simple complaints have been made to you without fear, and you think that more serious complaints would certainly have been made to you? Yes; that is what I mean.
8095. Have you ever had any complaints of positive cruelty to any of the imbecile patients, who, of course, could not themselves complain? No; I have never had such complaints.
8096. Have you shown any particular attention to the requirements of these imbecile patients who could not help themselves? Yes; I have always tried to see that they were looked after. I have always done so, and it is my practice every Monday to have them turned over for bed sores, or anything of that kind. That is the great difficulty with which we have to contend in a place like this—to keep the bed sores away.
8097. Have you a knowledge of any system pursued here with regard to keeping these imbecile patients clean? I know that some of them are bathed or washed two or three times a day occasionally.
8098. Have you ever suggested any plan for cleaning these patients? No. We have them washed. Some of them have no power to retain their motions, and they mess in their beds. The order is that they are to be washed every time after they do that.
8099. Are you firmly of opinion that repeated cases of cruelty could not have been exercised towards imbecile patients without you becoming aware of it? Yes; I am sure that repeated acts of cruelty could not have occurred without my knowing of it.
8100. There was a case in George-street of a man who complained—I think his name is Kingston—however, he is paralysed, and he complained that his castor oil and his rum were stopped because he had grumbled or reported to you against the dispenser. Did you say once to Mr. Cunningham that he should stop his extras? Yes. Cunningham came into the ward with me, and said, "I do not know whether you are aware how much castor oil this patient takes." Cunningham has permission from me to give castor oil, white draughts, and pills without referring to me, and Cunningham said to me, "He wants castor oil every day." I said, "Do not give him castor oil without orders from me."
8101. Then can you assign a reason why you stopped the rum? Only that I did not think he wanted it. I certainly did not stop it as a punishment. If I did stop it I did not stop it as a punishment.
8102. Have you ever had any reason to think that the woman in charge of the boys at George-street would say with regard to your attendance anything that is not true? I have never spoken a word to her in my life; I do not even know what her position is there. I very rarely see her. I was not aware then that she was in charge of the place. She has certainly never spoken to me, not one word all the while she has been there. I was not aware that she had any status at all there.
8103. In going back to the statement about Emerson: When Emerson first asked you about going into the ward, I understood from the evidence given this morning that you refused him because it was better that he should be out in the yard? Yes.
8104. That was your chief reason? It was.
8105. It has been said that afterwards when you did really admit him you told him that had he come to you three or four days before he might have got in. Did that conversation take place? No. I think probably something of this sort took place: "If you had come to me a day or two sooner I would have got you in." That probably took place.
8106. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] He had been with you a day or two before, on the 19th? It is probable that I said if I had seen the inflammatory attack a day or two before I would have taken him in.

8107. *Mr. Robison.*] If you were to intimate to the matron that some hospital accommodation was required, would not your demands be acceded to as far as accommodation goes? No; my experience is that it is very difficult to get more accommodation. C. B.
Rowling, Esq.

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8108. Is that because the asylums are too full? I do not know what the reason is. We have had great fuss about that very question here within the last two or three weeks. Mr. King has cut down the hospital accommodation so very much lower than I think wise. Then the hospital cases of late, I mean for the last eighteen months, have been more numerous than they used to be here.

8109. And of a graver character? Yes.

8110. Of too grave a character do you think for the capabilities of the nursing staff? Very much so.

8111. Have you ever reported that? Yes.

8112. And what answer did Mr. King give to you? "It is no use, you must take them in and do the best you can with them."

8113. Have you never reported to the Medical Adviser to the Government upon the matter? I have never gone further than Mr. King.

8114. But upon a professional point, would it not have been your proper course to have reported to the Medical Adviser to the Government? I do not know, I am sure. I have never done so. I have always reported to Mr. King as the head of the Institution.

8115. Then do I understand that you are clearly of opinion that the asylum cannot be properly carried on under the present conditions of the nursing staff being taken from the general inmates? I do not think it can be carried on properly.

8116. *Chairman.*] Why improperly, if you say no acts of cruelty can occur? They do not receive all the skilled nursing that I think they ought to have. We do the best we can for them, and we cannot do more, more particularly with regard to broken limbs; it frequently happens that infirm men with a broken leg or arm are put into a strap of plaster of paris for a few days and sent up here.

8117. Do you know an inmate, Henry Hamilton, sent here in December last? Yes.

8118. He said that he was left five days in the hospital suffering from a complaint, and that you never saw him? That is not true; I saw the man's case. He was constantly suffering for two or three months from attacks of erythema in the face.

Mrs. Sarah Cunningham was called in and further examined:—

8119. *Chairman.*] Evidence has been tendered to us, not by one but by half a dozen witnesses, that gross, if not criminal, acts of cruelty have been perpetrated in this Institution during the last few years. Have you any knowledge of these acts? None whatever. By whom was it stated that they have been perpetrated? Mrs. Sarah
Cunningham.

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8120. Chiefly upon the sick inmates by the warders? It has not been reported to me. If any case whatever had been brought under my notice I should have made proper inquiry into it.

8121. It has been said that in the hospitals old men paralysed and helpless have been dragged out of bed, beaten, swilled with cold water in winter time, rubbed down with the mops used to clean out the rooms, and the excrement clinging to their legs has been thrust into their faces and mouths. Do you know or have you heard anything of this? On one or two occasions I have held inquiries on complaints which have been made, but not of such cases as these.

8122. Have you inquired into the case of a man named Dowling? No; I do not know the man.

8123. Had you a man named Martin Bolton, a warder, in here? Yes; I discharged him. I do not know whether it was Dowling or not; but there was a case brought under my notice, and I discharged Bolton for being cruel. He was brought into this office and I discharged him; but I do not remember what the case was.

8124. He left the Institution, shortly afterwards returned, became an ordinary inmate, and afterwards died here? Yes; he was never a warder again. I have discharged several warders; but I could not say that it was for acts of cruelty. Such acts were never brought under my notice.

8125. It has also been stated that paralysed men have been strapped to their beds all night with a bed-pan fastened under them, and after groaning in agony all night they have been released, and have died within a short period. Have you heard of that? I can hardly think it possible; if I had ever heard of it I should have reported it to the inspector or the manager. I would never have tolerated such cruelty.

8126. Do you visit the hospital regularly? Not lately. Up to seven months ago I usually did, and when I thought it necessary I would visit it three or four times a day.

8127. You do not visit the inmates regularly? Not during the last few months, since the inquiry has been going on. My baby is seven months old, and I have not been through the wards since, nor for about two months before.

8128. Does anyone visit on your behalf? Yes, my husband, who is the dispenser. I have frequently got up at night to go to a sick man and give him a drop of something to relieve him.

8129. Your husband has a farm near Parramatta, has he not? It is hardly a farm. We tried to make it a farm, but it is a failure. There are about seven and a quarter acres of orchard.

8130. Do you know a man named Patrick Vaughan? Yes; he has gone now.

8131. When did he leave—since he gave evidence? About a month ago.

8132. Was he ever employed out there at the farm? I do not know that he was. He might have been there for two or three days.

8133. Was he ever employed in the Asylum? Yes, up to the date of his leaving the Institution.

8134. In what capacity? In two or three capacities. I think he was out once or twice. He was in the wash-house on one or two occasions, and he also used to dig in the garden.

8135. Was he ever employed in the yard as constable? We call everyone constable who is doing the duty. I do not think he was ever constable of the yard.

8136. Do you recollect that he was out at the farm? No. I could see when he was at the Institution by looking at my books. I should not have it entered in my book when he was at the farm.

8137. The pay-book which you have in your hand would be altogether misleading as to the amounts actually received by the different inmates? The amounts which each of them would receive would be on the pay-sheet, which would go to the Treasury, and there are two or three signatures to one man's name.

8138. Do you mean that there are several men with the same name? No; out of 10s. which you see entered there, Vaughan might get 3s., Brown might get 5s., another might get 2s.

8139.

Mrs. Sarah
Cunningham.
25 Mar., 1887.

8139. Would that be all signed for by one individual? If the man was able to go he would sign; if not, the clerk would put a cross against somebody's name. The book is nothing to go by in reference to that matter. It is the pay-sheet from the Treasury, which, when it is signed by the inmates, is sent on to the manager, and I believe goes to the Audit Office after that.

8140. I want to arrive at the date when he was out at the farm. He says that he was there in March, 1886. He went out there on the 18th March? That place was used for cleaning purposes for this place. If there is a man's name down there it was for carting manure and keeping these places clean.

8141. He says he was taken out on the 18th March to work at the farm; was it to dig, or to mind pigs? It would be to dig pits to receive the contents of the night-cart which was removed from here.

8142. His name is here as constable of the yard, having received 10s. 4d.? Did he receive the 10s. 4d.?

8143. It is down here as having been paid? Perhaps he never received the 10s. 4d. He might have received a less sum than that.

8144. He says he drew 2s. 6d., but his name appears as having received 10s. 6d. in your book when he was working at the farm? Sometimes I have two or three men in the yard employed to do only one certain work. I have here a bundle of receipts showing all the payments which have been made, signed by those who have done the work.

8145. He says he did not give a receipt? Do you believe all they say; I never do. If he gave a receipt it is in that bundle; if not, he did not give a receipt. I think he was only at the farm for a little while, and was sent there to cover in pits.

8146. Was it by your order that draughts and dominoes and other amusements were stopped? No.

8147. Were they never stopped? No; I think they are in the yards at present, at least what remains of them. I tell you what I did: I stopped card-playing, and I hope it will meet with your approval. That is all I did stop.

8148. A witness called Varassour said all their games were stopped, and that they had no means of passing the time? It is not true.

8149. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You said that some complaints of ill-treatment had been made to you, and that you had inquired, and had turned out the wardsmen who were accused? Yes, repeatedly.

8150. Would you name some of the cases, or one of them? Would you call it cruelty when one man takes another man's cheque?

8151. No. By cruelty I mean rough treatment, striking a man, wounding him? There have been cases where a man has pushed another down repeatedly.

8152. I do not mean in the way of quarrelling. I mean cases where wardsmen have dealt with persons who have not been able to help themselves—with imbeciles and helpless people—in such a way as to amount to cruelty? I do not say that such a thing never happened, but if it ever did happen the men have not told me. I have seen a man push another down in the yard, and I have turned the offender out for it.

8153. That was where two inmates, neither of whom had authority over the other, were engaged in a quarrel? Yes.

8154. The cases to which I refer are not of that kind? I never knew of such cases. It is only recently that I left off going through the wards. I used to take a great interest in going round the hospital wards, and I sacrificed everything else to that work, not because I suspected cruelty, because I never had any idea of it, and could never have believed it.

8155. There is a general agreement among the witnesses who speak, not of the last two or three months, but of the last three years, that they never have seen you going round, except you went with the visitors? I have not felt it necessary when Mr. Cunningham was here, and I had scarcely over an hour to spare.

8156. *Chairman.*] Mr. Cunningham is not the manager, is he? He is the dispenser.

8157. He has no authority in the Asylum? Yes. During the last two and a half years there has been a great deal of discontent in the ward on account of the men being made to keep themselves clean. They come in here in a most filthy condition, and because I insist upon them keeping themselves clean they get very angry, and would be impertinent if they dared. In such cases I order their tobacco to be stopped, and if they have any extras which the doctor allows they may be stopped. I insist upon cleanliness being maintained.

8158. Extras ordered by the doctor are not luxuries, they are necessaries. Do you think it a good plan to stop them as punishment? I do not stop them myself; I generally ask the doctor about it. I get him to approve of their being stopped. If a man is ill and is not able to look after himself, there are men who are paid to look after him. It is not such men as those who suffer; but the general inmates of the yard that I speak of. They are also very angry because they are not permitted to go in and out of the Institution as they like. They invariably say it is a gaol, and that they would rather be in a gaol.

8159. No complaints on either of these points have been made to us? No; because they know that my authority would be upheld; but these men have set themselves to upset my authority here. I have had a very firm foot, and would not be overthrown by them.

8160. Are any of the witnesses, other than Vaughan, who gave evidence now in the institution? Yes; most of them are here, and I should be glad if you would call them and see if they will adhere to their statements in my presence.

8161. Will you tell the clerk to have them mustered? Yes.

8162. *Mr. Robison.*] I wish you to direct your mind to the case of a man named Henry Todd, in 1885. Do you remember such a man? I remember the name, but I do not know the man individually.

8163. It is stated that he was, in June, 1885, in No. 1 hospital ward. Do you remember his being turned out of the ward for making a noise? He would not be turned out unless he was well. I do not remember him. I might remember the case if I looked back to the day-book. If there were any special action that I took it would be entered in my diary.

8164. Would it be possible for that man, Henry Todd, after being put out of the hospital ward to be dragged along over No. 2 dormitory, up to a place under the shed by two of the men? No; I am positive it could never be. What would the other men be doing to allow such a thing, even if my eyes were shut? The other inmates must be aware of it.

8165. Was there a wardman here once whose name was Skced? Yes.

8166. Had you ever any reason to consider any complaints, or to conclude from your observations that that man ever committed cruelty? No; I never had. At that time I was repeatedly backwards and forwards in the sick wards.

8167.

Mrs. Sarah
Cunningham.
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8167. It has been stated that a man named John Cashin was maltreated, that he was forced on to the closet box, that he was struck while on the box, that he was thrown on to the bed and tied down, and that his body was bleeding when he died. That this man was one of those who when being cleansed—for he was an imbecile, and unable to contain his natural evacuations—had the mop stuck in his mouth, and so on. Could such things have occurred without its coming to your knowledge? Never.

8168. Are you positive that such treatment could never remain hidden from you? I think charity from one man to another would have compelled them to tell me. They had every opportunity of telling me.

8169. Do you think you are in the habit of being informed of everything that is going on? Yes; my day-book will convince you of that.

8170. Do you think you could confidently assert that very little has gone on within these walls but has been brought to your knowledge? I do; because if it is only a matter of loud talking in a very short time I go out, even though it be in the middle of the night, and inquire what is the matter.

8171. Matters not accompanied by noise, are they repeated to you by one or another? They are sure to be by one or another. I inquire into them, and sometimes they are so frivolous that they are not worth mentioning. Some poor old man, for instance, will go and lean on another poor old man's bed, and he will kick him off. I should not think that was worth making much of.

8172. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] It is cases of deliberate cruelty that Mr. Robison has referred to? If such cases should occur I should report them at once to the manager or the inspector.

8173. *Mr. Robison.*] With regard to Skeed, have you any recollection of any trouble about a cheque? I have; and the case was put into the hands of Sergeant Latimer.

8174. It is stated that Skeed read a letter belonging to a man named Walch, and that it contained a cheque for £3, and that he permitted Skeed to take the cheque to get it cashed, and then there was some difficulty about the man getting the money? That is not the correct statement of the matter. I can explain it to you by referring to the book.

8175. You remember the circumstances? Perfectly. It was not £3 but £30, or some very large sum. The letters were received by me from the postmaster, and they were handed to the inmates individually. If the inmate was a blind man he gave it to another inmate to open. The wardman Skeed opened this particular letter of Walch's. He read the letter to Walch, and put the cheque into his own pocket. It being the middle of the day he came to me at the office and asked for three days' leave, and I said, "Why are you leaving so abruptly?" He answered that he wished to have a holiday, and I let him go. The next morning, when I was in the hospital ward, several of the inmates told me—I could not mention them individually—that the wardman had taken a cheque from the blind man named Walch, and asked me if I had granted him leave, or if he had left the Institution. I said of course he had; and when I heard what was stated I sent at once for Sergeant Latimer, because I thought it necessary that the case should be inquired into. There was no proof that the wardman had taken the cheque. The matter was entered in the day-book, and you will find that the inspector did make inquiries.

8176. Have you any recollection of the case of the inmate named Barber in a matter with regard to a sum of money that disappeared, and that he fell into the hands of the police? No, I do not remember the circumstance.

8177. Barber has stated that he fell down, and that he was wounded by his fall, and taken in charge by the police? Barber is always in receipt of money, but he gives it to me to take care of.

8178. I am not speaking of his money, but of somebody else's money? I think you refer to a man who was in No. 4 dormitory, and he handed Barber £2 to take care of for him. Barber asked for leave, went and got drunk, and told the old man that he had lost the money.

8179. Barber denies that he was drunk. He says that he fell and lost the money, or was robbed while insensible. What evidence is there that Barber was drunk? When he was brought to the Institution I refused to admit him.

8180. Did you see that he was drunk? Yes; he has been repeatedly drunk, and I have repeatedly refused to admit him.

8181. On that occasion? Yes. The poor old man came to me crying, and I said you are very foolish to give Barber or any one else your money while I am here to take care of it for you. Barber was brought to me by the police, or by some friend of his, but he was so drunk that he could not stand. If that was not drunk, what else was it? He has returned to the Asylum drunk on several occasions when I have refused to admit him in that state.

8182. *Chairman.*] Was Baird discharged since he gave evidence? Yes.

8183. What for? There has been repeated inquiry in the yards. He has been seen going about with his pencil and paper. The men came up to the manager and said he was troublesome; I did not have anything to do with discharging him.

8184. Who discharged him? The manager.

8185. *Mr. King?* Yes.

8186. Do you recollect when that was? About six weeks or two months ago.

8187. He came back again, did he not? Yes; he has always been a very troublesome man to deal with it appears.

8188. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] I see by the diary that Baird was discharged by the manager's orders;—that does not tell us the cause? That is the only explanation recorded. That morning there were several complaints about Baird; you will find that Baird and several others were brought up in my presence in connection with disturbances in the yard. That morning I was holding an inquiry as I usually do here. The manager visited the Institution on the 15th; then I told him about the inmates being troublesome. He sent for them and saw them; two days afterwards, namely on the 17th, there was another outburst of the inmates, who complained about their bread. Canon Gunther and the inspector were here; they saw the bread and pronounced it good.

8189. *Chairman.*] You say that the cruelties which the witnesses have detailed could not have existed without your knowledge? I am positive that they could not.

8190. And that the seventeen or eighteen witnesses that we have examined must have all conspired to tell lies? Yes.

8191. Although some of these witnesses when outside were respectable men, and came here as the result of accident? I could not say that that is not so; there was one man that I had a respect for; I allowed him out with my child, but he took my little boy away and got drunk.

8192. There is a man named Prior here, who I know from my own knowledge to be a respectable man, another man named Thompson I know is a respectable man;—do you mean to say that Rooney is not a respectable man? He is a poor man that I feel pity for.

8193.

Mrs. Sarah Cunningham. 8193. These are the witnesses who speak of the cruelties? They are blind.
 8194. They say also that if they had made complaints they would have been turned out of the hospital? They would not; I would have inquired into any complaints, and if there had been any fault they would not have suffered; I see every inmate before he leaves the Institution, and if he has any fault to find with his treatment here I am willing to inquire into it. I am the only officer here, and if these men will not help one another, and be kind to one another why do they expect so much from me?

Mr. George Frederick Cunningham was called in and further examined:—

Mr. G. F. Cunningham. 8195. *Chairman.*] You reside at this Asylum in Macquarie-street? Yes.
 8196. And you are the husband of the matron of the Asylum? Yes.
 8197. Are you in the habit of going the round of the hospitals whenever your wife is unable to go? I usually go round in the morning.
 8198. Do you recollect an inmate named Dowling? What is his christian name?
 8199. John Dowling. He was in No. 4 hospital ward, at that time No. 3? I cannot say I remember that name. There are a lot of men who pass through these wards.
 8200. It has been stated to the Board that this man was struck, and his head knocked against the wall, that he was thrown down, swilled with water, and mopped, the excrement clinging to his legs being thrust into his mouth with the mop by the wardsmen. Could such a thing have occurred without your knowledge? I never heard of it.
 8201. It might have occurred—it is possible? I never heard of it. I do not know that it is possible to do that.
 8202. Do you recollect a wardsmen named Martin Bolton, who afterwards left the Asylum, came back again, and died here? I remember that man well.
 8203. Do you recollect being with Dr. Rowling one day when Dowling had a black eye in the hospital? No; I cannot say that I remember Dowling. There was one man that we used to call Joe Coy. I remember his having a black eye; he suffered from epilepsy.
 8204. Did anybody ever complain to you about this man being swilled down with cold water in the winter months? No.
 8205. Do you remember a man called Peascod. It is stated that he complained to you, and you said, "Why do you not get warm water"? I do not remember that at all. I remember Joe Coy with a black eye. I used to go to him every night with a solution of morphia.
 8206. Do you know a man named James Rooney? James Rooney is here now.
 8207. In the hospital? Yes.
 8208. Do you recollect bringing Dr. Rowling to see him in the hospital, and saying this man Rooney has complained of the wardsmen, and has complained of several wardsmen before? I think I did.
 8209. That statement is correct? That is quite correct.
 8210. Rooney then said, "I beg your pardon, I have only complained of one before," and you replied, "He is fit to go out into the yard," whereupon Dr. Rowling told you to discharge him? I do not remember that. He is one of those men who are always complaining.
 8211. Is he a reliable man? Far from it. I remember distinctly his speaking to Dr. Rowling, and my turning round and telling him that he was always complaining.
 8212. Do you recollect whether Dr. Rowling discharged him on your statement, or whether he made any examination? I do not recollect; but I believe that he was turned out of the ward at one time.
 8213. Did you ever fill up the certificates of death for this Asylum? Not for this one.
 8214. You have at the others? Yes.
 8215. In the absence of the doctor? No, not in the absence of the doctor.
 8216. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you ever filled in any certificate of the cause of death in the doctor's absence, and on information given by some other person, or only by Dr. Rowling's dictation and direction? Sometimes I have known the district registrar to write to Dr. Rowling about certificates for Newington a week or a fortnight after.
 8217. The question is whether you filled in the cause of death otherwise than by Dr. Rowling's directions? No.
 8218. *Chairman.*] Where were these stamped certificates of death kept? In what the doctor calls his waiting-room.
 8219. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Was it locked up? No; it had a drawer, and at times it might be locked up, at other times it was lying on the table.
 8220. And when it was lying on the table it was accessible to any one who was able to go into the dispensary? There are the doctor, the attendant, and myself, who alone are supposed to go there.
 8221. If anyone were in the room he could get the certificates? Yes.
 8222. They were blank forms, signed with the doctor's name? His name and his qualification.
 8223. You say that you do not remember the man Dowling. Possibly you mean that you do not remember his name; but do you remember that on one occasion you called Dr. Rowling's attention to the back, sides, and testicles of a man which were bruised? I do not remember that. I may have done so. In any case I call attention to bed sores. I generally bring anything of that kind under his notice.
 8224. But I am talking of bruises. You do not remember calling Dr. Rowling's attention to the back, the bottom, and the testicles of a man which were bruised? No.
 8225. But you may have done so? I may have done so.
 8226. Is it a common thing for men to have their sides and testicles bruised? No.
 8227. Then if you had called the doctor's attention to it you would have remembered it? I do not remember it.
 8228. When I ask if it were a common circumstance you say no. Then I suggest that if you ever reported such a thing you would be likely to remember it, and yet you will only say you might have done it? I cannot rely on my memory.
 8229. Would you be likely to remember it? I think so.
 8230. Your memory is not failing you—it is not unusually treacherous, is it? No; but I go through four Institutions, and one meets with a lot of cases in the day.
 8231. Are people knocked about and bruised at every Institution? Not that I am aware of.
 8232. You do not believe that they are knocked about here? No.

8233. How often does Canon Gunther come here? I think about once a week.
 8234. Pretty often and pretty regularly? He comes to a service, and whenever they require him.
 8235. How long has he done so? I think since the place was opened.
 8236. Does any other Protestant minister come? Mr. John Straughan the Baptist minister comes, and there is also Mr. Kemmis, who, I think, is only a reader.

Mr. G. F.
Cunningham.
26 Mar., 1887.

Mrs. Catherine Hartland M'Mahon Dennis was called in and further examined:—

8237. *Chairman.*] The Board is desirous of learning from you when that bridge leading from George-street Asylum across the tramline was erected? I could not tell you unless I looked at my book. I think it was last August twelve months.

Mrs. C. H.
M'M. Dennis.
26 Mar., 1887.

8238. Has it been used since it has been finished? No; except by the wardsmen, and now that the Asylum is so fearfully crowded I put seats on it.

8239. It is not used for the purposes for which it was intended? It is quite useless for that.

8240. Can you remember how long after the over-bridge was built the steps were added? Some months. Not being in my department, I did not take any notice.

8241. The steps leading over that bridge are made in front of the closets and urinals? Yes.

8242. Why is it not used? The manager thought it better not to use it for the purposes for which it was erected until it was finished.

8243. Is it not now finished? What the manager requested was that the steps should go round, so that everybody who entered the steps should be in full view of the officers. At the present time anybody can go as if they were going to a private place, and carry anything and drop it into the street.

8244. What has been the effect of the steps leading down in that position in front of the closet? It has entirely destroyed the use of it, because it is impossible that I or my daughter could have ingress or egress there.

8245. Could it not be erected in such a way so as to avoid the closets? Entirely, if the steps had been through the Government garden at the back, and then into the yard.

8246. That would have shortened the construction and made it cheaper? Yes.

8247. By turning the overhead bridge into the yard where the men are exercised now, the objection to having the steps in front of the closets would have been avoided? Yes; that is Mr. King's proposal.

8248. That would not interfere with the lighting of the dormitory above? No.

8249. Since the Board held its last meeting at George-street has Dr. Rowling attended regularly? It is all noted in my diary. When he has attended I do not make any note, because it is his duty to do so; but when he has failed I have made a note of it.

8250. What is Mrs. Stonehouse's position? I put her on the pay-sheet as a nurse. She is simply there to see that the boys behave themselves, and do not break bounds. Any dereliction she reports to me at once, because I would not allow her to punish them.

8251. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you reason to suppose that Dr. Rowling is aware that she holds an official position? I do not know.

8252. Is she a reliable person? I find her so. She was in the manager's service for twenty-four years.

8253. *Chairman.*] She kept a diary from April to November last year of the doctor's attendance at that particular hospital, and we find from that that he attended only sixteen times out of 230 days? It is very probable; I should think it is so.

8254. The doctor says that he makes it a rule to go through the hospital every Monday, through every part? At first he used to do so. Every man used to go to his seat when the doctor arrived, and he visited regularly. The men all had their chests bare, so that he could see if there was any cutaneous disease.

8255. That practice has not been pursued by the doctor since? Not for the last two or three years. It only lasted for a very short time.

8256. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you remember the case of the man Emerson? Yes.

8257. Are you able to say whether or not he spat blood during his illness? The morning I sent him into the hospital I met him in the yard with a handkerchief over his mouth. He looked fearfully ill. I said to Emerson, "You are not fit for the yard." He said, "I know it, ma'am," and on taking the handkerchief away I saw it was saturated with blood. That was the only time I saw it.

8258. How long was Emerson an inmate of the Institution, more or less? He came in, I think, in November, and he died in June.

8259. Did you know him well? I simply knew him as an invalid.

8260. Shortly before he was admitted to the hospital, did he appear to you to be seriously ill? Yes, very seriously ill for fully a month before. Quong Tart, the Chinese merchant, was about to give a feast, and he wrote to me to know whether plum-pudding and plum-cake would be more acceptable to the inmates than lighter materials. Accordingly, I went round, and asked each of them separately in the morning. Almost all of them in the yard preferred plum cake or plum-pudding; but Emerson said, "Oh, ma'am, let me have a custard if you can, I cannot eat plum-cake or plum-pudding. I said, "You are not fit to be in the shed." He said, "Well, ma'am, the doctor will not put me into the hospital." I said, "Well, try again, persevere, and if he sees you are getting worse he will put you in." The doctor had discharged him from the hospital; that was the reason I did not put him back.

8261. Why did you recommend him to persevere. Was it because you knew the doctor had refused persons from going into the hospital? Not for that; but it was his own personal case that struck me. I saw him day after day.

8262. Nevertheless, he was not admitted until nearly his death? About two days before he died.

8263. *Mr. Robison.*] You remember giving me a number of letters in June last when I was making an inquiry with regard to this case of Emerson, letters that you had received from patients regarding Dr. Rowling? Yes.

8264. Why did you not make these letters known to Mr. King? I have generally made them known to Mr. King. I could not answer for each one specially; but, as a general rule, he has inquired into these cases. Dr. Rowling has denied the fact, and it has been one person's word against another's.

8265. Mr. King did inquire? He did once or twice. For instance, in the case of Hamilton—I refer to Mr. King,—Dr. Rowling said that he had attended him for twelve months for effusion on the brain. I knew that he had not seen him at all; but what could I say. Mr. King was perfectly satisfied with the

- Mrs. C. H. M'M. Dennis.
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- doctor's explanation, and there was nothing further to be done. There may be a few letters I have not shown to Mr. King; but if I have a letter at hand I show it to him. Anything that happens like that I immediately make a note of it in my diary.
8266. You had quite a packet of letters which you gave me. Had Mr. King seen the most of those, or only one or two? I think it was correspondence between myself and Mr. King. There were not so many letters from the inmates—about five or six. The rest were principally correspondence on the subject.
8267. What I am referring to is letters from that man Wait and several others? I do not think I ever got a letter from Wait. I have letters from Hamilton; I have one or two here. I thought that I might probably be asked about them, and I brought them with me. Whatever else I have received I have still. I have never destroyed one of them.
8268. *Chairman.*] A large number of complaints have been made at the Asylum of which you are superintendent by the inmates of the neglect of the doctor, and of his harsh treatment. Do you think these complaints are reliable? I think he does not care for going about and giving them what they think they ought to have.
8269. Do you consider the complaints reliable? Some men are reliable; others I would not believe if they were sworn twenty times over. If I get a complaint from a man of that character I never pay any attention to it.
8270. Have you ever seen anything to your knowledge of cruelty or ill treatment? No act that I could call cruel. Sometimes there has been an absence of kindness, and they have complained of a wardman, and he has got his dismissal.
8271. Why dismissal? I do not dismiss the wardman; but I remove the patients into another ward, unless a case is proved against a wardman, then I send him into the yard.
8272. What is the nature of these complaints? The other day a man who was not very well complained that the wardman took the clothes off him at 6 o'clock in the morning when he wanted to lie later. I put that man into another ward.
8273. Was there anyone who could corroborate the charge? Some said one thing, and some said another, and the balance of the statements was about equal. I allow I am often astonished that the men are so kind and patient. I think the men are far kinder than women to the sick. On going my rounds early this morning in the hospital I noticed a man sent in for a paralytic attack was being supported by a hard-looking old man, whom to look at you would not think had a trace of kindness, but he was leading him along as tenderly as a baby.
8274. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Do you think that absence of occasion for a complaint of cruelty is due in part to your careful supervision? I have no reason to know that the doctor is aware that I exercise that supervision.
8275. I mean on the part of the wardmen? I give them credit for having a little of the milk of human kindness. Some of them are cranky in their temper, and if I find that, I say, "You are not fit to be a wardman; you must go into the yard."
8276. Do you think the absence of complaints on the part of sick inmates of wardmen is due to your constant supervision? It may be in a small degree.
8277. Are the men not restrained by your constant supervision? No doubt they are; there is constant supervision.

Hugh Taylor, Esq., J.P., M.P., was called in and examined:—

- H. Taylor, Esq., J.P., M.P.
28 Mar., 1887.
8278. *Chairman.*] You are a resident of Parramatta? Yes, a very old resident; I was born here.
8279. Do you recollect Quong Tart's feast to the inmates of this Asylum about the 6th or 7th August last? Yes.
8280. Were you here on the day of the feast? Yes.
8281. Do you recollect having any words with Mr. Cunningham with regard to anything that occurred? Yes.
8282. What was it? There was some tobacco, and a couple of bottles of wine, and some cake which were not required on the day previous which we intended to use as a supplement to the Newington Asylum feast. When I came up the next day some of the old men had got into the little room below where it was.
8283. The statement has been made to us that "Mr. Cunningham seemed to expostulate with him (that is, with you). Mr. Taylor said that it was all nonsense that the men had taken the wine, that they could not take it when the place was locked, and you (meaning Mr. Cunningham) had the key"? Since then I found out that one of the old men had a key also.
8284. Then you do not suppose that the stuff was taken, or that its taking was connived at by Mr. Cunningham or the matron? I am certain it was not.
8285. You visit here very frequently? Yes.
8286. Have you ever heard of any case of cruelty on the part of the wardmen? No; quite the reverse.
8287. I suppose you know a good many of the inmates? A great number of them. I have been through the Institution scores of times, and every visit I have made I have been generally alone, when I have asked the old men if they had any complaints. They never made any complaints to me.
8288. You never heard any complaints? Except that they wanted more tobacco, or that they wanted liberty to go out.
8289. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] You heard no complaints of any consequence? No.
8290. You do not think they were frightened to complain to you? I am sure they were not.
8291. *Chairman.*] Do you recollect an inmate named Martin Bolton. He died here, and at one time he was a wardman? I think I do remember him.
8292. It has been said by at least eight witnesses that that man was in the habit of dragging paralysed patients out of bed on to the floor, swilling them with cold water, and mopping their excrement into their mouths? It could not have happened. I have frequently gone through the wards myself. My sister and other ladies visit here every week, and if such occurrences had taken place I suppose some one would have made complaint to them. I have been in the wards with the men alone, and the only complaint I have heard has been when some unfortunate fellow has been turned out for using bad language. To such complaints I never paid any attention.

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8293. There is a man named Baird here, another named Barber, another named Mackinney, another named Rooney;—do you know them? Not all of them.

8294. Do you know a man named Roy? Yes; I know him.

8295. A number of men have stated that these things have occurred at this Asylum? I do not believe them. There are so many ladies and gentlemen visiting these Institutions that some of the inmates must have complained to some of them.

8296. They say that they are afraid to complain, that they are always afraid of getting the "gate," as they term it. They have been told by the clerk that they will be turned out if they make any complaints, and when they are in the hospital they say that they will be turned out if they complain? Some of those who have been turned out have come to me. I have paid for their bed at night, and I have come back with them to the Asylum when they have said that Mrs. Cunningham or Mrs. Dennis, as the case might be, had acted as a mother to them. I have known them shed tears when they have asked for pardon, and said that they would not do it again. You must bear in mind that some of the worst class of men in New South Wales are to be found in these institutions.

8297. Roy was a man who served at Rorke's Drift, in South Africa; Thompson I knew outside as a respectable contractor at Manilla; Prior I also knew to be a most respectable man, so that they are not all bad characters? No; but some of the worst men in the country are to be found here. There was a man who was suspected of stealing, and was brought before me on the Bench, and I gave him six months in gaol. I was surprised that Mrs. Cunningham kept him as long as she did. I do not believe that you will find two kinder or more humane women in New South Wales than Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. Cunningham. I have known both of them to spend £4 or £5 of their private money to get nice little things for the inmates of the sick wards. When Quong Tart gave his entertainment Mrs. Cunningham spent £5 or £6 of her own money in purchasing poultry and other things to bestow on the inmates in the hospitals where she attended herself.

8298. *Mr. Robison.*] This may be, and yet at the same time a wardman may be utterly unfit for his work? I have spoken to the old men in the sick ward, and also in the George-street Asylum when I have seen them without the matron being present, and I have asked them, "Have you any complaints to make; do not be afraid to tell me anything if you have any complaints, and I will see you righted," and their answer has been, "We are very well attended upon." If they had any complaints to make they would make them to Dean Rigney, the priest who attends upon them, or to Mr. Gunther, the Church of England clergyman. They would surely complain to them privately.

8299. If anything seriously wrong were to occur I suppose it would be talked of in the town? We should hear if anything wrong were going on in the Asylums. I do not think there is the slightest thing done here but what I hear about it. It would be a good thing if the Government were to purchase ground to allow the old men to have more room to exercise in the same way as they have at Liverpool. They ought not to be boxed up in a place like this, where by the very fact of being so confined they may be led to concoct things.

8300. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Are you of opinion that the Asylums at Macquarie-street and George-street are not fit for their purpose? They are fit for their purpose if they had more room for the yards.

8301. Not as they stand? No. I tried to get the Government to resume the police paddock adjoining, but without avail. A great deal of it has however since been given up for the public school. It would have been done, I believe, but for the fact that the late Honorable James Byrnes fought against it, as he did not wish these old men's quarters to be brought right up against his doors.

8302. *Chairman.*] Are you of opinion that there should be some legislation for them, that those who are fit to work should be compelled to work, and subjected to certain punishment if they did not do so? Yes; and there should be some legislation dealing with their detention. They come and stop here for two or three months in the dead of winter, and then as soon as the warm weather sets in many of them go out to beg and steal.

8303. Are you aware that in 1866 an Act was passed, framed by the late Sir James Martin, to establish work-houses? I am; and I highly approve of it. It is not in force.

8304. It was repealed in 1869. Do you think it ought to have been acted upon? Yes. There is another matter which I should like to mention. A number of these old men receive orders from Mr. King to come to Parramatta to the Government Asylum. They arrive say by the 6 o'clock train, when it is too late for them to be admitted, and sometimes it has cost me 5s. or 6s. a week to provide them with beds. When they come to me now I take them to the watch-house, where they get a bed and a prison ration next morning, and they are brought before the Bench for protection, and after that they are admitted.

8305. You are aware also that none of these Asylums have any rules framed, or any regulations to guide them? None whatever.

8306. Each matron is a rule to herself, and does as she likes? Yes; that is undoubtedly improper.

8307. Do you think it desirable that the inmates should know what treatment they are entitled to, and what they should receive? They should.

8308. They have none at present? None whatever. There is a great outcry on the part of the old men when they are brought in, because they do not like to go into the bath. They do not like that.

8309. That shed in the yard has only one fire-place? That is all. It is not sufficient. At Liverpool they have fine fire-places. They have yards, and a paddock, and fires round the little sheds. The men are distributed over a larger space. They get on better, and are less disposed to concoct complaints.

8310. Liverpool is managed by a resident surgeon, is it not? Yes; but Dr. Strong does not interfere in the matter. Mrs. Burnside is the real manager there. I may mention that men are sent down here from Goulburn and Bathurst, and are dropped at Parramatta without any provision being made for their admission to the Asylums. They are brought up before the Bench as vagrants, and sent to gaol for a week, and after that they get admitted.

8311. Do you think that the Asylums would be better managed by a paid Board than by a manager only? In that case you would dip into the Treasury. If you had a local board you would get the supervision done for nothing, in the same way as is the case with the local hospitals. I believe that you would find gentlemen who are willing to act for the good of the people, and yet after all I do not know that you could do better than is done at present, if only you had rules and regulations according to law showing what the men were entitled to receive. To-day if I were to walk into that yard and say that I wanted 25 men to do certain work I know 50 applicants would come out and attempt it, and some of them be able to do it. There was one man in the George-street Asylum whom I found was an educated man. I

took

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took him out, gave him a suit of clothes, and he now holds a high position in one of our best business establishments. There are 578 men in George-street, and the yard is not large enough for 300. In April there will probably be a large influx of inmates, who will be driven in to spend the winter months, as I have already said.

The following witnesses were further examined in the presence of Mrs. Cunningham.

Alexander Thompson was called in and further examined:—

Mr. A. Thompson.
28 Mar., 1887.

8312. *Chairman.*] You were engaged at this institution as whitewasher in September, 1885, or out at the farm? On the 5th September I went out to the farm.
8313. In 1884, did you go out to the farm to put up pig-sties? Yes.
8314. How many went with you? Four or five others.

Robert Baird was called in and further examined:—

Mr. R. Baird.
26 Mar., 1887.

8315. *Chairman.*] Since you last gave evidence you were discharged from this institution? Yes.
8316. For what? I was brought up by Mr. Cunningham before the matron, and Mr. King told me that I had been causing dissension among the inmates, and that I had been seen taking notes and conspiring. I told him to bring my accuser before me—that it was un-English and unfair to condemn me before I was heard. He said that he would do nothing of the kind; that he had been told so. I asked him if he would allow me until Monday. It was about noon that day, and I said to-morrow is Sunday, and as this was Saturday afternoon, would he allow me to stay until Monday? I went down the yard and wrote a letter to you, and claimed from you the promise that you made that no one would be turned out over this inquiry.
8317. Had you any reason to believe that it was in consequence of evidence that you gave? Certainly. The manager said I had been seen taking notes, and they had nothing else to bring against me.
8318. You were charged with nothing else but taking notes? Yes. Mr. King told me that I was seen taking notes.
8319. Do you recollect a man Dowling that was here? Yes.
8320. Do you recollect having given evidence previously and saying that Dowling's eyes were black and blue? Yes.
8321. Could you say how it occurred? Yes; it was coming up to breakfast one morning, I believe. I was in the second lot that went up, and while we were standing—Ashton was the man's name—
8322. Was he the wardman? I believe he was the wardman. I saw Ashton deliberately lift up his hands and punch Dowling on the eyes, knocking his head near the window. I sang out, "My God, what cruelty," on the spur of the moment, and a man Robert Croudace or Corner, who is not in the institution, was standing beside me at the time. I spoke to him, and he recollected my exclamation.
8323. Did you make any complaint to the matron? No.
8324. Why did you never make any complaints to the matron? I knew that we would be turned out at the gate. I have seen four or five men turned out for frivolous things.
8325. On the same day? One man was turned out for going over the grass. I saw a man 84 or 85 years of age, old Bill, turned out.

William Roy was called in and further examined:—

Mr. W. Roy.
28 Mar., 1887.

8326. *Chairman.*] You have given evidence before? Yes.
8327. Do you remember being in No. 3 hospital ward, and a man named John Dowling being there? Yes.
8328. At question 6776 you stated, "A man named John Dowling used to be beaten continually. He was an imbecile who did not know what he was doing. Sometimes he used to get out and sit on the stool, and sometimes he would not. Because he did not do that the wardman beat him unmercifully, pulling him out by his legs. He used force to him with the mop, and he beat his head against the wall when he was sitting on the bucket. The wardman used to come to me and boast that he had done that. I have often known the wardman regularly exhausted and winded through the effects of beating him." Do you recollect making that statement to the Board? Yes; I do.
8329. Is that true? It is quite true.
8330. *The Matron* (through the *Chairman*.)] Did you see it? I did not see it, but I heard of it. The wardman came down and boasted of it.
8331. How was it that you did not ask to see the matron and report it to her or to Mr. Cunningham? It was reported to Mr. Cunningham, and he reported it to the doctor.
8332. Do any ladies or gentlemen ever visit the ward, or other persons to whom you could make complaint? None; except they are sent for to officiate over a sick person.
8333. Do any ladies ever visit the ward? Ladies visit the ward once a fortnight.
8334. *Chairman.*] At question 6849 you were asked did you say that when the complaint was made to Dr. Rowling about Dowling's treatment Mr. Cunningham pulled the clothes over Dowling, and you answered he pulled the wardman back, and would not allow the wardman to show Dr. Rowling the marks of ill-treatment that Dowling received. Is that true? Yes.
8335. *The Matron* (through the *Chairman*.)] Did you see it? The wardman told me.
8336. What was his name? Brown. I heard that the wardman told Mr. Cunningham to mind his own business before the doctor. I wish to speak of the way in which I have been treated since I was here before. Early in January Mr. Robison came down No. 3 ward and asked if there were any complaints to make about our food or anything else. The bread had been very bad for several days before this. I told him about it. The next day the porter the doctor allowed me was taken from me by the matron. I spoke to the doctor next day, and Mr. Cunningham told me in front of the doctor that I had made a complaint about the bread, and it was taken from me in consequence of that.

With reference to the last question, the Matron made the following statement:—"Roy having complained about the bread, the bread was laid on the doctor's table, and found to be perfectly good. The doctor inquired if Roy had any extras, and he immediately put his pen through the extras, and said he was to receive no more; but I neither saw the doctor nor took any other action in reference to the stopping of Roy's extras. I simply left the bread on the table for the doctor to see."

8337. *Chairman.*] The doctor stopped the extras because Roy made a complaint about the bread?
(*The Matron.*) Yes, a complaint which was not true. Canon Gunther and the Inspector of Charotics both examined the bread, and reported that it was perfectly good.

The

(*The Witness Roy.*) The bread we had for breakfast was taken away, and I believe fresh bread was put in its place.

8338. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Can you bring anyone else that will say as much? The men have been shifted away; they have been distributed among the other wards.

8339. Did the assertion that the bread was bad rest entirely upon your opinion? There was no one else asked about it, but all the men were complaining about it. Dyer was complaining about the bread.

8340. On that occasion? Yes.

8341. Who else besides Dyer? If I am not mistaken, Baird complained about it too. As regards the porter, I know nothing about it until next morning, when Mrs. Cunningham told me that I had complained about the bread.

8342. Was it because you complained of the bread that these things had been stopped? Yes. When I spoke to the doctor Mr. Cunningham spoke up and said that Roy had been making a complaint about the bread, and that the porter had been stopped. The doctor said, "Well, if you make trouble like that do not expect to get extras." He did not know anything at all about the porter being stopped. On the first of this month the ward was broken up, the ward I was in, and I was ordered upstairs into No. 2 ward to go to bed and to live up there. I have had the privilege of going out for exercise every day during the last two years by the doctor's order. By sending me up there my privilege was stopped. At the same time there was a little ward on the ground floor where I could walk in and out. I had either to go upstairs or remain in the yard, and you can see gentlemen that I am not in a fit state to go into the yard.

8343. You cannot walk by yourself? I cannot walk at all by myself.

8344. And by going upstairs you were practically made a prisoner of? The matron told me that I had to get to bed. I have witnesses to prove every word that I have said.

8345. Who will prove that? The man who brought me here in front of her, Barber.

8346. After you gave evidence last time, have you been talking matters over in the yard between yourselves? No one knows what I have said.

8347. The men who gave evidence did not tell each other what they had said? Some of them might; I did not.

8348. Have you reason to think that anybody besides the Board knows what evidence you gave? I do not know, I am sure.

8349. Do you mean to say no? I have no reason to think that anybody knows what evidence I have given.

8350. How then do you come to say that these things were done to you because you had given evidence, since the persons who did these things could not know whether the evidence was favourable or against them? I do not say that.

8351. (*To the Matron.*) You are aware Mrs. Cunningham that this man has been in the habit of taking exercises in the yard? Yes.

8352. You are also aware that he cannot get up and down by himself? Yes.

8353. Do you think it was a good arrangement to put him the top of a flight of stairs? I do not know; but there was no other place for him. Every bed in the other place was occupied. The six beds there were occupied with very bad cases.

8354. None of those six persons could be moved up stairs instead? There are twenty men in the same position; Roy's is not the only case.

Henry Barber was called in and further examined:—

8355. *Chairman.*] Do you know William Roy? Yes.

8356. Do you recollect his coming before the matron of this Asylum with you recently? I do.

8357. What about? No. 3 hospital had been broken up, and while in that hospital he had been allowed by the doctor the privilege of going out during the day to have a little fresh air, and when the hospital was broken up he was told—I believe that he was ordered into No. 2 hospital upstairs.

8358. What was said by the matron when he came before her? That he would have to go upstairs.

8359. Or go to the yard? No, I did not hear that.

8360. *By the Matron, through the Chairman.*] Did you ever ask to see the matron and you were not able to do so? I cannot mention any case recently, but if I am supposed to speak upon things that have occurred since the Commission, I may say that it was on Monday the 7th. I was up here waiting to see the matron for nearly two hours, and I could not see her. I wanted to go to town, and do a little business with the Blind Institution. If I had got out at 9 o'clock I could have gone to Sydney and returned the same day, but not being able to do so I had to remain in Sydney all night. At 12 o'clock in the day the clerk brought word down that if I wished to go out I could go out, and I could stop out for the night.

8361. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you on any other occasion asked to see the matron, and not been able to do so? That was the only case that I know of.

The Matron.] On the morning referred to I was engaged.

8362. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] Have you very often asked to see the matron? (*Witness.*) Yes.

8363. And she has always listened to you? Yes. I have mentioned the only case when I was not able to see her.

Henry Fitzpatrick was further examined:—

8364. *Chairman.*] You were examined in the hospital on the 24th November last? I was.

8365. On that occasion, at question 7632, speaking of a man named Dowling, you said, "I have seen him subjected to the same treatment that I have described. I have seen a man of the name of Norton. I do not like the treatment he got. Only a few hours before his death he was insensible. He was groping about the wards, and I saw what I thought was very harsh usage. The present wardsman who is there now, came up and used him very roughly, and put him down to bed again. The poor fellow's knees were up and he could not bend them, and the wardsman laid all the pressure in his power to bend him out straight, and strapped him down with the sheet, and kept him down until he roared with the pain, and four or five hours after that he died." Do you recollect making that statement to me? Yes, I do.

8366. And it is true? Quite true.

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Mr.
H. Barber.
28 Mar., 1887.

Mr. H.
Fitzpatrick.
28 Mar., 1887.

- Mr. H. Fitzpatrick.
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8367. Did you make any complaints to anybody? I said nothing about that.
8368. Did you send for the matron and tell her? No; I did not.
8369. Why did not you? I cannot assign any reason for not doing so.
8370. At question 7628 you were asked did you ever see the wardsmen use the inmates unkindly, and you answered, "Yes, I have." Then you were asked, "Have you seen the wardsmen take old people out of their beds and mop them," and you said, "I have;"—Is that true? Yes.
8371. You saw Dowling treated in that way, the man who died? Yes.
8372. Were you afraid to complain to the matron about that treatment by the wardsmen? I never complain to anybody.
8373. Were you afraid to complain? No; I did not know that it was right to do so.
8374. You thought it was the ordinary custom of the place to strap old people down? Exactly; that is just what I did think.
8375. *The Matron, through the Chairman.*] Were you ever ill-treated yourself? Never.
8376. Who was the wardsmen who strapped the man down? His name was Joseph Wallace.
8377. What did he tie him down with? With a sheet.
8378. Did you ever see any ladies visit the ward where you were lying? Yes.
8379. Did you ever make any complaint to them about the treatment? No.

Robert Baird was called in and further examined:—

- Mr. R. Baird.
28 Mar., 1887.
8380. *Chairman.*] Do you remember a man named Roy making a complaint about the bread somewhere early in January? Yes.
8381. Do you recollect whether the bread was good on that day? It was not good. I was bad myself from eating it.
8382. The bread was bad? Undoubtedly it was.
8383. Do you recollect the Inspector of Charities and Canon Gunther being down here on the day on which the bread was so bad? Yes.
8384. They inspected and pronounced it good? I heard so in the yard, but next morning I saw a loaf of that day's bread, and it was covered with green mould. It was taken out of Dyer's bag.
8385. Is Dyer here now? No; he is at Mr. Cunningham's orchard or farm.
8386. *Dr. Ashburton Thompson.*] What was the matter with the bread? It is very often sour, and full of lumps.
8387. Was it so on that occasion? It was.
8388. Then how was it that Mr. Robison and Canon Gunther said it was good? I do not know. The majority in the yard said it was bad, and I know it was bad.
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APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE.

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Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

NEWINGTON; GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA; MACQUARIE-STREET,
PARRAMATTA; LIVERPOOL.

No. 1.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Office of Inspector of Public Charities, Sydney, 12 July, 1886.

THE late Wm. Emerson's allegation, and Dr. Rowling's reply (both attached), having already come before the Colonial Secretary, I made inquiries of the matron with a view to ascertaining the general medical practice in the institution, referring at the same time to Emerson's case. Below will be found the result.

Mrs. Dennis stated as follows:—

It is seldom that the admission order gives information as to the physical condition of the bearer, but he is brought before the medical officer of the institution at his next visit, pending which, if he complains of illness, he is put to bed.

Wm. Emerson was admitted on 10th November, 1885; he appeared very far gone in phthisis; he was sent to the hospital soon after arrival, and was discharged therefrom; he several times told me he "was very, very, bad;" always advised him to go to the doctor, and get into the hospital; he told me he had been refused admission.

The practice is that those inmates who wish to see the medical officer assemble at his door at 10:30 daily, or a little earlier. The time of the doctor's visit is extremely irregular; in fact though I cannot say he has any particular hour. On a few occasions he has not come to the Asylum before 7 p.m.

Though there are certain wards usually termed the "hospital wards" (see margin), so far as I am concerned there is no limit to the hospital accommodation, which may be increased indefinitely.

Many complaints have been made to me by inmates, who appeared ill, that the doctor would not treat them. (*Letters handed in.*)

Have never heard Dr. Rowling make use of any improper language, but his general manner is very rough. He appears to take great interest in the operation cases, and to be kind to them. He carries on a great deal of private correspondence at the Asylum, sometimes being occupied for hours; and when patients go to him at such times they have returned, telling me that he would not hear them, and had at once ordered them away.

Sub-matron's statement:—

Passing through the large ward (the "hospital") on 23rd June I asked Emerson how he was; he said, "I do not know whether I am indebted to the doctor or to your sister for being admitted, for, when I told the doctor I was dying, Dr. Rowling replied, 'Go to the yard and die, and be damned;'" I said, "Did Dr. Rowling say 'and be damned?'" Emerson answered "Yes." A patient in the next bed said, "And something worse than that, Miss" He asked to see a clergyman, or magistrate. I reported his wish to the matron.

Pursuing my inquiry, I visited the wards mentioned in the margin. There was the usual reticence. Some, on being asked, expressed themselves well satisfied with the treatment they received, and a few complained that their medicine was given irregularly. A man named Kingston (bedridden), deposed that he had been ordered castor-oil (constant supply as required) and rum; that on one occasion, when the former had not been forthcoming, he remonstrated with the dispenser, and that immediately afterwards both the castor-oil and the rum had been stopped (the former, I presume, temporarily); that he had suffered much pain and inconvenience, and, as able, had since purchased castor-oil for himself.

A man (Shortis) complained of neglect, and that, though he had frequently asked to be examined, stating he had some internal affection of which hemorrhage, he alleged, was a symptom, he never could gain the doctor's attention.

The wardsmen in No. 7 complained that the issue of medicine did not correspond with the doctor's statement either to himself or sometimes to a patient; that after being told that a patient was to have medicine, or hearing the doctor promise a patient he would send him medicine, when applying at the dispensary he received none, and was told that the names were not entered on the list.

At the Sick Boys' Ward the woman in charge complained that for many days consecutively the doctor did not visit the ward; that a boy who had been hurt the previous Tuesday—case reported—was not seen till Friday.

The whole question appears to depend upon the credibility and animus of witnesses.

Dr. Rowling paid a short visit to the Asylum about 11 a.m. while I was occupied with the Matron in the office. His visit appears not to have been reported to Mrs. Dennis, who, in reply to my query why I had not been informed, stated she did not know he had been there.

I would suggest that this report be sent to the Manager (Mr. King) for his observations thereon, and then be submitted to Dr. Rowling.

At the present stage of the inquiry I do not venture to express any opinion, except to say that the matter of Emerson should only be considered in subordination to the question of whether the medical officer conducts his duties generally in a manner which the Colonial Secretary will consider satisfactory.

HUGH ROBISON,
Inspector Public Charities.

Submitted, 23/7/86.

Refer to Board.—C.W., 4/8/86.

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[Enclosures.]

Mr. J. Wait to The Matron-Superintendent.

The Hospital Cook-house, Parramatta Asylum, 22 June, 1886.

I BEG to inform you that this morning I was suffering from pain in my broken knee; I went to the surgery and there saw Dr. Rowling, who, at once said on my entering the room, "Why is your name not down? I cannot be humbugged this way," I said, "My name should have been down." He then said, "What is the matter with you?" I said, "I had a pain in my knee, which had been broken some years ago," and was in the act of pulling up my trousers when he said, "That will do, that will do," in a very rough manner, and as I took it with a view to intimidate me so that I would not trouble him again.

I then left to get the dinner ready.

I feel sure from the pain I suffer, both day and night, that I require medical treatment. I suffer pain when I put my foot to the ground, and also when lying down, whenever my other leg comes in contact with it.

My object in thus reporting the matter is to respectfully request, as you are the head of the Asylum, that you will be kind enough to take such steps as may be necessary so that I may receive the treatment my complaint requires.

I beg, &c.,

JOHN WAIT.

Wardsman Hamilton to The Matron-Superintendent.

19 May, 1886.

RESPECTFULLY for your information I beg leave to inform you that Dr. Rowling has not visited my ward since 8th April up to present date, and also when asked so to do he has, on several occasions, sent his messenger to know what it was I required of him.

HENRY HAMILTON,

Wardsman, No. 7 Ward.

The Matron to The Matron-Superintendent.

28 May, 1886.

RESPECTFULLY for your information I beg leave to inform you that the man Peter Jackson, who died in this ward during the night, was admitted as a patient on Saturday, 8th May (disease, debility). On Wednesday, May 26, having been seized during the previous day with paralysis, I gave his name in for the Doctor to call; the Doctor did not call on that day. On Thursday, 27th, I again asked the Doctor to visit another patient and when in the ward on that occasion I called his attention to Jackson's case, as well as a man named Smith, who is trying to starve himself, and who had on two previous occasions tried to destroy himself. Dr. Rowling took no notice whatever of Jackson, and only pool-pooled, leaving the ward when I spoke to him about Smith.

H. HAMILTON,

Wardsman, No. 7 Imbecile Ward.

Found dead in his bed.—C.H.M.D.

Parramatta, 13 May, 1886.

JAMES KILOH states:—During the time I was wardsman of the Cottage Ward, William Proud was admitted as a patient. He came into the ward on the 6th of March, and died on the 10th of April at 4 p.m. To the best of my recollection he was visited by the Doctor while in the ward, about three times from the time he entered until he died. The Doctor's last visit was about twelve or fourteen days prior to his death.

Witness,—H. B. C. MARLAY.

JAMES KILOH.

Certified he saw him *day* before he died.—C.H.M.D., M.-S.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 1 July, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter from Mr. W. H. Kemmis, of Parramatta, enclosing a statement made by an inmate of the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, named William Emerson, complaining of the treatment he received from Dr. Rowling, visiting surgeon to that institution, together with Dr. Rowling's explanation.

The hospital wards of the above asylum are generally quite full, and there is a constant demand for admission; I can quite understand Dr. Rowling's inability to admit Emerson on his first application, and I wish to state that since Dr. Rowling's appointment to the Asylum I have had no complaints from the inmates of any harshness on his part or of his having used such language as that stated by the late William Emerson.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Submitted, 5/7/86.
of Charities, B.C., 7/7/86.

Mr. Robison for inquiry and report.—G.R.D., 7/7/86.

The Inspector

[Enclosures.]

Mr. W. H. Kemmis to The Manager Government Asylums.

Dear Sir,

Parramatta, 25 June, 1886.

I beg to forward enclosed; I know nothing of the circumstances; but as the man wished me to receive his statement I did so, thinking that he might not live till morning; having received it I feel I am not at liberty to withhold it from you.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM H. KEMMIS.

This the 23rd day June, 1886.

I, WILLIAM EMERSON, believing myself to be dying, wish to make the following statements:—That I went to Dr. Rowling twice last week and asked him to send me into the hospital as I was dying. He replied, "Go to the yard and die and be damned." To-day I went to him again and he told me that "Oh you might have been in the hospital a week ago only you are bothering here every day." I said, "Doctor, I did not bother you; I only asked you twice to let me go into the hospital."

Witnesses,—

WILLIAM H. KEMMIS.

JOHN WAIT.

W. EMERSON.

Transferred

Transferred for any remarks you may wish to make.—F. KING, 28/6/86. Dr. Rowling.

Office of Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, 30 June, 1886.

I FEEL quite sure that neither you nor any one else who knows will believe that I could possibly have used such language as is here stated. The facts are these:—On 19th instant he asked me to take him into the hospital. I told him there was no room for him and that as soon as I could make room I would admit him. He went away grumbling, and applied again on the 23rd, and I told him he could go in, and that if he had applied two or three days sooner he would have been admitted. He then went into hospital, where he died on the 25th June, suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs, caused by phthisis.

CHAS. E. ROWLING.

No. 2.

The Secretary to Ladies Newington Board to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24 College-street, Friday, 30 July, 1886.

I am desired by the Newington Board of Ladies to inform you that, at our visit to Newington yesterday, we examined the beds and bedding and found them quite clean, but very few pillows provided, and those stuffed with straw. Some of the hospital patients had their own feather pillows.

We ascertained from three or four of the inmates that they had purchased stores from Mrs. Hicks (though not within the last week):—Tea, at 2s. a lb.; biscuits, at 10d. a lb.; jam, at 9d. a tin; sugar, &c., at the current prices.

The articles most required are:—

Two dozen commodes and six dozen chambers for the two hospital wards.

One dozen chairs for the cancer hospital. At present there is only one broken chair for the use of the three wards (containing eighteen beds) there.

A few wheeled-chairs for the use of the crippled patients.

New iron spoons, forks and knives; also, crockery instead of tin cups for drinking use.

Clocks are needed in the hospital wards.

Half a dozen folding carpet chairs, with long backs, would be a great comfort to some of the invalids.

We think that one trained nurse in each of the two hospital wards, and in the cancer ward, is absolutely necessary; the present nurses employed could serve as assistants.

There are other requirements which we will reserve to mention in future communications.

Believe me, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies Board.

POSTSCRIPT.

We add a few memoranda of details for your better information:—

Food.—The meat is plentiful in supply but badly cooked, inasmuch as legs and shoulders of mutton, beef, &c., were all boiled with vegetables in one large copper to make soup for all the inmates. This was the only kind of meat we saw supplied. A large piece of such meat was in the cancer hospital left from the previous day's dinner. One of the patients said she was unable to eat the meat thus supplied. No mince-meat is provided for those who cannot masticate more solid food. Sago was brought into the hospital in tin buckets, one of which was in a very dirty state; this was poured into pannikins by the wardswoman and partaken of by the invalids, with black iron spoons. In the dining-hall the meat and soup were put into large round tin dishes, and from thence into smaller ones, and eaten with the same kind of black or discolored iron spoons. The meat especially looked very uninviting, and large quantities seemed to be left by the inmates.

Beds.—The beds in the upstairs dormitories were clean; each was supplied with a pair of blankets. In the cancer hospital some of the patients had no pillows; what there were were filled with straw.

There was only one chair (as remarked before) in the cancer hospital.

The floor of one ward in the general hospital looked very dirty. The woman in charge said she had been an inmate two months, and had come there through drink. She receives 4d. a day pay.

Stores.—Many of the women spoke of a store having been kept by the matron, and quoted the prices they had paid for various articles, and begged us not to get them into trouble by mentioning their names.

Man-cook.—We think that a man-cook who could judiciously put to good use the meat supplied, and utilise the waste food in a wholesome and economical manner, is much needed.

We think it desirable that none of the paid staff of the Institution should accompany the Board on their rounds.

I have, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies Newington Board.

24, College-street, 30 July, 1886.

Let extracts be made from these reports, and Mr. King to supply the necessaries.—G.R.D., 3/8/86. Extracts made, 3 August, '86.

EXTRACT from letter of Secretary to the Ladies Newington Asylum Board.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24, College-street, Friday, 30 July, 1886.

* * * * *

We think it desirable that none of the paid staff of the Institution should accompany the Board on their rounds.

I have, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies Board.

Inform by separate letter.

No. 3.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1886.

In connection with the sewers at the Newington Asylum it has been found necessary to erect a ventilating shaft, to be 45 feet high, and as the work was urgent, and the contractor was removing his men from the ground, I accepted the enclosed tender in anticipation of the Minister's approval. Authority will also be required for charging the expense to the "Treasurer's Advance Fund," pending further provision being made.

I have, &c.,

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 4/8/86.—J.R. Mr. P. Graham, £83. Approved. Let
Board of Inquiry say if this is required.—G.R.D., 6/8/86. J.F.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

I offer to erect the brick shaft and ventilator and pipe of Hospital per specification, &c., at the Newington Asylum, for the sum of £83. Faithfully yours,
Jas. Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect. PETER GRAHAM.

Croydon, 14 July, 1886.

No. 4.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, 407, Pitt-street, Sydney, 4 August, 1886.

Mrs. Dennis has sent me the enclosed. I do not like to hold it here without your advice. Shall I send it to Dr. Rowling for his report in the first instance?

Yours, &c.,

FREDERIC KING.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. J. Finnegan to The Matron-Superintendent.

Madam,

Benevolent Asylum, George-street, Parramatta, 27 July, 1885.

I most respectfully beg to bring under your notice a case, wherein the life of a fellow Roman Catholic inmate has been sacrificed by the gross, wilful neglect of Dr. Rowling, the visiting surgeon. I believe the facts of the case are already known to you, and my object in writing is that you may bring it under the notice of the honorable Colonial Secretary, for his consideration.

I refer to William Corcoran, who is now for over twenty-four hours lying in an unconscious state. He has been suffering from constipation of the bowels. During last week he applied on three different occasions to the visiting doctor for medicine to relieve him, but was absolutely refused; and on the last occasion, in the presence of the chemist, Dr. Rowling told him to go away, that he would give him no medicine. So he remained thirteen days without having a passage from his bowels. On the 15th instant he was by your orders carried to the hospital, and on the 16th, for his greater comfort, removed to the cottage, where he still remains. He remained for three days in hospital without having a visit from the doctor. On the evening of the third day you sent for Dr. Tennant, who ordered an enema, which has had the desired effect, but, unfortunately, too late, as he became unconscious the same night, and still remains so, beyond all hope of recovery. For the truth of these statements I refer you to Mr. Cunningham, John Holway, and James Burns, cottage wardsmen.

I also refer you to the case of Thomas Whelan, who died this morning in the imbecile ward, having been removed there from the hospital where he caught a cold, and from his difficult breathing and insatiable thirst, appeared to be suffering from congestion of the lungs, and although he was ten days ill he did not appear to have had any medical treatment.

I desire also to call attention to the fact that the doctor will not attend a sick patient unless he gives his name to an inmate, who goes round the wards every morning for that purpose, so that if a sick patient happens to be asleep, or from some misadventure does not have his name entered on the list, he will have to wait for twenty-four hours before he receives medical treatment. A case of this occurred in No. 2 ward a few weeks ago. A patient named Samuel Johnson, who was suffering from a painful disease, called the doctor as he was passing through the ward and said he wished to speak to him. He would not listen, but said, "Why didn't you get your name put down? Get it down to-morrow morning," and thus he had to wait in pain for twenty-four hours before he would prescribe for him. I am aware that these things have been to you and your kind-hearted assistants, the Misses Dennis, a source of great anxiety, and that you have endeavoured, as far as lay in your power, to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and afflicted, and would if you could have given them more nourishment, and rendered their too often brief illness more comfortable.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN FINNEGAN.

I also add the following memorandum for the consideration of the honorable Colonial Secretary:—

- 1st. Edward McEnroc, having been ill for some time, suffering from a severe cold and general debility, was allowed to remain in the yard. Died on the 1st of July, 1885, as he was carried into the dormitory ward to bed.
- 2nd. Edward McMahon, suffering similarly to the foregoing, died on the 7th July, 1885, in the open shed in the yard.
- 3rd. Thomas Reddy, suffering from severe cold, and what appeared to be congestion of the lungs, was not admitted by the doctor into the hospital until the evening before his death, July 29th, 1885.
- 4th. Thomas Courday, suffering from a severe cold, died at night in a dormitory ward, July 31st, 1885.

- 5th. John Rooney, died in a dormitory ward on the night of the 23rd August, 1885, having been ailing for some time previously.
- 6th. George Harris (an aboriginal), suffering from a severe cold and chest complaint for some months previous, and under the doctor's treatment, died while being carried to hospital, November 12th, 1885.
- 7th. Andrew Tobin, suffering for a long time from a chest complaint, under doctor's treatment, died on the 23rd March, 1885, half-an-hour after his admission to the hospital.
- 8th. John Blake, refused admission to the hospital by the doctor; was sent there by the Matron-Superintendent; lived only a short time after; died on the 4th June, 1886.
- 9th. Frederick Murphy, ordered to the hospital by Mrs. Dennis, lived only a few days; died 1st June, 1886.
- 10th. George Scott, ailing for some months, and under medical treatment, appeared very ill, was admitted into No. 2 ward on the evening of the 28th of June, 1886; died the same night.
- The above only refers to Roman Catholic inmates, a still greater number of Protestant fellow inmates, having perished from want of proper medical treatment. For the truth of these statements I refer you to the books of the institution. J.F., 27/7/86.

N.B.—Since I wrote the above, William Corcoran has died.—J. FINNEGAN.

Memo.—Finnegan has requested me to forward the accompanying letter on to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Will you kindly send it on?—C. H. M. DENNIS, Matron-Superintendent, Government Asylum, Parramatta, 1/8/86. Manager, Government Asylums.

No. 5.

The Secretary to Ladies Newington Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24, College-street, Wednesday, 4 August, 1886.

At our visit to Newington yesterday we spent most of our time in the so-called cancer hospital, containing 22 beds. There is no table, and but the one broken chair previously referred to. The meat has either to be cut up on the floor or on a bed, in the tin-dish it is served in. For fifteen of these inmates, only seven spoons, one fork, and one knife (used for carving) are supplied. The old woman (from whom the sample dinner was taken by us) looked half starved and wretchedly thin; and having only one tooth could not possibly eat what was given her. She seemed quite tearful from weakness. The other women tore up their food with their fingers. On Monday last one shoulder of mutton was given amongst these fifteen persons as their dinner. No variety of food is provided; but whenever they are given rice (either burnt, or sloppy with water) and without sugar, the patients are told that if they eat it the ordinary dinner rations will be stopped. Cabbage and lettuce (evidently hurriedly sent to the kitchen on our approach) were supplied yesterday for the first time! The meat, excellent in quality, was spoiled by too rapid cooking in the boiler, doubtless to insure the dinner being served whilst we were there; although by 2 o'clock all the dinners were not yet distributed. On the occasion of our two visits the hospital patients assure us that their rations have been larger, and that hospital comforts have been hastily sent in. The soup was made unnecessarily greasy and unwholesome by all the fat being left on the various joints whilst boiling. Great quantities of waste food were being distributed to the matron's fowls.

Only one bucket of coals every 24 hours is allowed in each ward of the "cancer hospital," but no wood even for lighting the fires. The large stack, conveniently outside, was, we were told, for the matron's establishment. There are no lights at night in the cancer hospital provided.

One woman (since dead) in this cancer hospital was beaten black and blue by the wardswoman with a stick. Several of the women testify to this, and we can give their names if required. They were very afraid of saying all this, and were only persuaded to give their evidence on our repeated assurance of their being protected.

Yesterday, and on two former occasions, the matron herself told three members of our Board that she had sold provisions to the inmates from her own stores. But we are told by all that this has been discontinued since our appointment as visitors.

The dead-house was left in disorder since its last use, with unwashed sheets, &c., lying about. On one recent occasion a dead body was left from the evening until noon of the next day, when it was washed in sight of all the inmates in that ward, before removal. The matron's private book of death-records seems to be kept with great irregularity, as there were no entries for weeks past, though even we know of several that have taken place. We have kept notes of many other evidences of mismanagement brought under our notice.

We repeat that until one night and two day trained nurses are appointed for the Hospital, and a man-cook, that it will be impossible to stop many of the abuses, for at present the paid inmates find it to their interest to curry favour with the matron by tyrannising over the others. For instance the cook, who is complained of by all alike, refuses to give even the supplies they are entitled to, such as salt, pepper, dripping, &c.

We ascertain, that all the women are bathed every Saturday, which obliges many of them from the overcrowding of the room to go into the yard to dry themselves, and involves the use of cold water for many, as there could not be enough hot for all the women. In every particular there is neither method, management, nor discipline.

I remain, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies' Newington Board.

With other similar reports to the Board of Inquiry.—G.R.D., 5/8/86.

No. 6.

Extract from the *Evening News*.

LIVERPOOL BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

An Inquiry Needed.

Mr. Harry Rodgers called at this office on Tuesday, and preferred a complaint against the authorities of the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum. He states that he arrived in the Colony from England on the 18th of March last, suffering from pulmonary consumption. He was advised to apply for admission to the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, and on the 28th ultimo he was admitted. He was, he asserts, at once removed, and had to submit to a cold bath. His woollen shirt, flannel undershirt, and chest preserver were taken from him, and a white cotton shirt substituted. He was then placed in bed. Next morning he felt very ill, and asked the attendant to let him have his woollen shirt and underclothing. They were refused, and he was told that if he insisted in his demand for the articles he would have to leave the institution. He then said he would leave.

The Board should perhaps extend their labours to Liverpool.—C.W., 5/8/86. G.R.D., 6/8/86.

No. 7.

Extract from Votes No. 37.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, 31 MARCH, 1886.

- 2.) Benevolent Asylum:—*Mr. Abigail*, for *Dr. Ross*, asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) The number of indigent persons relieved weekly by the Benevolent Asylum during the year?
 - (2.) The nature and cost of such relief?
 - (3.) The average number of persons relieved each week.
 - (4.) The number of loaves or other necessaries that are distributed weekly?
 - (5.) The average amount paid or advanced for house rent weekly or monthly?
- Mr. Dibbs* answered,—I will lay the information upon the Table in the form of a Return:

1885.

1. Persons relieved, 4,564.
2. Food, necessaries, rent money, equivalent to £3,880 3s.
3. Number of persons relieved weekly, 380½.
4. 1,500 loaves of bread—weekly average.

1,074 lbs. of flour	“
267 “ meat	“
100 “ tea	“
391 “ sugar	“
50 “ sago	“
89 “ rice	“
44 “ oatmeal	“
8 pairs of boots	“
- Also during above period 26 pairs blankets and a few other et-ceteras were supplied.
5. £174 weekly average of rent money.

No. 8.

Extract from Votes No. 79.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. THURSDAY, 17 JUNE, 1886.

- (3.) Newington Asylum:—*Mr. Foster* asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) How many deaths have taken place among the inmates of the Newington Asylum for Aged and Infirm Females in each month, since their removal to that place?
 - (2.) What has been the average number of the inmates during that period?
 - (3.) How many of the inmates have been in hospital on an average during the same period?
 - (4.) Are there any trained nurses or attendants upon the sick, other than those selected from the casual inmates; and if so, how many, and what other duties have they to perform?
- Mr. Dibbs* answered,—
- (1.) February 25th to 28th, two deaths; March 1st to 31st, fifteen deaths; April 1st to 30th, eight deaths; May 1st to 31st, fourteen deaths.
 - (2.) February, 305; March, 300; April, 290; May, 284.
 - (3.) Sixty inmates.
 - (4.) There are no trained nurses.

No. 9.

Extracts from Votes No. 91.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. TUESDAY, 13 JULY, 1886.

- (15.) Newington Asylum:—*Dr. Ross* asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) Have any complaints been made or any steps taken to improve the sanitary arrangements in connection with the Newington Asylum; if so, will he state what steps have been taken in the matter?
 - (2.) Is it true that the dietary scale allowed to the inmates is of an insufficient and inferior quality, and will he state what the ordinary dietary scale allowed to each inmate consists of; also, what (if any) medical comforts are provided for invalids in the hospital? (3.)

(3.) Can he assign any reason for the excessive mortality (viz., thirty-nine out of an average number of 300 inmates), which, as stated in answer to Mr. Foster's Question of the 17th June last, occurred in that institution during the months of March, April, and May last?

(4.) Has any provision been made to supply the institution with trained nurses; if so, how many?

Mr. Dibbs answered,—I have made a personal inspection of the Newington Asylum, and various matters brought under my attention are now being rectified.

(16.) Inspector of Asylums—Inspector of Charities:—Mr. Henson asked the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) What are the duties of the Inspector of Asylums?

(2.) What is the total cost of the Department under his management?

(3.) The same information in regard to the Inspector of Charities?

Mr. Dibbs answered,—

(1.) There is no Inspector of Asylums; but there is a Manager, who has charge of the four Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool, Parramatta, and Newington; the admission and discharge of all inmates; the ordering supplies of food, clothing, and other stores; the passing and transmission of the accounts of contractors and others to the Treasury.

(2.) £26,800.

(3.) The Inspector of Public Charities maintains a general observation over the administration, and especially over the expenditure of public money in connection with all the Public Charities, whether Hospitals or Asylums, throughout the Colony. The expenditure of the Department is £1,565.

No. 10.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

29 June, 1886.

The enclosed letter has been sent to me complaining of certain action at the Asylum, Parramatta. I forward it to you with the request that you will deal with it as you think just.

Yours, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

In Mr. King's report,—if the statement made as to opening letters be true it is a highly reprehensible proceeding.—G.R.D., 3/7/86. The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 5/7/86.—C.W.

It has been for some years the practice to cause letters to inmates, which appear to contain money, to be opened in the presence of the Superintendent, by the inmate to whom a letter is addressed. It is considered right that the Superintendent should know when money is received into the Institution, both for the protection of the inmates and of the Government.—FREDERIC KING, Manager, B.C., 6/7/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

Inform Mr. Abigail, and say I have appointed a Board to inquire into the working of all these institutions, and this matter will be inquired into by the Board.—G.R.D., 7/8/86.

The course hitherto adopted, as stated in Mr. King's minute, appears to be a proper one, and entirely in the interests of the inmates; perhaps Mr. Abigail might be informed in accordance with that minute.—C.W., 24/7/86.

[Enclosure.]

A. M'Kay and others to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, N.S.W., 26 June, 1886.

We, the undersigned, do beg and pray that you will extend a little of your sympathy and influence towards us in causing less tyranny to be exercised over us in this Institution.

Our chief complaint is the opening of our letters against our will, and if we do not submit the letters are returned to the post-office; besides, we have no guarantee that some of our letters are opened and destroyed.

We understand that the opening of letters is not enforced in any of the other Asylums.

Should there be no notice taken of this by you we will be forced to appeal to the public through the Press; hoping though that you will personally take this matter in hand,

We remain, &c.,

ANGUS M'KAY.

W. COLWELL.

PETER ANDERSON.

JAMES ROONEY.

H. BARBER.

JOHN WATT.

J. CHANDLER.

W. ROY.

W. SPENCER.

ROBT. PARKES.

GEO. BUCHANNAN.

No. 11.

Mr. J. Leane to F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 20 July, 1886.

I beg to submit for your information the following:—On the 12th instant I was brought to this Institution suffering from the effects of injuries received by falling from a cab; and since that time the Visiting Surgeon, Dr. Rowling, has not examined me nor has he given me any medicine. The diet I receive is as follows:—Breakfast: Gruel, 1 pint, 1lb. bread, pint of tea, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, extra beef tea; vegetables twice a week, rice boiled. For dinner: Beef and soup. For tea: Pint of tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. This diet is a very poor one, and I find it insufficient for one of my age (20 years). And my friends knowing this (otherwise I should be semi-starved) have brought me a few extras, viz., preserved tongue, butter, and jam, which the doctor upon seeing objected to my having, saying it would interfere with the medicine; whereas in truth I was not then nor am I now supplied with.

Previous

Previous to my admission here I was an inmate of the Little Bay Hospital and came from there here. While a patient there the following was my diet:—Breakfast: Chops, bread and butter, and tea. Dinner: Boiled mutton, mutton broth, and custard. For tea: Bread and butter, and egg, and extra pint and half of milk per day. So that you will observe how poor is my present diet with that I received at Little Bay. I am in a weak, low condition, confined to my bed, and require good nourishing food, as well as medical attendance, which I am not receiving here. I am neglected in those respects by the Visiting Surgeon.

My object in informing you of the above is with the hope that you will do what you think is best in the matter, so that I may receive that medical attendance and nourishment which my case demands, as I find I am neglected here in those respects by Dr. Rowling, as before stated.

I beg, &c.,
JOHN LEANE.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,

I have received many letters from inmates of the Parramatta Asylums to the effect that they are not attended to. I know you have but one thought upon this question, and that is to deal fairly with the unfortunate poor, and you will, I am sure, do that in this and all other cases brought under your notice.

Yours, &c.,
F. ABIGAIL.

P.S.—I hope this man will not be punished for writing me.—F.A.

The Medical Adviser.—C.W., B.C., 23/7/86.

No. 12.

The Government Medical Adviser to The Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 26 July, 1886.

Will Dr. Rowling kindly furnish me with a report on the attached letter from one of the patients in the George-street Asylum without delay.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

Memo. from Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, to Government Medical Adviser.

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, George-street, Parramatta, 28 July, 1886.

JOHN Leane, aged twenty-two, is suffering from caries of the pelvis, of eighteen years standing, and is receiving such attendance as is possible in an institution of this sort.

The first day he was here he asked for a lot of extras, and I told him to wait for a day or two; and I find that on the 14th July I put him on rice and milk, and beef-tea. With regard to his jam, &c., I told the wardsmen, who was a new hand, not to let any of the patients have anything from their friends till he had let me see what was brought.

Leane never complained to me, and has picked up considerably since his arrival here.

CHAS. E. ROWLING, M.D.

Memo. from Government Medical Adviser to Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 30 July, 1886.

I SHOULD like to know on what date Dr. Rowling examined the patient John Leane. I should also like to have an exact statement of the diet which this patient is receiving.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

Memo. from Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, to Government Medical Adviser.

Office of Government Medical Officer, Parramatta, 3 August, 1886.

I EXAMINED the patient John Leane on the day after his admission or the next day; my recollection is that I did so on both days. The examination was certainly not a very minute one as he seemed in great pain, and his case was so plain as not to require such; but the result was that I sent him to the hospital. He left the institution yesterday, certainly improved in his general health, and having put on some flesh.

His diet from forty-eight hours after his admission was as follows:—

Daily	{	Meat	... 1 lb.	} Mixed with soup, which was given <i>ad lib.</i>
		Bread	... 1 "	
		Rice	... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
		Flour	... $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
		Tea	... $\frac{1}{5}$ "	
		Sugar	... $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
		Milk	... 1 gill.	

Three times weekly—Potatoes ... $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Two days after his admission I ordered in addition to the above:—

Daily	{	Rice	... 2 oz.
		Sugar	... 1 "
		Milk	... $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
		Beef tea	<i>ad lib.</i>

CHAS. E. ROWLING.

I think these papers should go to the committee of investigation recently appointed—H.N.M., B.C., 9/8/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 13.

Mr. M. E. Strong to The Manager, Government Asylums.

Sir,

August 6, 1886.

In accordance with your telegram *re* Harry Rodgers' "Statement in the *Evening News*," I beg to state that he was admitted on the afternoon of the 28th July, and I saw him in bed on the same evening and on the following morning, "at neither time did he complain of a cold bath." I examined him, and found that he was suffering from phthisis; he was in a very dissatisfied mood, and uncouth in his language; complained of his flannel being taken from him, and of the roughness of his food.

I asked him a few questions, which he replied to in so offensive a manner that I told him if he did not like the Institution and its regulations he was quite at liberty to leave. "He had nowhere to go, but must do as the girl did;" what he meant I know not; I advised him to be patient and remain for a few days, and that when he got up he would be allowed to have drawers and vest, but that he would under no circumstances be allowed to sleep in them; he however persisted in leaving, and that is all I know personally of the matter.

To the matron he made similar complaints, but no word of a cold bath; she also advised him to stay, but he would not do so.

Hot water was carried up into the ward for his bath; it was so hot that the man drew his feet out of it till more cold water was added; this can be proved by other patients.

He was placed in a good soft bed, and treated in all respects as others are.

My rule is that no patients sleep in flannels, and that rule was adhered to in this man's case.

This is all I know of the case, but the matron learned a little of the man's character, not much to his credit, from the gentleman who procured the order for his admission.

I have, &c.,

M. E. STRONG.

Transmitted for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.—FREDERIC KING, Manager. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 9/8/86.

Memo.

L.A., 6/8/86.

I was on my way to the station when your telegram was given me, or I should have replied to it before.

M. E. STRONG.

The Manager, &c., Sydney.

[Extract from *Evening News*.]

LIVERPOOL BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

An Inquiry needed.

MR. Harry Rodgers called at this office on Tuesday, and preferred a complaint against the authorities of the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum. He states that he arrived in the Colony from England on the 18th of March last, suffering from pulmonary consumption. He was advised to apply for admission to the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, and on the 28th ultimo he was admitted. He was, he asserts, at once removed, and had to submit to a cold bath. His woollen shirt, flannel undershirt, and chest preserver were taken from him, and a white cotton shirt substituted. He was then placed in bed. Next morning he felt very ill, and asked the attendant to let him have his woollen shirt and underclothing. They were refused, and he was told that if he insisted in his demand for the articles he would have to leave the Institution. He then said he would leave.

No. 14.

The Government Medical Adviser to The Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. J. Wait's complaint against Visiting Surgeon, George-street Asylum, for reference to Board.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 4 August, 1886.

The charges contained in these papers are of a very serious character, and deserve to be thoroughly inquired into. As the Hon. Colonial Secretary has decided to appoint a Board to investigate the management of the Asylums at Parramatta and Newington, I would suggest that these papers be referred to them.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

Additional papers in the matter attached.—H.N.M. Forwarded by memorandum.—C.W., 10/8/86.

Mr. J. Wait to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 23 June, 1886.

Being an inmate of this Institution, I beg most respectfully to bring under the notice of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary the following circumstances:—

Yesterday, suffering as I had been for several days from pain in one of my knees, I put my name down on the doctor's list. On my name being called, he said, "How is it your name has not been written down?" in a very harsh and tyrannical tone of voice, and went on to ask me what was the matter with me. I commenced telling him about the pain in my knee; but before I had finished telling him the nature of my pain he said, "That will do; go on," and I had to leave the surgery at once. I was suffering great pain at the time, and with difficulty could walk. I deemed his conduct towards me as very harsh and inhuman, and felt it keenly under the circumstances in which I am placed, feeling that I was entitled to medical treatment, being an inmate of this Institution.

I would also avail myself of this opportunity to call your attention to the case of William Emerson. He went in to see the doctor before me. The man was in a very weak and dying state. He told the doctor what was the matter with him, concluding by saying, "I am dying." The doctor in reply said, "Go to your yard and die and be damned." The man asked him to put him in hospital as he was not fit to go to the yard, and the man had to go to the yard.

My

My object in calling attention to these cases is with a view that you may know how the unfortunate inmates of this Institution are treated by the medical officer when they are obliged to visit him for their complaints, as I feel sure that the Hon. the Colonial Secretary is desirous that the inmates should receive every medical attention and care in their helpless condition.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WAIT.

Refer to Mr. King, 29/6/86. The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 29 June, 1886.—C.W., p. U.S. Submitted, 31/7/86. I should like the medical officer's opinion upon these papers.—G.R.D., 3/7/86. Health Officer. The Medical Adviser to the Government, B.C., 4 August, 1886.—C.W., p. U.S.

Dr. Rowling's explanation is attached. His position, as regards the treatment of the inmates, is one of extreme difficulty, and it frequently occurs that the old men are dissatisfied with the attention they receive at Dr. Rowling's hands. No complaint has been made to me by the inmates.—FREDERIC KING, Manager. The Principal Under Secretary.

Complaint against Visiting Surgeon by John Wait.

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, George-street, Parramatta, 3 July, 1886.

THIS man came to see me, as he states, but as his name was not on my list I asked him what was the reason; I am not aware that I did so in "a harsh and tyrannical voice." The rule is that all inmates wishing to see me should give their names to my wardsmen before 9 a.m., cases of emergency, of course, being excepted. This man's case clearly was not an emergent one; but I find that on that day I prescribed for him, and as he does not appear to have come to me again I presume he got relief from my prescription, the more so as he now holds a salaried position in this Institution. * William Emerson's case I reported on some days ago.

The Manager.

CHAS. E. ROWLING, G.M.O.

* This was sent to the Principal Under Secretary on the 6th inst.—F. KING, 9/7/86.

Mr. J. Wait to His Excellency LORD CARRINGTON, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.
Complaint against Visiting Surgeon, George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

My Lord,

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 14 July, 1886.

I beg most respectfully, being friendless and destitute, to bring under your notice the particulars of my case, having already reported it to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Abigail, M.L.A., and no action having been taken thereon, so far as I am aware.

I am an inmate of this Institution, and was, and am, suffering from severe pain in my right knee, which received a compound fracture in the year 1860; and on the 22nd June last I put my name down to see the Visiting Surgeon, Dr. Rowling. On my name being called the doctor said, in a most unkind tone of voice, "How is it your name is not down?" He intimidated me to that extent that I could scarcely speak, and before I could make any reply he said, "What is the matter with you?" I then said, "I have very severe pain in my knee." I was in the act of stooping down to pull up the leg of my trousers to show him my knee, which was swollen, when he said, "That will do; go on, go on." I then left, but got no treatment till next day at 2 o'clock.

On the same occasion an inmate named William Emerson, who was in a very weak, dying condition and staggering, was called before me. The doctor said, "What do you want?" He replied, "I am dying, doctor; I am not fit to be in the yard; I wish you would put me into the Hospital, where I could lie down." The doctor replied, "Go to your yard and die, and be damned." The man was then led away across the yard, being unable to walk without assistance, and on the 23rd he was admitted into Hospital, and died on the 25th of the same month.

There are numerous complaints amongst the inmates of the cruel manner the doctor treats them when they put their names down to see him.

Apologising for the liberty I have taken, and in the hope that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made *re* this matter,

I remain, &c.,

JOHN WAIT.

The Colonial Secretary.—CARRINGTON, 15/7/86. Refer to Manager of the Government Asylums.—C.W., B.C., 17/7/86. This complaint has been reported on (*vide* papers herewith).—FREDERIC KING, Manager, 21/7/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 9 July, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Matron-superintendent of the George-street Asylum, calling my attention to Dr. Rowling's practice of signing the death register book in anticipation of the use of the certificates, with Dr. Rowling's explanation attached.

The practice is evidently wrong, and Dr. Rowling has been requested to destroy or cancel his signatures and obtain new register books for each of the Asylums.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

The Matron-superintendent to The Manager, Government Asylums.

Sir,

Government Asylum, George-street, Parramatta, 18 June, 1886.

I do myself the honor to bring under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary (through you) the fact that Dr. Rowling, Visiting Surgeon to this Institution, has had his name, C. E. Rowling, G.M.O., his medical rank and address, stamped right through our new medical certificate book of deaths, from cover to cover.

I humbly conceive this to be a most dangerous practice, as, for instance, I could poison any man in the Institution, then fill in the certificate of death with any fictitious illness I choose, and send it to the Registrar.

As

As his attendant always has, except at night, charge of the surgery and the keys of it, and being an inmate himself, he can poison *ad libitum* and fill in the death certificate.

I also beg to draw attention to the dangerous practice of leaving the morphine injections to be administered to the sick and dying by the wardsmen in attendance—inmates also.

I have, &c.,

C. H. M. DENNIS,

Matron-superintendent.

Transmitted to you in the first instance for any remarks you may wish to make.—F. KING, 21/6/86.
Dr. Rowling.

The death certificate book is kept under lock and key; if the Matron chooses to poison any inmate I will guarantee that she will not be able to screen her crime by the use of any of my certificates.—C.E.R., 22/6/86.

With regard to the "morphine injections," the drug used by the wardsmen, &c., as stated, is pure water, and is only used as a "placebo"; whenever the morphia is required I administer it myself.—C.E.R., 22/6/86. The Manager, 22/6/86.

The Government Medical Officer to The Government Medical Adviser.

Complaint against Visiting Surgeon by J. Wait.

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, George-street, Parramatta, 7 July, 1886.

THIS is the third time I have been asked to report on this matter within the last week. Wait came to me, as he states, but as his name was not on my list I asked him why it was not so, but I am not aware that I did so in a "harsh or tyrannical voice." I find, from my book, that I prescribed for him, and, I presume, beneficially, for I have not seen him since, and he is now holding a salaried position in the Institution.

Emerson came to me on 19th June, asking me to admit him into hospital. I told him there was no room just then, but I would make room as soon as I could. He came back on the 23rd, and I told him that he might have been admitted three days before if he had asked. I then admitted him. That I ever used the language attributed to me, or anything like it, I positively and emphatically deny.

CHAS. E. ROWLING,

G.M.O.

Mr. J. Wait to The Government Medical Adviser.

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 1 July, 1886.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to bring under your notice the particulars of my case in your official capacity as Medical Adviser to the Government.

I am an inmate of this Institution, and am suffering from severe pain in my right knee. My leg received a compound fracture in the year 1860. On the 22nd June last I put my name down to see the Visiting-Surgeon, Dr. Rowling. On my name being called, the doctor said to me, in a most intimidating tone of voice, "How is it your name is not down?" He intimidated me to that extent that I could scarcely speak, and before I could reply, he said, "What is the matter with you?" I then said, I have very severe pain in my knee. I was in the act of stooping down to pull up the leg of my trousers to show him my knee, which was very much swollen, when he said, "That will do; go on, go on." I then left, but got no treatment till the next day, at 2 p.m.

On the same occasion, an inmate named William Emerson, who was in a very weak, dying condition, and staggering, was called before I was. The doctor said to him, "What do you want?" He said, "I am dying, doctor; I am not fit to be in the yard; I wish you would put me into the hospital, where I can lie down." The doctor said, "Go to your yard and die, and be damned." The man was then led away across the yard, and on the 23rd he was taken to the hospital, and died on the 25th.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WAIT.

Referred to Dr. Rowling for his report.—H.N.M., B.C. 5/7/86. The Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.

No. 15.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's minute on Mr. Abigail's letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to report that milk has never been used in the Government Asylums, except for hospital patients, and such other inmates as the Surgeon may consider it necessary for. At the Newington Asylum there are four cows in milk, but the number can be increased if it is desired to issue milk throughout the Institution.

The dietary scale has been hitherto considered sufficient; the Surgeon orders extra food to any inmate, but the daily issue is to each inmate:—1 lb. bread, 1 lb. meat, 1½ oz. sugar, ¼ oz. tea, ¼ lb. potatoes, three times each week, rice once in each week. Oatmeal, sago, and arrowroot are supplied to inmates as they express a wish for such food.

Other medical comforts are issued on the doctor's requisition. Vegetables and pot herbs are supplied liberally.

The old people are well fed and cared for, and, with the exception of an additional supply of milk and butter, I do not consider it necessary to interfere with the dietary scale as it at present stands.

The separation of husband and wife is as Mr. Abigail represents, and I cannot see, under the present Asylum arrangements, how the practice can be altered. It is very seldom that husband and wife seek admission, but I am confident that the applications for the admission of married couples would be more frequent if it was known that comfortable quarters were provided for them.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Mr. Abigail might be informed in terms of this letter.—C.W., 2/7/86. Put copy of the Colonial Secretary's minute herewith. Herewith.—5/6/86.

F. Abigail

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

559 and 591 George-street, 15 June, 1886.

I have the honor to direct your attention to a matter which I think demands some consideration. At Newington, on the Parramatta River, there are about 300 aged women, many of them very old, some who have seen better days. I mention this to give force to what I now state. The dietary scale appears to be less liberal than that given to the prisoners in the gaols. These poor old women are given for breakfast dry bread and tea without any milk, the same at tea-time. Now you must know that a decent cup of tea to the poor creatures is more than half their lives, and seeing that they have plenty of grassed land to feed cows, they ought to receive a little more consideration. Milk is pretty cheap, and should be supplied, as well as other small comforts, to smooth the last hours of the old women. We may learn something from Melbourne. When I was down there lately I went through the Asylum, and found that they allowed old couples to live out their last days together, giving them a room, and it was a cheerful sight to see the comfortable rooms occupied by the old couples; but here we separate them, sending one to Liverpool or Parramatta, and the other to Newington. It should not be, especially when the other plan does not increase the expense. I make an appeal to you on behalf of these old people, whose last hours should certainly not be made as hard as possible.

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

I should like a report from Mr. King on Mr. Abigail's letter, specially with regard to the dietary scale, which, if Mr. Abigail's information be correct, should be more liberal, particularly with regard to milk. Acknowledge to Mr. Abigail.—G.R.D., 26/6/86.

Urgent.—The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 16 June, 1886.—C.W.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Newington Asylum.

I VISITED this establishment yesterday, in company with Dr. MacLauren, and so far as I was able to inspect the establishment I am enabled to form some opinion on the working of the Institution. I should like Mr. King to investigate and to report to me on the following:—

The dormitories, hospitals, and dining-room appear bleak and cold. I am of opinion that fires should, during the winter months, be kept burning during the day in each of the fire-places of the dining-room and dormitories, and day and night in the Hospitals.

I should like to see the plan of the grounds, and think the Government should secure the land between the river and the Asylum.

I am not satisfied with Mrs. Hicks' explanation that the total absence of fires was an accidental circumstance for the day of visit only.

The dormitories and hospitals require better lighting.

The dietary of the inmates is not, in my opinion, sufficiently generous, nor of a kind calculated to sustain life in persons of extreme age, particularly that of the patients in the Hospital (averaging, as I am informed, thirty to forty).

I should like strict inquiry made as to the supply of the milk from the four cows, the quantity daily obtained, and its distribution.

I am not satisfied that a sufficiency of soft food is supplied—aged women cannot masticate hard beef. Some arrangement should be made to remedy this.

Potatoes are supplied twice a week. These might be supplied daily. A more liberal allowance of rice and other farinaceous food should be given.

The condition of the death certificates book is unsatisfactory. It appears that Dr. Rowling signs blank certificates in numbers, to be filled up at the discretion of irresponsible persons.

The same applies to the medical comfort book, which is very irregularly kept.

I should like a full report upon the sanitary arrangements, and a report upon the entire absence of water on the day of visit to the baths, closets, &c.

I consider this establishment capable of considerable improvement at but slight expense, and as the Government undertake to provide these people with food and shelter, it should be of a character sufficiently generous to the capabilities of the Colony.

I should like Mr. Jeanneret to be asked the lowest charge he would make for conveyance to Sydney and return of inmates, who it appears are permitted to go out one day in each month.

I should like a return of the work done by the male attendants. I think a large supply of vegetables might be raised upon the establishment.

I require a list of the name of each patient, and brief sketch of her history; what relatives they have, and where resident; those who have husbands living, and where living.

No. 16.

The Secretary to Ladies Newington Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

24, College-street, 13 August, 1886.

At our visit to Newington yesterday we were much struck by the improved look of the hospital wards, and all the inmates spoke most gratefully of all the Government had done to add to their comfort. There was great rejoicing also in the kitchen because of the new table, utensils, cloths, crockery, &c.; and in the (so-called) cancer hospital, because of the tables and chairs supplied.

Jane Purnell, the woman who was nearly poisoned on Thursday, 5th (?), told us that she was so "flustered" by the matron's abuse of her for giving us evidence that she, by mistake, took the liniment instead of the medicine prescribed for her. The timely remedies (for which the matron is credited in the newspaper paragraph) were given by the wardswoman in charge, and not until two days after did the doctor order her any medicine.

We are told that after our last visit the matron, disguising her voice, and calling herself by one of our names, asked various questions of one of the blind inmates, and abused her for her replies.

One

One woman in the R.C. hospital ward, whom I have known as an inmate for more than fifteen years, told me that thirty pairs of fowls, at 4s. 9d. a pair, were sold last week; that 300 chemises and 300 night-gowns were made before leaving Hyde Park, and many more since, but they have not been in use yet. Their new winter-gowns only distributed this week. We are told cases of patients dying possessed of money, which is not given back to the owners' friends. Ought not accounts to be kept of these sums, and of what becomes of waste fat, &c., &c.?

The following information from reliable persons, whose names can be given if required, was told to one of our Board:—On Friday, the 6th instant, a dead body was lying at 3 p.m. in the R.C. hospital ward. Death had occurred the previous evening.

Two other ladies saw a dead body left for hours (without a screen) amongst the living.

We could not see the beef-tea or other medical comforts prepared, as that is done in the matron's own kitchen. We asked to see her stores, but she declined showing them, or her books to us, as a Board, as she "had not been instructed to do so;" but we might see them as "visitors." We therefore did not examine them, but one of our Board saw the store-room.

A mincing-machine would be of great use, as many of the poor old women (some of them upwards of 85 years of age) cannot masticate the meat cut up for them.

Of the thirty-five inmates in the R.C. hospital ward, seventeen are bedridden, but only one and a-half pints of beef-tea is sent in daily; and one pint in the (so-called) cancer hospital.

One dozen commodes, at least, are much needed.

I append the testimony of Mrs. Mary Anne Burkray, late inmate of the Newington Asylum.

I have, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies Newington Board.

[Enclosure.]

Testimony of Mary Ann Burkray, late inmate of the Newington Asylum:—

She was admitted into so-called cancer-hospital on 2nd March, 1886, suffering from a bad leg, and left, cured, on 7th August.

Breakfast, either at 8 or 9: Bad black tea, skimmed milk, and that only since the visit of Mr. Dibbs. Dinner, sometimes at 1 or 2 but mostly at 3 p.m.: Vegetables twice during the five months; one occasion being cauliflower leaves only. Very often without salt, and of no use to ask for it. The quantity of meat generally much under right rations; and only better on the occasions of the Ladies Board visits. Thursday, 28th July, only one shoulder of mutton supplied for fifteen persons. Often only six loaves sent for fifteen persons. The tea and sugar given by Mrs. Townshend and Miss Glennie to three of the inmates (cripples), and the tea given by Lady Carrington to the same persons taken away from them by Anne Simpson, wardswoman. Half a potato, one or two potatoes generally given to each person. Table-utensils supplied to all only since 3rd August. Tea generally not sent in until after dusk. Barley stated by the matron to be daily in the soup—but was not there when we examined it.

Immense quantities of bread thrown away to the pigs, poultry, &c. An ostler is kept there and two or three other men, and it is since their arrival that the rations to inmates have been reduced. On Good Friday the quantity of fish sent in for the fifteen inmates was not enough for two persons.

On one occasion before the Board visited the same sheets were in use for seven weeks, but now they are changed every week.

Clean clothes are supplied every week, nightgowns every fortnight.

Mary Rooney, the cook, is very tyrannical; she is often the worse for liquor, and on the Queen's birthnight had to be locked up from the effects of "grog."

Anne Simpson, wardswoman over the so-called cancer-hospital beat Biddy "Malony" black and blue. She was suffering from dropsy, and could only crawl about on her hands and knees. She died about a fortnight ago at about 7 p.m.; was left all that night in the ward, and three nights in the dead-house. (Anne Simpson has been since removed from her post as wardswoman to some other part of the Institution.)

On these facts being made known to the matron she asserted that she visited the so-called cancer-hospital two or three times daily; but Mary Burkray never saw her there.

Dr. Rowling is stated only to go there when sent for. He ordered some liniment for Mary Burkray's leg but it was not given to her.

The sole employment of two girls and one woman is to tend the pigs and poultry, &c.

The matron's family consists of three of her children by her first husband, three by her second, three of her grandchildren, and a sister's son.

Mary Ann Burkray (who can neither read nor write) is prepared to swear to the accurate truth the whole of this statement. Her age is fifty-three.

Taken down by Alice Stephen, Secretary to Ladies Board, 24, College-street, Tuesday, 10th August

Forward to Board, 16/8/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Enquiry Board.—
P.U.S., B.C., 16 August, 1886.

No. 17.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of Inspector of Public Charities, Sydney, 13 November, 1883.

With reference to the Colonial Secretary's Minute of the 22nd ult., desiring report on a letter of date 30th September last, to the Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, from Dr. C. Morgan, in which it is alleged that certain operations performed by him on the eyes of inmates failed in consequence of the ill-nourished condition of the patients, and "therefore, that probably they are very ill-fed," I have the honor in reply to state:—

- 1st. That I have made careful examination into the circumstances, and so far as a non-medical opinion is of value, beg to express my opinion that the inmates of the Asylums appear well-nourished, and their food in regard to quantity and quality to be sufficient. It is also fairly cooked but deficient in variety, which could be imparted to it without incurring material increase of expense.

2. I beg to point out that the dietary scale in use was approved by the members of the late Asylum Board, under the special cognizance of Dr. Alleyne, and that the medical officers to the Asylums are empowered to order medical comforts or stimulants, and to make such additions and changes in the diet as best meet the requirements of their patients.

In no single instance could I hear that Dr. Morgan had availed himself of this power, although from his long connection with hospitals he must have known that he possessed it, and that it is usually exercised.

3. As will be seen from the accompanying lists the Asylum's dietary scale compares favorably in quantity and substantially with those in use in the Prisons and Lunacy Departments, but it is very inferior from its extreme monotony to the scale used by the latter.

The very diverse purposes of the two Institutions must not, however, be forgotten. In the Infirm and Destitute Asylums the principal endeavour has been to supply strong, nourishing soup, suitable for persons of advanced years who are no longer well able to masticate solid food; also that the cookery might be of such simple character as not to require the employment of outside paid labour.

4. Owing to his protracted illness I have been unable to see Dr. Morgan. In his reply to my letter requesting suggestions from him as to improvements in the dietary scale of the Asylums, he appears to qualify the remarks made in his letter to Mr. King by saying he referred mainly to the quality of the Asylum cookery.

As before stated on this point I do not accept his criticism as correct unless implying too little variety.

5. The accompanying list shows the extreme old age of most of the patients Dr. Morgan operated upon, and sufficiently explains to my mind the want of any satisfactory results.

One of the two younger men (aged fifty-two or fifty-four) informed me that loss of sight in his case was gradual, and followed on erysipelas, consequent on a violent blow, and suggesting possibly an incurable case.

That improvement may result from this inquiry I venture to suggest that Mr. King be invited to institute some small changes in the diet so as to give it greater variety; that, unless otherwise specially wished, the meat supplied to the more aged should be presented in the form of minces or stews with dumplings and vegetables, including potatoes; that some of it be carried over to tea-time, and that now and then dripping or cheese be added.

The weight of meat per ration might be reduced from 16 oz. to 14 oz., which is the weight given in the Lunatic Asylums.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector Public Charities.

Submitted, 28/11/83. The Medical Adviser to the Government.—A.S., 30/11/83. B.C., 1/12/83.—C.W.

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, October 26, 1883.

LIST of inmates operated upon by Dr. Morgan in George-street Asylum:—

Charles Oboc, aged sixty-eight years; *Joseph Neild, aged fifty-two years; Thomas Larkins, aged seventy-nine years; Thomas Williams, aged seventy-four years; John Kelly, aged seventy-four years.

*In the case of either Neild or Fury—I am not sure which—loss of sight was consequent on erysipelas following an injury to the head some years ago.—H.R.

LIST of inmates and date of removal of those sent to Moore Cliff for operation:—

*August 16—Charles Oboc, aged sixty-eight years; August 16—John Eagan, aged fifty-nine years; August 16—Michael Fury, aged fifty-four years; September 19—John Newman, aged eighty years.
ELLEN R. L. DENNIS.

* Charles Oboc was operated upon here by Dr. Morgan, and then sent to Moore Cliff.

SCALE of rations, per diem, for the inmates of the Government Asylums:—

16 oz. bread, 16 oz. meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

Rice, flour, barley-meal, oatmeal, is used in sufficient quantities to thicken the soup.

Potatoes: $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to each inmate twice a week.

Onions, cabbage, carrots, pumpkins, &c., are largely used.

Hospital diet, stimulants and extras, given at discretion of Medical Officers.

No. 18.

The Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to The Manager, Government Asylums.

My Dear Sir,

30 September.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I cannot but think your aged paupers are very ill nourished, and therefore probably very ill fed. Of this latter point I have no further knowledge than the statements of the men themselves, but of the fact that whatever their food is they are ill nourished I want no further evidence than the result of several operations for cataract on the inmates of these Asylums. Although in every case the operation was performed most carefully and most successfully, although no inflammation or untoward accident followed the operation, in a full half the cases there have not been vital power to *even attempt to heal* the wound.

In my ordinary practice among the poor hospital cases I have not lost more than one case in twenty, but among these Asylum cases (pure uncomplicated senile cataract cases), one half have been lost, and this, not from inflammation or accident, but simply because these old men have not vital force enough to enable a comparatively trifling wound to heal. I feel sure their diet is either not sufficiently nourishing, or else one unsuited to their age. I beg you will give this matter your best consideration, and submit my letter to the Colonial Secretary, with a view to have the matter inquired into. *Old men without teeth require special cookery to enable them to digest food, and these men, I am convinced, are ill fed.*

Yours, &c.,

CECIL MORGAN,

Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Transmitted

Transmitted for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.—FREDERIC KING, B.C., 15/10/83. The Principal Under Secretary. Submitted, 22/10/83. The Inspector of Charities will please examine into and report on this, seeing Mr. Morgan upon the subject.—A.S., 22/10/83. The Inspector of Public Charities.—C.W., B.C., 22/10/83. Report on separate sheet.—H.R., B.C., 13/11/83.

No. 19.

Copy of Papers respecting mental condition of Rowland Gavan.

85/4,449.—5 Nov., 85, Colonial Secretary. 85/11,805, 3/11.

Reports with reference to removal of Rowland Gavan from George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

To Dr. Rowling, 10/11. (See Minute hereunder.)

Will Dr. Rowling kindly give me a detailed report on the condition of this boy? What is his age?—H.N.M., B.C., Nov. 10/85. Medical Officer, Government Institutions, Parramatta.

To Inspector-General of Insane, 14/11. (See Minute hereunder.)

Will the Inspector-General of the Insane kindly give his opinion as to whether this is a suitable case for the Asylum at Newcastle?—H.N.M., B.C., Nov. 14/85. The Inspector-General of Insane.

To the Colonial Secretary, 19/11.

Case of Rowland Gavan.

It appears to me that the proper course to pursue in this case is to have the boy examined by Dr. Rowling and another medical practitioner, in accordance with the Lunacy Act. If they are prepared to certify to his insanity he should be sent to the Hospital for Insane at Parramatta, as suggested by the Inspector-General of the Insane. If he is not found to be insane he should on the occasion of his next insubordination be taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.—H.N.M., B.C., Nov. 18 (19)/85. The Principal Under Secretary.

85/4890—8/12/85.—C. E. Rowling (Medical Officer, Government Institutions), Parramatta, 7/12, forwarding report (signed by himself and G. H. Phillips) as to condition of boy Rowland Gavan.

To the Colonial Secretary, 8/12. (See Letter hereunder.)

Rowland Gavan.

8 December, 1885.

The medical men appointed to examine this boy decline to certify that he is insane. Any future outbreaks by him must therefore be treated as matters of discipline, and if they appear to be too grave to be dealt with by the Superintendent of the Asylum in the ordinary way he should be brought before a Magistrate.—H.N.M., B.C. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 20.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Sir,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1885.

I have the honor to report that the difficulties attending the treatment of the blind in the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, are increasing to such an extent that I am again compelled to bring the matter under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

In June last I called attention to the subject, and suggested that, to secure the necessary information for the preparation of reliable statistics, and to provide the skilled nursing for his patients which Dr. Morgan deemed to be so important, but which could not be obtained from the inmates of the Asylum, an eye hospital in connection with the Government Asylums should be established; and I proposed to submit a plan for the Secretary's approval should my suggestions meet with his approbation. The Colonial Secretary was unwilling to increase the number of hospitals, but called on Dr. Morgan for a report as to the working of his treatment of the blind inmates of the Asylum, and for any remarks he might wish to offer on the subject. The report was submitted, but nothing further appears to have been done.

I may remark that Dr. Morgan's treatment, and the administration of his prescriptions, require very delicate action, and it is very difficult to obtain a suitable and trustworthy inmate to attend to the Surgeon's directions.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Referred for the opinion of the Medical Adviser in the first instance.—C.W., B.C., 22/4/85. I shall be glad to confer with the Manager of Government Asylums and the Inspector of Charities at any time that may be convenient in this matter.—C.K.M., 26 July, 1884.

No. 21.

The Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to The Manager of Government Asylums.

Sir,

149, Elizabeth-street, 13 July, 1884.

In reply to your letter, 25th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of my duties as Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Asylums for the Destitute at Liverpool and Parramatta. The period comprised is almost exactly one year:—

- (1.) My duties are to visit the Liverpool Asylum monthly, to examine inmates suffering from eye diseases, and to select from them those I think likely to be benefited by treatment, and who desire to avail themselves of it, and recommend their transfer to Parramatta or Sydney for treatment.
- (2.) To visit the two Asylums at Parramatta (at Macquarie-street and George-street) every week, except the week I visit Liverpool, and to treat all patients, inmates of these Asylums, who present themselves.

(3.)

- (3.) To recommend for transfer to the Sydney Hospital all patients who need important operations or careful treatment and skilled nursing.

On my appointment I carefully examined all persons suffering from eye diseases at each Asylum, and separated the hopelessly blind and those who needed no treatment from those who were likely to be benefited thereby. The numbers examined were: At Liverpool 150, at Macquarie-street about 65, and at George-street about 100.

Subsequently I have at each visit carefully examined every person admitted since my last visit suffering from eye diseases and all who wish to see me, and have seen and attended all patients on my list who attended me. I have thus seen at the Liverpool Asylum seventy-seven persons, of whom twenty-three have been transferred to Parramatta and six to Sydney for treatment. At the Parramatta Asylums I have, subsequently to my first visit, examined 428 persons—*i.e.*, at Macquarie-street 186, and at George-street, 242.

I have no precise record of the number of these placed under treatment, nor can I give accurate information of the results of the treatment in the numbers cured or relieved, as I have simply no control over my patients; they attend me when they like, or not, as they prefer; they leave the Asylum when they like, and return almost at pleasure. But I can say that the general result has been most satisfactory, that all have to some extent improved; and that many who, without careful and constant treatment, would certainly have become blind, have greatly improved, and that many have been able to leave the Asylum and support themselves. The large majority of these old men have eyes so damaged as not to be curable, but still careful and diligent treatment may so far relieve them as to give them some useful eyesight. If these were neglected they would soon become hopelessly blind; and as the usual disease of the country, "Granular Ophthalmia," requires on an average two years of constant diligent treatment, it is not to be wondered at that patients often become weary and disheartened, and cease to attend. I have now on my list of attendants eighty-nine patients, and my usual weekly attendance is about fifty-five. Important operations are performed at the Sydney Hospital, but the less important (in fact, all that can be done there) are performed at Parramatta; we have thus, during the past year, fifty-five operations performed at Parramatta. Twenty-four cases of senile cataract have been transferred to the Sydney Hospital, and operated upon there. Of these seventeen have been very successful, five have been unsuccessful, and two performed so recently that the result is yet undecided. All these persons had been blind for a considerable time, some many years, and though the average result is not so good as in private life, considering their age and extreme feebleness, I have reason to be very satisfied. I have found, however, from sad experience, that it is unsafe to operate on any Asylum patient till he has been kept in the Sydney Hospital and properly fed for three or four weeks. Those coming fresh from the Asylum, if operated on at once, are so ill-nourished that there is never any attempt at healing the wound. The operation may be perfect, no inflammation or pain may occur, no untoward symptom follow, but simply the eye does not heal, and wastes away because the man has not vital force enough to enable the healing process to take place.

Since I have fed my patients in the Sydney Hospital I have had none of these cases. I am convinced these old men are improperly or insufficiently fed in the Asylums.

In concluding this report I would like to recommend—

- (1.) That I should be allowed to order treatment for trivial cases at Liverpool, who did not need to be seen oftener than once a month. It seems absurd to transfer to Parramatta men who only need a little eye lotion, or some such simple treatment.
- (2.) That provision should be made at Parramatta to enable all patients (operations and all) to be treated there; of course this would involve skilled nursing and proper accommodation. The present arrangement is only possible from the accident that I am honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Sydney Hospital, in addition to this appointment.
- (3.) That, if possible, all the eye patients should be placed under one roof, and that I should be given some control over the old men to compel their attendance and to prevent their going out and returning at pleasure.
- (4.) I think great advantage would follow the extending of the attendance on these old patients to all children in Government Asylums suffering from eye disease. Not only would the removal of these children be most useful to the rest, but timely treatment would restore many children to perfect sight, who, if neglected, become blind, or nearly so, for life. I would therefore suggest that a Pauper Eye Hospital at Parramatta, with wards for children, would be in the highest degree useful.

I append a return showing the numbers of persons examined and the operations performed at each Asylum.

I have, &c.,
CECIL MORGAN,
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Number examined at Liverpool Asylum—		Transferred for treatment—		
At first visit,	Subsequently,	To Parramatta,	To Sydney,	
150	77	23	6	
Number seen at Parramatta Asylums—		Now on	Usual	Operations performed
At first visit,	and subsequently,	my list,	attendance,	at Parramatta,
160	428	89	55	55
Cataract operations on inmates of Asylums done at Sydney Hospital,		Successful,	Unsuccessful,	Undetermined,
24		17	5	2

Submitted, 23/7/84. The Medical Adviser to Government, the Inspector of Charities, and the Manager of Government Asylums for any remarks or suggestions they may respectively have to make.—A.S., 23/7/84. The Medical Adviser, B.C., 23 July, /84.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Sir,

Manager's office, Sydney, 14 June, 1884.

I have the honor to report that I find it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory information from Dr. Morgan as to the results of his treatment of the eye diseases in the Government Asylums at Parramatta and Liverpool.

Dr. Morgan has on several occasions represented to me the difficulty he is in as regards his treatment, and his inability to report results. The inmates in many cases leave the Asylums of their own will, are discharged for insubordination, or decline to be treated further by Dr. Morgan, and so disappear from his notice, although their names appear on his reports. So long as their remaining in the Asylum is optional with the inmates, it will be quite out of Dr. Morgan's power, except in a few important cases, to report results, and thus enable me to supply statistics as to his work.

The only way, in my opinion, to secure the necessary information for the preparation of reliable statistics, and to provide the skilled nursing for his patients, which Dr. Morgan strongly urges, but which cannot be afforded by the Asylums as they are at present constituted, would be to establish an eye hospital in connection with the Government Asylums, where the inmates should be made to agree on entering to remain until discharged by Dr. Morgan.

Should the Colonial Secretary think favorably of this, I propose to submit a plan for his approval.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Submitted, 20/6/84. I am not at present prepared to sanction the establishment of another hospital as a special for eye diseases. Dr. Morgan may be asked to report on his work to present time, and to make any suggestions he may desire to offer for the future.—A.S., 21/6/84. The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 23 June, /84.—C.W.

Dr. Morgan's report is now enclosed.—FREDERIC KING, Manager, 16/7/84. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 22.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works,

Sir,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1886.

In returning the correspondence respecting the sanitary condition of the Newington Asylum, recently occupied by infirm and destitute females, I do myself the honor to furnish the following report upon those portions which relate to my Department:—

Original Contract.

1. At the time the buildings were informally handed over for occupation all the works in connection with the original contract were completed, with the exception of the laundry, the drying horses for which had not arrived from England.

Works carried out by the Manager of Government Asylums.

2. During the progress of the second contract, comprising repairs to the old buildings, erection of workmen's cottages, fencing, &c., my officer informed me that the Manager of Government Asylums was having works carried out without any authority from or in any way consulting my Department; this did not surprise me, as it has been customary for years past for Mr. King to undertake works at the asylums under his charge without reference to my office, and although this was an irregularity I was never able to understand. I did not consider it necessary to interfere until I saw that substantial additions were being made to the laundry, a building not yet out of the hands of my Department, when I reported the matter for your information. The works referred to as having been performed under Mr. King appear useful additions and have been fairly carried out by the contractor.

The Stoves.

3. The stoves which were fixed about the 24th June last could have been ready earlier had I been informed they were required.

The Water Supply.

4. The water supply provided will, I think, be found sufficient for all requirements, except in periods of long drought, a contingency which must be left to be dealt with as circumstances may require; but the means provided for raising the water, *i.e.* by windmill pumps, are not reliable, as since their erection the mills have been becalmed for weeks together, and the water supply therefore interrupted; for this service a small steam-engine seems to be required, and should the gas be laid on for lighting the asylum, as contemplated, a gas-engine would be the more suitable as being easier to manage.

The Closets.

5. As has already been reported by me the principle of the closets is as perfect as could be desired, but their whole success depends on a constant supply of water, and in their not being interfered with, and being used only for their legitimate purposes. They are perfectly self-acting, and require but little attention; the only reason that would justify their alteration to earth-closets is the uncertain supply of water available for them, but as better means must shortly be provided for general purposes, that for the closets will be improved at the same time. Earth-closets have always been found troublesome where required for the convenience of women; this system, which is spoken of so highly at the Liverpool and Parramatta Asylums, is used by men only.

The Drainage.

6. In planning this Asylum it was at first intended to convey the sewage to the garden into receiving pits, and utilize it for irrigating the land, after the plan which has been found so successful at the Hill Branch of the Gladesville Hospital for Insane, but in consideration of the small area of the land this scheme was partly abandoned. It is, however, now being carried out to a limited extent by utilizing the

waste water from the laundry and baths, it being conveyed into pits in the gardens, from which it will be pumped up for irrigating purposes. On the abandonment of the first project it was resolved to drain into the river; this plan has been carried out; but in order that the solids of the sewage matter, so valuable as manure, might not be lost to the land, a subsiding pit was constructed, with the intention that it should be emptied when full and taken to the cultivated grounds. This, of course, requires labor and constant attention, which, I presume, in consequence of the Institution not having yet got into working order, has not been given to it; the pit has therefore never been emptied. Some effluvia has been found to arise in the neighbourhood of this pit, but the pit is not the sole cause, as the fact that the end of the pipe sewer discharging into the river below low water prevents the escape of the sewer gas in that direction, it is forced back and finds an escape at the pit. A ventilating shaft is now in course of erection, which is confidently hoped will do away with this source of complaint.

The Boilers.

7. I am not aware how long the boilers, which have cracked, were in use, but the contractor informs me they were in daily use for over two months. From the statement that one of them broke when in use, with a report, seems to suggest that the cause of the fracture was through unequal contraction of the metal in cooling after being cast, and the tension caused thereby gave way on some peculiar application of heat to the boiler. Iron boilers require careful using, and water should never be put into them when they are empty and hot. Cast-iron boilers are in general use for cooking purposes at all the asylums, hospitals, gaols, &c., and are generally found to last for years, but occasionally one breaks without any apparent cause. Copper boilers, as suggested by the Colonial Secretary, would be objectionable for cooking food, unless they were tinned; besides they would be very costly and easily destroyed.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C.—J.R., 11/8/86.

No. 23.

The Manager of Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,
Manager's Office, Sydney, 29 July, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the care of the water-closets at the Newington Asylum may be given to me so that they may be speedily cleansed when out of order.

At present, to cleanse the pipes leading from the closet seat to the under-ground receiver, it is necessary to employ a carpenter to take up flooring so that the pipes can be got at; this I cannot do while the buildings are in the control of the Colonial Architect, and it is evident that to ask his department to do the necessary work is both tedious and unsatisfactory.

At present the stench arising from the closets at the ends of the pavilions is disgusting and injurious to the inmates.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC KING,
Manager.

No. 24.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Memo. *re* Newington Asylum.

42, Phillip-street, Sydney, 9 July, 1886.

In accordance with the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, I beg to report on the results of inquiries made yesterday at the Asylum for Infirm and Destitute Females, Newington, taking up the subjects in order of your Memo.

Milk supply and uses.

Three Institution and one cow the property of the Matron are giving milk.

The daily average quantity is stated to be about 19 or 20 quarts from the four cows. The milk is all put together, stands a few hours, is skimmed and then used, the morning's milk in the evening, the evening milking the following morning. Distribution—Hospital general use, 6 quarts per diem; Hospital special cases; as per Medical Officer's Order Book, 6½ quarts per diem. 8/7/86.

The sub-matron, laundress, and the head wardswoman each have an allowance.

A little milk is used for gruel, sago, &c.; a further quantity is given out at the matron's discretion to certain inmates, and the balance she uses in her family. *Remarks*—The above arrangement is faulty and the quality of the milk served out is apt to raise discontent. None but Government cows should be kept; the Matron's and Officer's allowances might be specified and the milk should be served out unskimmed.*

Fires.

It was alleged that, owing to the want of grates, fires were not used in the Asylum till the 24th June. That in the Hospital is lit at 6.30 a.m. daily since the grate was put in. Fires are also used daily

in

* Approved.—G.R.D.

in some of the wards. At 10 a.m. yesterday I observed two fires in the dining-hall, one in a dormitory of each floor of the partitions, *i.e.*, one fire to two wards. They appeared as if lighted some time previous; my visit could not have been foreseen.*

Dietary.

The meat yesterday did not meet my approval, either in quality or character, especially in the latter regard. It consisted—the mutton of body pieces without the joints (there were a very few shoulders), and the beef of odd pieces, ribs, flank, and knuckle pieces. It was delivered, not in quarters, but cut up, a manner approved by the management, but against which I have more than once reported as being disadvantageous to the Government and the inmates of the Asylums.†

Remarks.—I would earnestly advise that it be insisted on that only meat in the form contracted for should be accepted.‡ A complaint was made as to the dietary by several of the inmates; it is unsafe to accept such allegations hastily, but one mess produced a plate on which they alleged (with the exception of a large bone and a little more than a pound of meat) was the supply given them at dinner the day previous.§ Requesting information and explanation from the matron and sub-matron, Mrs. Hicks stated that, although in the habit of seeing to the distribution of the several portions herself, yet that yesterday (*i.e.*, 7th) she had been obliged to leave it to the sub-matron, who on being appealed to by me simply said “she did not see what was wrong, and the meat was good that had been given out.”|| ¶ I requested her to wrap up the meat, and laid it before you as she handed it to me. The Colonial Secretary will form his own opinion respecting it without difficulty.

Water Supply.

Holding capacity.

By two reservoirs (one empty) ... ..	...	1,500,000	gallons.
„ Elevated tanks for passing ... ..	...	2,000	„
„ two new underground tanks, each 60,000 gallons ...	...	120,000	„
„ one old „ „ ... ..	...	15,000	„
Total capacity ... ..	...	1,637,000	„

Present supply of Water.

In older reservoir ... ..	...	300,000	gallons.
One new underground tank ... ..	...	30,000	„
The other „ „ ... ..	...	10,000	„
		340,000	„

To a very recent date there has been decidedly a dearth of water at the Asylum, but twenty-four hours' of moderate rain will insure a storage sufficient for all probable future contingencies if wind sufficient to work the windmills follows. At the same time they can scarcely be depended upon for keeping the elevated tanks filled, and I fear that a steam-engine will be found a necessary portion of the water scheme of the Asylum.

Drainage.

The closets are flushed by the waste water. I was informed they give much trouble to keep clean. The soil passes into a tank with overflow into a second tank, and thence by a sewer to the river. These are in the direct road from the river, and give off an offensive smell. A ventilating shaft is to be erected, but the soil tank will have to be occasionally emptied and must be a nuisance.**

Remarks.—I would recommend the earth-closet system being adopted, especially as there are men already employed at Newington. It has worked admirably at the other Asylums.

General Remarks.

Special inquiry was made as to reasonable grounds of complaint in respect of quantity of food, and the attention the inmates received. For this purpose I made known the particular object of my visit, and had a muster of the old women in the dining-hall, causing the matron and her staff to withdraw. Several expressed themselves well satisfied—the greater number appeared apathetic and were quite silent, and some declared themselves imposed upon, condemning the food and the treatment they received. One woman said she had lost her clothes, which on Mrs. Hicks being afterwards informed, a promise of restitution was made (from the store). It is very unsafe to accept as credible much of what is alleged against the management. Old age is apt to be captious, and even unreasonable, while among the women in the Institution are many of violent temper who do not readily yield themselves to any authority, however just or mild. The impression conveyed to my mind is that the Asylum is carried on too much as a family concern—that the sub-matron is not competent, and that there is too great rigidity and an absence of some conveniences and comforts which might be allowed at small cost. The diet also is sadly wanting in variety;†† this circumstance alone begets discontent. By the fact that the whole residence excepting one room (the work-room)‡‡ is given up to the administration, and the wooden building to the medical officer (arrangements not intended by Sir Alexander Stuart when planning the working of the Asylum) two special wards have been lost, and a call will be made at an early date for further accommodation, as well as losing the classification of the inmates, which would have materially increased the comfort of some who now feel as one of the greatest hardships of poverty, that it compels them to endure continued contact with persons of habits and character abhorrent to them§§.

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector Public Charities.

Boilers.

The Principal Under Secretary.

* My visit was on the 1st July, and on that day no fires had been lit because Mrs. Hicks said the stoves had been put in the day before only.—G.R.D. † The meat must be delivered in quarters, and not in scraps. A change in this direction must be made at once. A mincing machine should at once be provided.—G.R.D. ‡ Recommendation approved.—G.R.D. § This was beyond the regulation allowance of soup. ¶ A man named Ibbott stated he has often picked up bread and meat cast out from the dining hall. ¶¶ The meat shown to me is not fit for dogs.—G.R.D. ** I should like the Colonial Architect's opinion on this point.—G.R.D. †† The diet in my opinion is poor in quality and deficient of comforts which might be provided at a small cost.—G.R.D. ‡‡ A room with backed seats and lounges was part of the plan formed by Sir Alexander Stuart. Such room is not yet provided, the place not being yet given over by the workmen. §§ This portion of this report will be considered later on.—G.R.D.

Boilers.

I cannot arrive at any decided opinion in respect of the fracturing of two boilers which had been used six or seven times.* Mrs. Hicks assured me that the same plan was used at Newington as at Hyde Park in regard to the filling and firing; that such accidents had never previously occurred; and that the cook was the same whom she had employed for six years. Were I to venture on a statement it would be to the effect that the boilers might have contained flaws which caused them to give way when full and heated.†

H.R.

Inform Mr. King in terms of Colonial Secretary's Minute, and request that the instructions may be carried out without delay.—C.W., 15/7/86.

The Manager of the Government Asylums B.C., 16th July, 1886.—C.W., P.U.S.

Read and returned. The instructions referred to have been carried out.—FREDERIC KING, Manager.—The Principal Under Secretary.

To be referred to the Colonial Architect. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 27 July, 1886.—C.W., P.U.S. The Colonial Architect, B.C., 29/7/86.—J.K.

POINTS to which my attention has been directed in connection with Newington, not referred to in these papers:—

1. The necessity for a suitable Superintendent and Matron.
2. There is no provision for convenience at night.
3. No sufficient night nursing or watching.
4. Dietary is wretched.

No. 25.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for Infirm and Dostitute,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 18 June, 1886.

Sir,

With reference to the Colonial Architect's letter of the 31st May, I have the honor to state that the Acting Colonial Architect requested me, in February last, to take over the Newington Asylum, as it could not be officially handed over to the Government till some ironwork arrived from England; I then moved the inmates from the Hyde Park Asylum to Newington, and suggested to the Colonial Architect's officer sundry necessary improvements; these were made by the contractor, Mr. Graham, with the concurrence of the officer.

As to the closets I can only repeat that they are constructed in such a manner as to be wholly unsuitable for the use of old women who cannot be prevented from poking rags, hair, &c., into the receptacles; much watchful care is taken to prevent such improper action, but the closet pipes are easily choked, and then the filth oozes out in all directions, causing a stench which is abominable. Unless my request to have the closets fitted with a pan under the seat, as the late Sir Alexander Stuart promised they should be, is complied with, the nuisance will be continued, and constant expense will be incurred in taking up drains and cleansing pipes.

I may add that the pan system is carried on at the other Government Asylum, and is a perfect success.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Returned herewith. Refer to Mr. King in reference to Colonial Secretary's minute, B.C., 5/7/86.—C.W. Returned with reply to Colonial Secretary's minute.—F. KING, 7/7/80. The P. Under Secretary.

No. 26.

The Colonial Architect to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works,

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 31 May, 1886.

Sir,

In reference to the works now approaching completion at the Newington Asylum I do myself the honor to report that without reference in any way to my Department the Manager of Government Asylums has caused to be erected by the contractor, Mr. Graham, a verandah in front of the laundry, and two rooms to be used as punishment cells attached to the same building; the said laundry, although in use, is not yet out of the contractor's hands.

With reference to the self-acting water-closets at this Institution, which I understand have been condemned as unworkable, I beg to state that on examination one set was found to be choked and out of use, caused by want of proper attention, as on a previous occasion when the contractor was called upon to clear one of them it was found the pipe was choked with large articles of female attire.

The principle of these closets cannot be improved upon, and only require ordinary attention and to be looked to every day, which might be done by any of the four men engaged as overseers, gardeners, &c., at this Asylum. Similar closets to these have been in use for years at the School of Industry, and for over a year at the Callan Park Hospital for Insane, and are found to answer well.

I have, &c.,

JAMES S. BARNET,

Colonial Architect.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 3/6/86.—J.R. The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 15/6/86.—C.W. J.F.

No. 27.

* One had the soup and in the other were potatoes when the fractures were observed; the former made a report like a pistol when fired. † Copper should be used instead of cast iron. In future changes or repairs let wrought copper be used.—G.R.D.

No. 27.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute,

Sir,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1886.

In compliance with the minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to report:—

1. I have given instructions that fires be kept burning during the day in each of the fireplaces of the dining-hall and the dormitories, and in the hospital wards, day and night during the winter months.
2. The plans of the ground and the buildings are kept by the Colonial Architect.
3. Mrs. Hicks failed to make her explanation clear to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary as to the absence of fires on the day of his visit; she wished to show that the grates had only been placed in the fireplaces a few days, and that they were being cleaned on that day; fires had been made in the open fireplaces on cold days, before the grates were put in.
4. I have urged the supply of the Alpha gas-machine (*vide* my letters of the 14th January and 2nd July). It has been approved by the Colonial Architect, and as it appears to be an economic and satisfactory mode of lighting the Institution, I trust no further delay will take place. The use of oil is very unsuitable in a large Institution, and it has only been submitted to at the Newington Asylum pending the supply of gas.
5. The dietary of the inmates can be easily altered by the daily supply of potatoes, milk, butter, vegetables, rice, and other farinaceous foods; but the soup, which is really strong beef-tea well furnished with vegetables, pot-herbs, oatmeal, and barley-meal, forms a good food for the inmates generally, and this is added to by a liberal supply of sago, arrowroot, rice, and oatmeal, and any other extra, in individual cases, under the medical order.
6. The milk from the cows is distributed through the hospital wards, but I have now ordered a daily supply, in addition, of 25 quarts from a local dairy. Mrs. Hicks keeps two cows for her own use.
7. Potatoes have hitherto been supplied three times in each week, but I have now ordered a daily supply.
8. I have called Dr. Rowling's attention to the state of his death register book, and have requested him to fill up his medical comfort book with greater regularity.
9. The supply of water for bathing, scrubbing, and closet purposes has been most unsatisfactory. I have called attention to it repeatedly, but even now I am compelled to use a water-cart, and the consequence is the supply is most inadequate, as the two mills appear to be quite unable to drive the water into the iron tanks. Water for food purposes is liberally supplied from the underground tanks.
10. I have reported the failure of the water-closet arrangements repeatedly (*vide* my letters of the 18th March, 19th May, and 18th June); and although it is attributed to the want of proper attention on the part of the officers in charge, I cannot help again urging that the construction of the closets is unsuitable for the use of the old women, for the reasons stated in my letters.
11. Vegetables can be grown in large quantities, but I doubt if hired labour will be found to be satisfactory. For 6s. a day an ample supply of vegetables and pot-herbs can be obtained from a local gardener.
12. There are at present employed on the premises—one caretaker, at £120 per annum; one gardener, at £65, with double ration; one assistant gardener, at £40 per annum and a single ration; one carter, at £52 per annum, with double ration, whose duty is to draw water and attend to the wants of the Asylum.
13. I am preparing a list of inmates, with the information required by the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

FRÉDERIC KING,
Manager.

No. 28.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Sir,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 19 May, 1886.

I have the honor to call attention to the unsatisfactory water-closet arrangements at the Newington Asylum, and to request that the earth-closet system may be substituted for that now in use. I have reported on this subject before, but every day's experience proves how unsuitable the present plan is for the use of old women, who cannot be prevented from choking the closets and pipes with all kinds of improper substances. Pans can be emptied every morning under the earth-closet system, and the inconveniences so much complained of would be at an end. I am informed that the expense of altering the closets would be small.

I have, &c.,

FRÉDERIC KING,
Manager.

Refer to Colonial Architect for report in the first instance. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 17/6/86.—C.W. Mr. BARNETT, B.C., 21/6/86.—J.R.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary for Works. I strongly object to these closets being altered, as proposed by Mr. King. I am convinced they will work well if they receive ordinary attention. (See my letter dated 31st May last.)—J.B., 2 July, /86.

P.W.O., 5/7/86. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 5/7/86.—J.R. Inform Mr. King, C.W., 9/7/86. The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 10 July, /86.—C.W., P.U.S.

This is a matter of serious importance as regards the sanitary condition of the Institution. Sir Alexander Stuart recognised it as such and promised that the closet arrangement should be simple; it is now the reverse. The pan system is carried on with great success at Liverpool and Parramatta. At Newington the closet arrangements are a failure; the drains are constantly choked, and the stench from the traps is so foul that it is found necessary to erect an air-shaft, 40 feet high, to carry away the bad air. I beg reference to my former and subsequent letters on the subject.—FRÉDERIC KING, Manager, 14/7/86.
The

The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 31/7/86.—C.W. P.W.O., 3/8/86. The Colonial Architect, B.C., 3/8/86.—J.R.

No. 29.

The Manager Government Asylums to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,
Manager's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that two of the coppers at Newington, in the inmates' kitchen, are cracked; they have never been used. May I ask to have them repaired.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC KING,
Manager, Asylums.

I forward herewith a tender from the contractor, offering to provide and fix two boilers for £13, which I consider fair and reasonable, and recommend for acceptance, chargeable to Vote for "Repairs, Public Buildings." As this vote is exhausted, authority will be required for charging to Treasurer's Advance. I wish to point out that Mr. King is mistaken about the boilers not having been in use. I find they have been used daily for three months. My opinion is, they have been cracked through carelessness in putting water into them when hot.—J.B., 17 June, 1886. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 22/6/86.—J.R. Inform Mr. King of this.—C.W., 25/6/86. The Manager of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, B.C., 25 June, 1886.—C.W., P.U.S. Submitted, 5/7/86.

Mrs. Hicks assures me that the boilers were only used three times in consequence of their leaking. A fire has not been made under them for more than three months. The boilers are filled overnight for the next day's use. The Colonial Architect has been wrongly informed, both as to the boilers having been "used daily for three months," and as to their having been "cracked through carelessness."—FREDERICK KING, 28/6/86. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C.

The Inspector of Charities will perhaps be so good as to inquire into this matter when he goes to Newington.—C.W. Report herewith.—H.R., B.C., 9/7/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. Robison. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.
MILK: Supply and uses. Firing: When fires lit, if generally, or only no fires on day of visit. Water supply. Diet: If women other than hospital ever got milk, what become of it? They get 6 quarts. What the men attendants do, and generally to inquire. I want a report separate from King's and Mrs. Hicks.

Mr. P. Graham to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Croydon, 11 June, 1886.
I offer to put in two new boilers at the Newington Asylum for the sum of £13.
Faithfully yours,
PETER GRAHAM.

No. 30.

Extract from *Bailey's Sunday News*, 25 July, 1886.

NEWINGTON ASYLUM.

It is not generally permitted, we believe, to Civil Servants to take notice of press criticisms upon the particular branch of the Service to which they may happen to belong nor, for the matter of that, to any branch of it. And by the legal and theological fiction that constitutes man and wife into "one flesh," we should have supposed that the same thing applied to the husbands of Civil servants, even though they be press men, and have rejoiced in owning and editing at one time the leading comic journal of the metropolis. Certainly there is nothing particularly *Charivari*-like in the letter to Wednesday's *Herald* to which we refer, nor does it in any way inspire the idea of its author having been wet-nursed upon rum and lemons at 85 Fleet-street, London. Indeed it rather reminds us of the style of Blair's sermons without Blair's beauties of diction. It was not unnatural that the Matron of the Newington Asylum should have somewhat "squirmed" at "the paragraphs in the daily papers" by which it was made to appear "that the inmates of the Newington Asylum were being cruelly treated and subject to most gross neglect." And it was also perhaps not unnatural that the chosen of her heart should "squirm" in matrimonial sympathy; but for all that we think it would have been in better literary as well as social taste had the "squirms" in question been reserved for the select semi-privacy of the smoking-room of the Atheneum Club, and not given to the world of sin and sorrow through the columns of "Garanny"—more particularly as the whole matter seems almost to resolve itself into "Much ado about nothing."

No. 31.

Extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, August 7, 1886.

NEWINGTON ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,
My attention was drawn to a letter that appeared in your issue a few days ago signed by "W. K. Hicks," who, I presume, is the husband of the Lady-Superintendent of the above Institution. As he makes some animadversions upon the action recently taken by persons who, in the interests of humanity, have been trying to ameliorate the condition of the poor old persons who are there, I wish to say that I, in company with five other gentlemen, who are members of the House Committee of the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney,

Sydney, with the Manager visited Newington Asylum on the 14th of May last, in order to see for ourselves whether there was any just grounds for the bitter complaints and strong aversion manifested by all the aged women (who applied to us for relief) to go to Newington Asylum when we advised and urged them to do so. They uniformly spoke of the hardships they had experienced at Hyde Park before they were removed to Newington, and one of them who pleaded with us for relief stated that rather than go back to that Asylum she would throw herself in front of the tram-car. So we went on the day named, at our own expense, and saw through the Institution. We were received with great heartiness by the Lady-Superintendent, in her very luxurious homes, which is separated from, but forms part of the commodious Asylum which has been recently built by the Government, and I regret to say that though we found the buildings and grounds were suited for the objects of the Institution, and the clothing and bedding ample, yet nearly all the inmates (about 50) that I interviewed complained that they were very miserable and were especially discontented with the food supplied to them, which was dry bread and tea, without milk, for breakfast, and the meat and soup which we saw prepared and served out for their dinner was not by any means what it should be. With the exception of a few potatoes there were no vegetables whatever in the soup, and it appeared little more than greasy water (one of the old women called it ditchwater), and for their supper they had dry bread again and tea without milk. Rice, I was told, was served out to them once or twice a week. They said there were some cows kept on the Institution, but they never had any of the milk, and that several pigs were also kept there. There were no fires in any of the wards to warm them during the bleak and cold weather. They could not visit any of their friends in Sydney, unless they had money of their own to pay their passage by the steamer. They were bathed once a week in the cement bath in cold water, and I was told by one of them that two of these poor old women were put into this cold bath at one time, and when they came out were thrust out into the open yard in a state of nudity to dress themselves as best they could. Many of those women are seventy, eighty, and some nearly ninety years of age; many of whom have seen better days. Now, I ask ought that kind of treatment be tolerated in any civilized or Christian community? I am delighted to know that the Colonial Secretary has appointed a Committee of ladies to inquire into the management and condition of this Institution, and I and the other gentlemen who accompanied me will be glad to furnish them with the result of our own personal observations. Before I conclude, I would like to mention that from the diet scale which I have, with others, before me of a similar Institution of the sister Colony, in Melbourne, I find that the inmates are daily supplied with 2 oz. porridge, 4 oz. bread, 12 oz. meat, 12 oz. potatoes, 1 pint soup, rice pudding, with tea, coffee, or cocoa, and milk; minced meat is supplied to those who have no teeth to masticate their food, and treacle and dripping is given to all who wish it. Contrast that Institution with ours. And now I leave your readers to judge whether Mr. Hicks has any just grounds to gratuitously insult and stigmatise those gentlemen who have for years taken an unselfish interest in our poor, as "a few cheap charity grievance-mongers desirous of public notoriety."

I am, &c.,
JOHN ROSEBY.

No. 32.

Extract from *Daily Telegraph*, 24 August, 1886.

A JURY SAYS THE MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE DEFECTIVE.

YESTERDAY afternoon an inquest was held at the George-street Benevolent Asylum, Parramatta, touching the death of an inmate named James Evans, aged 80. The evidence disclosed some particulars respecting the medical arrangements. Evidence was given that deceased died while being conveyed to the hospital ward on Sunday last, to which place it was alleged the doctor had refused to admit him.

Dr. Rowling deposed that deceased died from diarrhoea, and that he never applied to be admitted to the hospital ward.

John Donovan, an inmate, deposed that deceased complained of illness on Friday last and would eat nothing, and said that he would try and get into the hospital ward. Deceased told him that he had asked a doctor to admit him, and that the doctor had refused, saying there was no room. Many of the inmates had complained to witness that they could not gain admittance into the hospital.

Thomas Dempsey, another inmate, deposed that he asked the deceased how he got on with the doctor on Saturday. Deceased replied that the doctor told him there were no vacant beds in the hospital, and would not admit him. Another old man told him that day that he had been refused admittance into the hospital. The man was very bad and could not walk a mile in a week. His name was Metcalfe. Deceased had no milk while sick, which the doctor stated he had ordered. He had gruel, which was made with water and had no milk with it.

Mrs. Dennis, matron superintendent, deposed that on Saturday last there were twenty-four vacant beds in the hospital ward. She heard that the doctor had refused to admit inmates into the hospital. She frequently gave them stimulants, which she had to pay for herself. Only between two and three gills of stimulants were distributed amongst 451 inmates. When there were only 200 men in the Institution some years ago between 30 and 35 gills were distributed. The death rate was much less when they got stimulants. It used to be from 6 to 8 per cent. Last year, with reduced stimulants, there were 123 deaths in an average of 400 inmates. This year was not quite so large, chiefly because witness gave them stimulants at her own expense. She felt certain that if the stimulants were increased the death rate, especially in the cold weather, would not be so large. When the men were dropping dead in the yard like sheep she called the doctor's attention to that fact, but he had made no remedy. She did not think the doctor would order stimulants if asked.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from diarrhoea, and added as a rider that they were of opinion there was room for improvement in the medical arrangements of the Institution, and particularly with respect to the distribution of stimulants.

Sydney, 16 August, 1886.

RECEIVED this day from Mr. Burns eighteen shillings and nine pence (18s. 9d.)

W. H. BERG,

pro L. Uhde & Co.,
Government Contractors.

No. 33.

No. 33.

LIST of Paid Servants and Inmates.

John Burns, odd-job man.		Eliza Allen.
Joseph Ibbott, general servant.		Mary Ann Townsend.
George Newitt, gardener.		Jane Chadwick.
Joseph Gordon, assistant gardener.		Johanna Ryan.
John Brophy, Mrs. Hicks' groom.		Margaret M'Grath.
Elizabeth Carroll, gatekeeper.		Margaret Ettock.
Margaret Heggarty, head wardswoman.		Ellen Lisbeth, lavatory.
Eliza Burns, wardswoman.		Margaret Gannon, lavatory.
Maria Popc, do		Eliza Jenner, cancer and sore leg hospital.
Jane Duncan, do		Annie Mack, do do
Fannie Quinn do		Jane Macdonald, do do
Mary Cox, do	[ward.	Mary Bradley, messenger.
Jane Nightingale, hospital nurses, Protestant		Ann Ballard, dining-hall.
Ellen Holmes, do do		Kate Gilmore, closet-cleaner.
Elizabeth Johnson, do do		Alice Sadleir, hospital cook.
Margaret Cassidy, do do		Mary Rooney, head cook.
Bridget M'Carthy, do Catholic ward.		Mary Ann Carter, 2nd cook.
Mary Burns, do do		Margaret Duffy, 3rd cook.
Mary Harstell, do do		Sophia Lollman, dispensary cleaner.
Catherine Clancy, do do		Susan Fenner, do
Agnes Bell, head laundress (not an inmate).		Mary Morrissey, dairymaid.
Margaret Allen.		Jane Manuel, general servant.
Agnes Ferguson.		Harriet Cook, do
Ellen Thorpe.		Mary Wright (blind), pumper.
Bridget Daley.		Margaret Fridmore, yard-room.

LIST of Books kept at Newington.

Admission-book, giving names, date of entry, date of discharge, how discharged, religion, country, age, &c.; weekly report book, weekly return sent to office; monthly returns of all rations, medical comfort, &c., copy sent to Manager's Office each month; quarterly return book of clothing; store-book; grocer's ration-book; butcher's ration-book; baker's ration-book; undertaker's order-book; informations of death; book kept for Registrar of Deaths to sign; rough books for issuing boots, slippers, &c., and to whom given; diary.

No. 34.

Extracts of Letters.

24 College-street, 23 August, 1886.

EXTRACTS of letters from Alice Batho, domestic servant, aged 29, late inmate of Newington Asylum:—

My dear Agnes,

Newington, Friday, 19/8/86.

I was so surprised to find when I got up here that it is a poor-house for old women that cannot afford to go anywhere else, and some are cripples. * * * They have put me in the R.C. ward. * * * The doctor has not been to see me yet. The dispenser-man said I wanted plenty of nourishing food, but if you want extras one has to buy from the Matron. I told them I would not stay, but I think I will try and put in a week if I can. For breakfast we get a thick piece of bread, dry, and a pint of black tea—no milk in it; for dinner we get the meat that the soup is made from, and a piece of dry bread—no vegetable and a pint of broth, or dish water as some call it. It is rather hard living for those who have known better. I only wish I was out of this; it is a very miserable place. I cannot manage dry bread and black tea without milk. I do wish, dear Agnes, that you would try and send me up something to eat; but if the Matron knows she will not let me have anything. * * * *

My dear Agnes,

June 25.

I suppose you wonder I am not home before this, but when I asked the Matron about going she told me I would have to stay a month before I could get away. I then asked if you could come here to see me, but she told me that no one was allowed to see any of the people here. It is dreadful to think that I have to stay here and you not to be allowed to see me. The Matron is a very nasty person when she likes. If I ask for anything the nurse tells me I am a bother, and I ought to be dead. I don't like the Matron at all. * * * *

My dear Agnes,

July 1.

I would have been home long ago but I have become so weak. There was some ladies come to see the old people, so they spoke to me. I told them I was a member of the Church of England so they spoke to the Matron about me and got me placed in another ward. I asked the nurse could I leave, and she said I could leave any day I liked. I would have been home before now but I cannot walk by myself. So dear Agnes if you could come up on Sunday. I know you could not come before to take me away. I walked in and they all tell me if I don't soon leave I will be carried out. I am afraid you will not know me when you see me; let me know what time you will come up. Come, for I am longing to get home, if I could trust myself out, but I have got so weak, I am obliged to hold on to something when I attempt to walk. The doctor is a clever man, but it is all the fault of poor food. They will not give what the doctor orders. Some gets brandy but it is half water. The Matron drinks herself. I have not had a night's sleep all the week. One woman is tied in bed, and the one on the other side of me is paralysed * * * and at night she curses and swears dreadful. I never was in such a place before, and as to get a drink of water it is out of the way. I asked the wardswoman for a drink but she won't give me it. Dear Agnes do come and take me away soon, I know I will not last long. * * * I am nearly starving; I can't get anything to eat only the dry bread and hard meat and black tea. I never thought there was such an inhuman place. I feel that it is killing me. * * * I have failed since I have been here. * * * Your loving companion—ALICE.

The above letters were given to me by Agnes Hewett, to whom they were addressed. She is a most respectable woman of 30 years of age, residing at 75, Regent-street, North Kingston. She is known to two of my sisters-in-law, and earns her living as assistant in a photographer's establishment. She took
Alice

Alice Batho away from Newington, on Sunday, July 4th, and the poor girl died on the 10th. She had had typhoid fever twelve months previously; had been six weeks well cared for at the Coast Hospital; and had been an out-door patient of the Prince Alfred Hospital for seven months. She was sent to Newington from the "office in Pitt-street," being quite ignorant of the nature of her destination.

ALICE STEPHEN,
Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington.

Refer to Board.—C.W., 25/8/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board,
B.C., 25 August, 1886.—C.W., P.U.S.

No. 35.

The Superintendent of Newington Asylum to The Manager of Government Asylums.

As to private stores being supplied to Inmates of Newington Asylum.

Newington Asylum, 10 August, 1886.

In answer to the extract of letter from Miss Stephen to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, I beg respectfully to state that at the urgent request of the inmates, and to reconcile them to Newington, I allowed them the privilege of having some of my private stores, which were of the best quality, the jams being English and Tasmanian. The old people in Sydney have been always accustomed to send the messenger every day for their requirements. This they could not do here. As soon as I possibly could I found out, and gave permission to two respectable tradesmen to visit the Asylum with groceries in carts, but previous to my being able to do so I found I could not afford to lose so much by granting this accommodation, and had left off allowing them to take anything for quite a month. The Manager will himself remember my mentioning the matter to him, and two or three lady visitors, who I talked the matter over with, thought it most kind of me.

LUCY H. HICKS,
Superintendent.

Transmitted for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. When the old women were moved to Newington they were troubled as to how to obtain extras, and Mrs. Hicks made an effort to assist them. After a time I arranged for an inmate to go to Sydney for them once a week.—F. KING, 16/8/86. The Principal Under Secretary.

Refer to Board, 24/8/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 27 August, 1886.

No. 36.

The Secretary, Asylums Inquiry Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

25 August, 1886.

The Chairman of the Government Asylums Board desires to transmit the accompanying bottle to the Government Analyst. The latter should be desired to note that the seal is intact, if he finds it so; to state the total amount of fluid contained in the bottle; and to ascertain the proportion of morphia present (if any) per fluid ounce. He should be instructed to carefully preserve the bottle and its label, and to return it.

I have the honor to request that you will give authority for the analysis to be made, and that you will direct that the Analyst be informed in the terms of this letter.

I have, &c.,

C. R. BURNSIDE.

Approved.—G.R.D., 25/8/86. The Government Analyst.—C.W., B.C., 25 August, 1886.

Copy of the label on the bottle containing the above solution:—

"Pain Killer.
86-8561.
Cancer Ward.
One tablespoonful as directed.
Morphia $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Aq. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
Shake the bottle."

Approved.—G.R.D., 25/8/86. The Government Analyst.—C.W., B.C., 25 August, 1886.

No. 37.

The Assistant Government Analyst to The Secretary, Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 27 August, 1886.

In reply to the minute under B.C., 25th August, 1886, from the Principal Under Secretary, I have now the honor to state that I have made an analysis of the contents of the bottle returned herewith, with the following results:—

The bottle was properly sealed with a seal bearing the inscription:—"Fiat justitia, ruat cælum," and marked "Pain Killer." The contents were found to be a slightly acid, colourless, solution measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The liquid contained 3.86 grains of dissolved matter containing morphia

A determination of the alkaloid gave 2.46 grains of morphia, or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains in $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and about equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain in each ounce of water.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,
Assistant Government Analyst.

No. 38.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 16 August, 1886.

I have the honor to report that as yet nothing has been done to relieve the Newington Asylum of the water-closet nuisance. On Saturday last the vile stench arising from the drains, which were opened to free the pipes, pervaded the whole building, causing much discomfort to the invalids and inmates generally.

The cleansing of drains occurs so frequently that it appears important to change the system, and I can think of no better plan than to adopt the pan system, which is found to work so well at the Liverpool and Parramatta Asylums.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Papers are with Board.—C.W. Refer to Board.—G.R.D., 27/8/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 27/8/86.

No. 39.

The Hon. W. H. Suttor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Cangowra, Bathurst, 26 August, 1886.

I wish to bring under your notice certain matters which I believe to be—indeed, some I know to be—facts with reference to the management of the Benevolent Asylum at Parramatta.

I am informed, and I believe what I say can be substantiated, that an old man named Toohy was received into the Asylum during the past winter. On his admission he was stripped of his clothes (this may have been necessary); he had been in the habit of wearing flannel next his skin; he was not clothed in similar garments, but in cotton articles, the consequence was he caught a severe cold and very shortly died of its effects.

I visited the Institution to-day, and, while bearing testimony to the general cleanliness of the place, strange to say in one ward, in what was the old wool factory, there was a thick coating of wool-grease and oil covering the whole floor and was most offensive to the smell. Nearly the whole of the inmates were in the yard attached to the premises, seated under sheds. No place was shown to me, such as a room which could be used as a sitting or reading-room. It would appear from what I was told that at 6 o'clock in summer and 7:30 in the winter these poor old creatures, most of them ailing and sick or infirm, were turned out of their bedrooms into the cold cheerless yard.

I was shown into the clothing store. A few woollen shirts were shown me, and I saw a needle-woman making up a flannel shirt and one more was shown me which she had made. I noticed hanging on a line attached to the laundry, I presume, one flannel shirt and one pair of flannel drawers, the rest of the clothing was all cotton. I understood the woollen garments were not used unless by order of the doctor. Of course this may be necessary, but it surely cannot be necessary to deprive the inmates of those articles of clothing made of material absolutely necessary to the aged, and which they have brought to the Institution with them, and probably the gift of charitable friends.

I venture to think that something more should be done for the comfort of these poor people than now is carried out.

I asked for printed rules of the Institution, and was told that some were in force twenty years ago. So I was led to infer that the matron in charge was a rule to herself. I do not attach any blame to her. Probably, with the appliances at command, the place is managed as well as it can be under the circumstances.

I may mention that one inmate openly, in the presence of the matron, expressed a desire to make a complaint, but was probably properly checked by her. I gathered from a muttered remark that a complaint about the food was what he desired to make.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SUTTOR.

Refer to Board.—G.R.D., 30/8/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 30/8/86.—C.W., P.U.S.

No. 40.

The Hon. W. H. Suttor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Cangowra, Bathurst, August 27, 1886.

In addition to my remarks to you of yesterday in reference to the Asylum at Parramatta, I beg to suggest that some employment should, if possible, be found for the inmates. Numbers of them are quite capable of doing some work, and they would be all the better for doing it. On viewing them yesterday I was reminded of what I have often seen in the country, of a number of crows perched on a fence waiting to pounce upon an anticipated meal. I saw some men at work in a carpenter's shop, but was told that this was hired labour, and the persons so employed were not inmates of the Asylum. Some few do work in the garden and keep the wards clean, and that is all the employment they have. I saw any number of robust old men there quite capable of doing work, and doubtless many of them are tradesmen.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SUTTOR.

No. 41.

The Hon. W. H. Suttor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

August 27, 1886.

In addition (further) to my remarks *re* Asylum at Parramatta, I have thought that I may not be deemed impertinent to suggest that a system of boarding-out with reference to these old men might be of service. I believe at present that the whole matter is purely voluntary, but I think that if persons throw themselves upon the charity of the State it should be with the understanding that to a certain extent they should be under obligations, compulsory if need be, to comply with any regulations the State may impose. Many of them are quite capable of doing some work. I feel sure that many persons would be glad to take them to do light jobs, such as gardening work, cleaning tools, &c. Since my other communications this matter has occurred to me. As the same system is adopted with the first childhood of those under State protection I venture to think the same principle might with advantage be applied to those who, in their coming second childhood, seek to live at ease on the benevolence of the State.

I have, &c.,

W. H. SUTTOR.

Refer to Board.—C.W., 30/8/86.
B.C., 30 August, 1886.—C.W., P.U.S.

The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board,

No. 42.

Mrs. Eliza Pottic to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Dear Sir,

"Eurimbla," Botany, 8 September, 1886.

I visited Newington in company with the ladies (with whose names I supplied you) on Wednesday, 21st April. I am afraid, trusting to my memory, I said 22nd April; if I did will you kindly rectify this error.

I am, &c.,

ELIZA POTTIE.

21st April, visited Newington, Mesdames Henson, Bennett, Doyle, Pottic, Bruce, and Misses Boyle, Dickson, and Hogg. No seats of any kind; women lying about (in a fit); filth on hospital floor; woman in filthy state; women had lain on floor all night; women complained of cold; of insufficient food and care; matron objected to our giving a whole sponge-cake to woman in hospital, they wore the most ungrateful; some apparently dying, with the sheet pulled over their faces; one woman with eyes, nose, and mouth full of flies; Mrs. Henson, Mrs. Bruce, and Mrs. Pottic asked that curtains be provided for the dying; refused; all the women in a dissatisfied state; matron took cakes for laundry women; they afterwards said they had had none. 29th July, first visit with board, cancer hospital; patients sitting on floor; dirty bucket with sago, iron spoons, tin pannikins.

No. 43.

Mrs. Eliza Pottic to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Dear Sir,

"Eurimbla," Botany, 10 September, 1886.

I take the liberty of enclosing for your perusal a letter from one of the inmates of Newington Asylum. It is addressed to Mrs. S. B. Dight, of Stafford, Singleton, who is at present in Sydney, and was forwarded to her by one of her daughters, who has written a private letter on a blank page. Please notice that Mrs. Cross "sits out all day and in all weathers," has been "very bad with dysentery, and all for the want of a little nourishment." The old people almost invariably complain of the quantity and quality of the tea supplied. Letters of a similar nature, and containing like statements, have been received lately by Mrs. J. D. Langley from another inmate, a Mrs. Stephenson. Mrs. Langley told me their contents, and another party who had read them corroborated her testimony; but one of her servants had inadvertently destroyed them. Miss Dight says that Mrs. Cross is quite blind, but that the same party evidently writes all her letters for her. She gives her an excellent character. Mrs. Langley also speaks very highly of Mrs. Stephenson.

I am, yours truly,

ELIZA POTTIE.

[Enclosure.]

Mrs. Cross to Mrs. Dight.

My Dear Madam,

Newington Asylum, 2 Sept., 1886.

I take the liberty of writing to you again to ask you if you will kindly bestow your charity on me once more. I am in great distress. I suppose you heard that the Government removed all the people from the Hyde Park Asylum up here last summer. It has been a great loss to many of the poor old women, as most of them had friends about Sydney to give them the price of a little tea and sugar. This remote place is 12 miles from Sydney, and we have to suffer great hardships and privations; it is far worse than Hyde Park. We have to sit out all day long, and in all weathers, and I thought the cold of this winter would nearly have finished me. Even one cup of tea, if one have money to purchase it, is better than all Government doctors; and I ask you, dear Madam, to please send me a little assistance this time, as I don't think I will live much longer with cold and hardships of this place. I have been very bad with dysentery, and all for the want of a little nourishment. I was sorry when I had heard from you of the death of your dear sister Emma. I will conclude by praying may God bless yourself and family,

And remain, your ever grateful friend and well-wisher,

ELIZABETH CROSS.

Direct your letter—Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, Newington Asylum, Parramatta River, Sydney.

No. 44.

No. 44.

The Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington, to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Dear Sir,

24, College-street, Thursday, 9th
The Ladies' Board will be glad to visit Newington on Monday next, 13th instant. By that evening's post I will send you a list of those inmates not too timid to give information.

Yours obediently,
ALICE STEPHEN

No. 45.

The Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington, to T. K. Abbott, Esq., S.M.

Dear Mr. Abbott,

24, College-street, Monday, 13th.

According to promise I enclose you a few names of inmates who will answer questions.

In the Roman Catholic ward—Mrs. Barff, Mrs. Kennedy; in the Protestant ward—Mrs. Saunders, Emma Reading; in the so-called cancer hospital—Jane Purnell (or Edwards), Anne Wire, Rosanna Byrne; inmates not belonging to the hospitals—Anne Ritchie, Mrs. Stevenson, Emma Tait, widow Welch, Mary Butler.

Mrs. Barff told me to-day (what she is prepared to repeat to your Board) that the Superintendent offered to give her spirits from her own stores "if she would not split on her."

Emma Reading was born a cripple in both hands and feet. She has been punished for answering questions on former occasions, by being kept in a room alone, away from the others. She has not been undressed then for five or six week, and her hair has been neglected until it had to be cut short. She is too fearful of results to speak openly to us, but promises to answer the gentlemen's questions. She can get very few services done for her unless she pays for them.

Anne Ritchie (who writes letters for the other inmates) has written anonymously once or twice to the Matron, and to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carrington, &c.

The name of the wardswoman in the Roman Catholic hospital-ward, who threatened to jump on Mrs. Barff and Mrs. Crowther for giving us information, was M'Cann. She has since been given a "billet" in one of the asylums at Parramatta.

I remain, &c.,
ALICE STEPHEN.

No. 46.

The Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington, to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24, College-street, Monday, 13 September, 1886.

At the visit of our Board to Newington to-day we observed that most of the inmates of the hospital-wards had been supplied with new bedsteads, and white quilts were in use.

We saw roast beef and other roast joints, with a good supply of good boiled potatoes, served out; most of the inmates, in expectation they thought of a visit from the Board of gentlemen.

Mary Rooney, the cook, was tipsy last week, and fought another woman, receiving a black eye. She is not employed in the kitchen at present.

Why is Elizabeth Carroll employed as gatekeeper? She is able to earn her own living out of the Institution; is very abusive in her language, and much disliked by the other inmates.

Bridget O'Neil (or Fredericson), whose left side is completely paralysed, uses very bad language, and has fits of terrible temper. She was placed in the bed next to Mrs. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Ward (as Mrs. Kennedy thinks to punish her for giving our Board information). A few days ago Mrs. Kennedy was out of bed for a moment, when Bridget O'Neil dragged her on to the floor and beat her severely with her right fist. The noise brought the workmen into the room, and Mrs. Hicks had Bridget removed to the so-called cancer hospital. She is a large heavy woman, and Jane M'Donald, the wardswoman there, has great difficulty in moving her and attending to her. A trained nurse would have the necessary skill to do all such services.

We had not the time to inspect the stores or the books; but when writing our names in the visitors' book saw that the last entry in the burial-book was dated 2nd September. One burial took place this morning, another on Saturday last. Both deaths occurred in the so-called cancer hospital.

We saw an old woman land at Newington at 12:30; and a young woman in a very weak state arrived just as we left, at a little after 2 p.m. In neither case was there anyone to meet the new arrivals.

I remain, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington.

Refer to the Board.—G.R.D., 17/9/86.

The Secretary to the Board, B.C., 18/9/86.—C.W.

No. 47.

The Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington, to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24, College-street, 18 September.

The ladies of our Committee desire me to inquire whether in your opinion there is any way of protecting the inmates of the Institution who give evidence as long as the present staff are allowed to remain in office? It appears obvious to us that the influence of the matron and her assistants is so unbounded while in actual charge that she may without difficulty, if so disposed, adduce any amount of evidence favourable to herself, and prevent inmates desirous of speaking against her management from speaking unreservedly of what they have experienced. Our Board already has reason to believe that the evidence reported by them is by some unexplained means communicated to the matron.

One of our Board saw Jane Macdonald, wardswoman in the so-called cancer hospital, in a state of inebriation a few days ago.

I remain, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington.

Refer to Board.—C.W., 20/9/86.
B.C., 20 September, 1886.—C.W., p. U.S.

The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board,

No. 48.

F. King, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,
Manager's Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Matron-superintendent of the George-stree Asylum, Parramatta, complaining of the heat of her new quarters, lately erected by the Colonial Architect, and attributing it to the iron roofing.

I beg to suggest that her letter be submitted to the Colonial Architect with a view to the removal, if possible, of the iron, and the substitution of slates; the other matters referred to in the letter herewith could be considered at the same time.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Submitted, 7/9/86. The Commission.—G.R.D., 18/9/86.

The Chairman of Governmen

Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 20 Sept., 1886.—C.W., P.U.S.

[Enclosure.]

The Matron-Superintendent to The Manager Government Asylums.

Sir,

Government Asylum, Parramatta, 13 September, 1886.

I beg to call your attention once more to the intolerable heat of my house, the iron roof attracting the full heat of the sun, making my bedroom during the day almost like a large "camp-oven"; if the iron roof is retained it would want some non-heat-conducting paint or lining.

Also, the bedroom windows are exposed all day to the action of the sun, and the glass becomes so hot that it is painful to touch it; if a balcony is impossible the windows might at least be capped, so as to keep off some of the heat, which is more intense in summer than I can describe.

The western windows, on the ground floor, also require the verandah to be continued on that side, and some shade is essential over the dining-room windows, also some ventilation in that room.

This house could scarcely be more completely exposed to the full blaze and power of the sun if it were placed in the great desert of Arabia.

Begging that you will kindly urge a little relief in this matter of health and comfort,

I remain, &c.,

C. H. M. DENNIS,

Matron-Superintendent.

No. 49.

The Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington, to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,

24 Colloge-street, 20 September, 1886.

The members of our Board wish to state in writing their reasons for pronouncing the Institution at Newington to be without "method, management, or discipline."

The present matron was appointed at the early age of twenty-four, and given absolutely unsupervised control, and has held this office under these conditions for about twenty-six years. She married a second time, and both her families continue in her household. As soon as one of her daughters was considered old enough to help, she was appointed sub-matron. Every member of the staff (unless Mrs. Gorman is an exception) has always been an inmate. Some of these officers have held office twenty years. Some members are known to be frequently intoxicated, and many of them to be tyrannical and overbearing, abusive in their language, and occasionally using violence to the inmates. It seems clear to us that with such a staff (all capable of working into each other's hands) no proper discipline could be maintained.

The sick are left entirely to the care of these untrained inexperienced women, so that many small and comparatively simple services, necessary to be rendered, are left undone, to the great discomfort of the patients.

On our casual visits, before appointment as a Board, we have found the hospital wards left quite unattended; and at night if any patient fell out of bed she had to remain on the floor till morning.

The meals are most irregular. The beef-tea, supposed to be distributed at 11, we have seen given at 12:30; and all dinners not served by 2 p.m., and even then, only half-cooked. No doubt this is owing principally to the late arrival of the meat. It is often not brought by the butcher until noon; but in a well-regulated establishment this would not have been allowed to go on for a period of above six months.

Much food is evidently wasted. With care, and an efficient cook, mince-meat could be made from such scraps of food; and the bones of to-day's joints could be chopped and added to strengthen to-morrow's soup.

With a very little expense a variety and abundance of vegetables could be grown for the use of the Institution. The present vegetable-garden, for which we understand two gardeners are kept, appears to be cultivated chiefly for the supply of the matron's establishment. Poultry also could be reared without extra cost in a place so favourably suited, and the poor inmates could have the benefit of the produce.

In our opinion there is no possibility of a durable state of improvement until the whole place is remodelled. No matron's own establishment should be so large a one; and no sub-matron or paid assistant should be related to the matron. The staff should be entirely from outside; and one inmate should not be given authority over another. Many of these inmates are of bad character, but that has not excluded them from office.

One or two trained nurses are necessary for the patients' comfort, and these being otherwise unconnected with the Institution would be free to give unbiassed evidence.

One proof of the want of discipline is the absence of employment. Those not occupied as wards-women, needlewomen, scrubbers, &c., lie about absolutely idle. Those who can work, but will not, are not compelled to employ themselves. Then there are no books to be seen nor any other softening influence to raise their lives and thoughts to a higher level.

Some of the store and other account-books looked at by our Board on the 18th instant appeared to have been only freshly started, and could only be thoroughly examined away from the Institution. We noticed that Elizabeth Jordan, seen by us in an apparently dying condition on May 6th, is entered as having died ten or twelve days later.

There

There is no notice put up anywhere to inform the patients' friends when they are allowed to visit them.

We venture to submit that no Institution of this nature should be left without regular and efficient supervision.

I remain, &c.,

ALICE STEPHEN,

Secretary to Ladies' Board, Newington.

The Secretary to the Commission, B.C., 23/9/86.—C.W.

No. 50.

Mrs. Eliza Pottie to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

"Eurimbla," Botany, 30 September, 1886.

In the temporary absence of the hon. Sec., Newington Asylum Ladies' Board, I have been requested by the President to forward the following report of our visit on September 30th, for the purpose of further inspecting the books of the Institution. Our investigation was of a limited nature, inasmuch as it was some time before we could induce the Superintendent to leave us alone with the books. We were astonished when the Superintendent charged us with telling the gentlemen's board that she was intoxicated. This is the second time we have been told by the Superintendent of communications of ours to the Colonial Secretary having been submitted to her. The following is the result of our investigation of the books, viz.:—Asylum account book, 1st entry, July 29, 1886; petty cash-book, 1st entry, June 13th, 1886; weekly papers report book, 1st entry, August 3rd, 1886; store-book, 1st entry, February, 1886.

Among many entries we noted these:—February 2nd, 5 gallons brandy; March 27th, 10 gallons brandy; April 15th, 10 gallons brandy; June 5th, 5 gallons brandy.

Book articles received and issued. 1st entry, April, 1886:—Medical comforts for month of April, 1886:—33 oz. sugar, 10 oz. sago, 10 oz. oatmeal. Medical comforts for month of May, 1886:—33 oz. sugar, 10 oz. sago, 10 oz. oatmeal, 10 oz. arrowroot, 154 gills brandy. Medical comforts for June, 1886:—33 oz. sugar, 10 oz. sago, 20 oz. oatmeal, 120 gills brandy. Medical comforts for month of July (milk first on 9th):—445 gills milk, 10 oz. sago, 20 oz. oatmeal, 10 oz. arrowroot, 69 oz. sugar, 186 gills of brandy. Medical comforts for August, 1886:—775 gills of milk, 1 dozen port wine, 5 gallons brandy, 1 case ale, 1 case porter, 170 lb. gravy beef, 45 oz. sago, 70 oz. oatmeal, 25 oz. arrowroot. Also entered under heading "medical comforts," August—7 tons of coal, 1 bale lucerne, 3 bales straw. Medical comforts for September, 1886:—16 bushels corn, 34 bushels bran, 750 gills of milk, 1 bag of sugar, 300 oz. beef tea, 50 oz. sago, 80 oz. oatmeal, 40 oz. arrowroot.

We would also add that the blind girl, Annie Reid, whose case we referred to in our last report, and who on the first occasion we saw slapped in the bath, and to whom on our last visit we called the wardswoman's attention, on account of her neglected and helpless condition, has been removed to the cancer hospital. She is sensible though apparently not capable of recovery. She told us that she has been frequently beaten, and called bad names. Sometimes she was beaten with a stick.

I am, &c.,

ELIZA POTTIE.

Refer to Board.—C.W., 1/10/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 2 October, 1886.—C.W.

No. 51.

The Matron-superintendent to The Manager, Government Asylums.

Sir,

Government Asylum, Parramatta, 19 September, 1886.

I append herewith "clippings" from *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo*, of Thursday last, reflecting upon my management of this Institution, and calculated to injure me seriously in the eyes of the public of this Colony.

I therefore have to entreat, through you, for the protection of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to whom I request that you will kindly forward this letter.

The story of the old man "Toohey" is entirely a "fable," as far as this Asylum is concerned; so also is the reference to an "orchard," as the only landed property I possess is the "grave," where my husband and children are happily at rest. If Mr. W. H. Suttor derived his information from Dr. Rowling, our Visiting Surgeon, it seems a pity that the facts were not more accurately described.

I plead guilty to checking my cook (John Wait) when about to make a complaint, but it was only and solely from delicacy of feeling, as I felt sure the subject matter of it was against the Surgeon; and as Dr. Rowling had brought Mr. Suttor into the yard, and kept him there taking notes for some time, and afterwards had him shut up with himself in the surgery for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes before he sent for me, I concluded that my visitor was a particular friend of the Doctor's.

I now regret that I in any way prevented "Wait" from speaking out.

As to the "floors" at the "mill" side, I pointed them out twice to my late kind friend (and Colonial Secretary), Sir Alexander Stuart.

Of course the "needlewoman" was my elder daughter, Miss Dennis, but as she is an educated lady the reflection, if such it be, falls harmless upon her.

As to the "vegetables," "fires," and other inaccurate statements, I am fully aware that you can testify, from personal experience and observation, as to the correctness of them; and you are also in possession of any "complaints" which I have made *re* my own residence.

Placing myself and my defenceless daughters under the powerful protection of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,

I have, &c.,

C. H. M. DENNIS,

Matron-superintendent.

Transmitted as requested by Mrs. Dennis.—F. KING, 20/9/86. The Principal Under Secretary, Submitted, 24/9/86. To Commissioner.—G.R.D., 1/10/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 2/10/86.—C.W., P.U.S.

No. 52.

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 11th, 1886.

THE HON. W. H. SUTTOR AND THE PARRAMATTA BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,

A telegram from Bathurst, in your issue of Tuesday, states that at a public meeting the management of the Parramatta Benevolent Asylums was brought under discussion, and that it was stated that old and infirm patients from Bathurst had a great antipathy to go there. Further, that "the Hon. W. H. Sutor and others mentioned made great complaints against the management of the Parramatta institutions."

Mr. Sutor would doubtless not intentionally present incorrect information, but in this particular he has certainly been misinformed. The statistics of the Parramatta Asylums show that during the year already there have been no less than thirty-five admissions from Bathurst to the Parramatta George-street Asylum, of which seventeen have since been discharged, and nineteen into the Macquarie-street Asylum, of which eight have been discharged. There are consequently thirty-three old men still in these two particular Institutions, all of whom have been sent from Bathurst during the year, and there are doubtless many others in the Liverpool Institution, which is the largest in the Colony.

Now, as I take much interest both in the management of these Institutions and the welfare of the poor old inmates, I think it is most unfair to cast undeserved reflections upon those who have charge of them. I am quite free to admit that the system which the Government have authorized for so many years is in some particulars open to improvement, although in the present state of popular feeling there is great danger of running into an extravagant extreme; but it is unjust to blame those who have administered that system faithfully for defects for which they are not responsible, but for which the Government are solely to blame. It is well known that if any of the managers of these Institutions had taken upon themselves to depart from the Government dietary scale, or make other unauthorised improvements, they would simply have been liable to dismissal. My own observations lead me to believe that every possible provision for the comfort of the inmates is made, so far as present regulations permit.

I am, &c.,

HUGH TAYLOR.

Parramatta, 9 September.

No. 53.

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, Thursday, 16th September, 1886.

THE PARRAMATTA BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,

I see that in Saturday's issue my old friend Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.L.A., takes me to task for having (as telegraphed to you) taken exception to the management of the Asylums at Parramatta. I beg to state that I cast no reflection whatever upon those who had charge of them. The whole thing from beginning to end was what I condemned, and Mr. Taylor himself "admits that in some particulars the system is open to improvement." As he thinks so I had hoped he would rather have sympathised with than found fault with me.

My attention was called to these Institutions by the following story:—An old man named Toohey was sent to the Asylum from Bathurst. His wife, in Bathurst, was assisted by a relief society. Shortly after the old man came to Parramatta his wife received a letter from him telling her that the first treatment he was subjected to was to be put into a bath; that he, when taken out, was clothed in moleskin trousers and cotton shirt; and that flannel underclothes which he had been in the habit of wearing were taken from him, and that as a consequence he had caught a violent cold. The next thing she heard, and shortly after, was that he was dead. About this same time my attention was called to a notice telling a very similar story. I was requested by some benevolent ladies in Bathurst who had taken an interest in Toohey to visit the Asylum. I did so. I was introduced to the matron by the doctor, and shown round by her. The most of the sleeping wards were shown to me, and were, except one, cold enough, clean enough, and cheerless enough to satisfy the proverbial charity. One ward was in the old tweed factory. Directly I entered I noticed a very disagreeable odour. I looked about to find the cause. On the floor was a thick coating, a sixteenth of an inch at least, of the old wool grease and oil of the former manufacturing process. I pointed it out to the matron as I scraped it up with my boot sole. She said "she could not get the authorities to have it cleaned." On passing through the kitchen the man who was cooking said "he wished to make a complaint." He was promptly and perhaps properly checked by the matron. As far as I could gather, he was anxious to complain of the quality of the food. I was taken through the vegetable garden, and saw a few of the inmates at work there. I was taken through the neat and comfortable villa provided for the matron, and although she would not allow the cook to complain, she did not refrain from pouring forth copious grumbings about her own inadequate appliances. I went through the yard where the inmates were assembled. They were all or nearly all sitting in long rows on forms under a narrow shed erected along a wall. They reminded me of a scene I have witnessed on a stockyard fence of a number of crows perched and waiting for the coming meal. Although it was a cold, raw morning last month, I did not see any fire provided; nor was I shown into any room or place where the inmates could sit and read or amuse themselves with harmless games, or, what I think would be better, employ themselves at any kind of work. Many of them appeared to me to be strong able men quite fit to do something, and as many of them are doubtless tradesmen, I think something of this kind should be carried out. I was taken into the office and the store. I asked if there "were any printed rules of the establishment." I was told "that about twenty years ago there were such rules, but there were none now." I presumed from that that the matron was a law unto herself now. In the store I was shown some cloth coats that were served out to the old men, and a few woollen shirts. I also saw a needlewoman making a flannel shirt, and one other that she had made was pointed out. Remembering Toohey, I asked if these shirts were given to all the inmates, and was told that those only got them as they were ordered by the doctor. I learned that these old creatures are turned out of their beds at 6 o'clock in the morning

in summer, and at half-past 7 in the winter. When the one season began and the other ended I did not discover. When so turned out they go into the yard to recreate themselves as best they can. Since my visit I have seen another old man who left the Asylum, and who corroborates the discomfort of the place, and tells a good deal more—of how the vegetables grown by the labour of the inmates do not find their way to their table; of how the men are employed in an orchard belonging to some person out of the town, and that those who do not work in this orchard are made to leave the Institution; of how, too, his flannel garments, provided by a philanthropic friend, were taken from him, and thereby caused him to take a bad cold. All this last of course I cannot vouch for; but I have no hesitation in saying that many old men who have been in the Asylums have no desire whatever to go back to them, and I believe that some inquiry is necessary.

Mr. Taylor fears we may "go into an extravagant extreme," I presume of philanthropy run mad. I am inclined to think that at present the extreme is rather the other way. I can only hope that inquiry will be made, and that a "happy mean" of treatment based more upon common sense principles will obtain.

I am, &c.,

W. H. SUTTOR.

P.S.—I had no opportunity of questioning any of these people. The matron's prompt checking of the one complaint, and a close complimentary attendance out through the gates, prevented me from learning anything from them. Probably if I had been allowed talk with them my suspicions of the management might have been allayed.—W.S.

The Manager of the Government Asylums, B.C., 16/9/86.—C.W.

The man Toohey, referred to in Mr. Suttor's letter, was an inmate of the M'Quarrie-street Asylum. He did not complain after his bath, but was told that he must apply to the surgeon if he wanted a flannel. The floors in the mill are saturated with oil; they have been scraped with spades and cleansed as much as is possible, but the smell will rise in warm weather. It has not been considered unwholesome, and the only remedy will be to refloor the wards. The garden is a credit to the Asylum, and supplies the inmates with an ample quantity of vegetables and pot-herbs. It is worked entirely by inmates.—FREDERIC KING, Manager. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 54.

Extract from *Echo*, 16th September, 1886.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE letter of Mr. W. H. Suttor, published in this morning's *Herald*, contains a circumstantial account of what he himself saw at the Parramatta Benevolent Asylum. No one with a spark of human feeling in him can read it without indignation. The institution, as described by Mr. Suttor, is a kind of Inferno to the unfortunates who are forced thither through stress of circumstances, and over its portals might be written: "Abandon thoughts of comfort all ye who enter here." The majority of the sleeping wards, says Mr. Suttor, are cold enough, clean enough, and cheerless enough to satisfy the proverbial charity. That is a very pungent and a very suggestive remark. At the Parramatta Benevolent Asylum it would seem that the inmates are made to feel every minute of the day that they are the objects of charity, and have no right, therefore, to expect to enjoy any comfort. They exist only on sufferance; why then should they have fires in winter, or pleasant food, or anything else that is adapted to make them satisfied with the world? No one supposes that the people who are admitted into our benevolent asylums should be pampered, or fed on the fat of the land, or provided with luxurious sleeping apartments, but they ought to be so treated that they may feel the institutions are places of refuge, and not places of suffering. It is well that the Government have appointed a Commission to inquire into the management of our charitable institutions. The Commissioners have already discovered enough to convince them that the appointment was timely; and it may be hoped that the effect of their work will be the abolition of the abuses that are known to exist, and some of which are so vividly described by Mr. Suttor.

No. 55.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,

20 October, 1886.

I have received, this morning, the enclosed letter, which contains statements so monstrous, if true, that I feel bound to send it on to you. I have obliterated the name, so that the writer may not be made to suffer, as others have done who have written me about wrongdoing in some of our institutions. I ask that you will see no punishment takes place in this case, unless the statements are proved untrue and made with malice.

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Asylum, George-street, Parramatta, 19 October, 1886.

The old men in this institution would be most thankful if you would inquire of the Chief Secretary as to the existence of the Committee that was appointed to inquire into the state of those institutions. We are now two months expecting them, and now they seem as far off as ever. I assure you that it needs something here. The chief feature here is drunkenness and disorder, total neglect in every respect, the whole management of everything left in the hands of these disorderly characters; robbery and plunder is their chief object in order to get grog; and there seems to be no one to take the least notice after all the reports and complaints that has been made about these places. If they get drunk in the daytime they close the gate to keep them in; and if they come in at night they are locked up in the wards with the other men, and kick up what row they like. Besides, we are robbed daily of our rations, and, if we make the least complaint, we shall be turned out; and the principal actors in these matters are the people that

arc

are paid by Government. There is no person knows these things better than the inmates. They have starved and worked two Government horses to death, working them on their farms, and robbed them of their feed to feed poultry and pigs. They take better care of them than they do of the old men. An old man is nothing in their way. The sooner they are dead the better, for they will get nothing here but abuse. There has been old men actually killed and murdered here, and nothing thought about it, only take and bury them. Such things you will not hear in any other part of the world.

Sir, if you will inquire into this matter, you will do the old men the greatest kindness. I trust you will not let them know my name, otherwise my life would be in danger; but in case there is an inquiry I can prove twenty times as much more. Certainly the Government and the officials over these places are all to blame for the conduct that is carried on in these places. The Superintendents would be much better out of this; altogether they are the most useless things in existence.

Yours, most respectfully,

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Inform Mr. Abigail that his enclosure will be sent to the Commission of Inquiry, and that I shall require the name of the writer, and of any other witnesses able truthfully to give evidence. The Commission will commence its sitting in a few days at Asylum of Newington.—G.R.D., 21/10/86. Refer and inform Mr. Abigail.—C.W., 21/10/86. Mr. Abigail, M.P., 23 October, 1886. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 25 October, 1886.—P.U.S.

No. 56.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

23 September, 1886.

I send Mrs. Hicks' report for your perusal. I really think it will be necessary to discharge the man Ibbott; he and his wife lead Mrs. Hicks a sad life.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING.

Submitted, 6/10/86. Refer to Board, G.R.D., 19/10/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Enquiry Board. B.C., 19 Oct., 1886.—C.W.

Mrs. Superintendent Hicks to The Manager, Government Asylums.

Sir,

Newington Asylum, 21 September, 1886.

I beg respectfully to report, that on Saturday afternoon I went to the wharf to meet my husband and daughter from Sydney; Dr. Rowling was also there. The Ladies Committee had just left in the launch when Ibbott's wife came rushing down, calling out for the ladies, and finding they had gone turned to a man on the wharf and began talking loudly and violently at me, threatening that she would, in less than a month, get the dirty low lot at the grand house out, and much more to the same effect. Dr. Rowling heard it all.

I have also to report that Gordon and Ibbott were both absent, without leave, from 12 o'clock Saturday till Monday morning. I had occasion to require Ibbott's services on Saturday afternoon, but as neither he nor Gordon were to be found I sent for the gardener, who assisted Byrnes in the removal of a corpse. I have frequently told both Gordon and Ibbott that they must let me know if they desired to go out, as I must have men always on the premises. I have already reported Ibbott for the same matter.

Yesterday evening Emma Williams was brought here by her husband from Liverpool, and expired 10 minutes after her arrival. She had been attended by Dr. Strong, who sent a certificate of death. Mr. Byrnes, J.P., however, held a magisterial inquiry.

I have, &c.,

LUCY H. HICKS,

Superintendent.

No. 57.

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

27 September, 1886.

I send this on for you to read. I do not think it is necessary to make an official document of it, though I will if you so desire.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING.

Submitted, 28/10/86. Refer to Board,—C.W., P.U.S., 19/10/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Enquiry Board, B.C., 18 Oct., 1886.—C.W.

The Matron-Superintendent to The Manager, Government Asylums.

Sir,

Government Asylum, Parramatta, 25 September, 1886.

Captain Frederic H. Trouton having visited and inspected the whole of this institution on the 23rd instant, has requested me to copy and forward, for the consideration of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the following remarks, entered by him in the Visitors' Book, viz:—

"Having recently inspected similar Institutions in other Colonies, I am pleased to bear witness to the superiority of this for cleanliness, cosiness, and comfort.

"From what I can learn from the invalids I think they should have more medical attendance, and would suggest an honorary medical staff should be appointed.

"I would draw the attention of the authorities to the case of John Jones, who states he has had no medical examination since he came to this establishment (fifteen months)."

Will you kindly send this on immediately, for the perusal of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

ALICE DENNIS,

Matron-Superintendent.

No. 58.

No. 58.

The Secretary, Government Asylums Inquiry Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1886.

Referring to my letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the chairman to inform you that the contract plans of the Asylums at Newington, George-street, Parramatta, and part of Liverpool, but not of Macquarie-street, Parramatta, have been received, but that they do not contain the information required by the Board, and asked for in the letter of above date.

The Board desires to be furnished with a sketch on block plan, showing the position of all fences, buildings, outhouses, &c., gardens, orchards, walks, wells, drain- and water pipes, and total area of each Asylum site, owned or leased by the Government at Newington, George-street and Macquarie-street, Parramatta, and Liverpool.

And to state that the inquiry will be greatly facilitated when this information reaches the Board.

I have, &c.,
C. R. BURNSIDE,
Secretary.

Show the outline of estate and important neighbouring features.

Show divisions of estate and purposes for which each used, and approximate area.

Show fences and gates.

Show position of buildings, and use of each.

Show lines of drains; junctions with lavatories, sinks, latrines, &c.; the various cesspits in course of drains; the pan-closets; line of outlet to river.

Mark lines of water supply; take the height of windmills; show height of ground level under raised tanks by windmill above same in neighbourhood of main buildings.

Examine position of dam to see whether it is placed in the best position available.

Memoranda of details required by the Health Board, and forwarded to Mr. Surveyor Thompson in connection with his instructions to make a sketch plan of the Newington Asylum.—R. J. A. ROBERTS, 11 September, 1886. Replied to by Mr. Thompson's letter of 17th September, 1886, No. 13.—R.J.A.R., 18/9/86.

No. 59.

Mr. Surveyor Thompson to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Trahlee, Bellevue Hill, Double Bay, 17 September, 1886.

I have the honor to forward herewith the sketch plan of the Newington Asylum. With regard to this plan I may inform you that it has been compiled partly from Mr. Surveyor Ebsworth's survey of the Newington Estate (which survey gave all the outside boundary-lines, subdividing streets, and positions of the then existing buildings), while the newer buildings have been measured and approximately fixed in position by my rough sketch survey made during the past week.

The levels I have taken give the actual level above the high-water mark, observed at Newington Wharf on September 15th, 1886. And in every case where I have written the level on a building I mean it for the ground floor level; the only exception to this is in the case of the two raised tanks, and in both these instances I have written on the plan the ground level and also that of the bottom of raised tank. These levels were required by the Health Board in order that they might see how the water supply was arranged. And here I may state, for the information of the Board, that the reason of raising on trestles of the tanks near the hospital was not only to supply the laundry but also to give sufficient head to flush the w.-c.'s on the first floors of the two dormitories, for allowing 25 feet from the floor to the flushing tank of the upper w.-c. in the lower dormitory; there would then be a little over 5 feet available head.

On reading over my instruction I find that I cannot explain myself clearer than by taking each instruction separately, and reporting upon it.

(1) Show outline of estate and important neighbouring features.

(2) Show divisions of estate and purposes for which each is used, and approximate area.

The fences and areas as shown on plan satisfy the conditions laid down in Nos. 1 and 2.

(3) Show fences and gates:

All the main fences are shown clearly on plan.

(4) Show position of buildings and use of each:

This instruction is also satisfied by the plans and the writing thereon.

(5) Show lines of drains, junctions with lavatories and sinks, latrines, &c., the various cess-pits in course of drains, the pan-closets, and line of outlet to river:

With regard to the drains I have dotted them on the plan in approximate position as indicated by one of the workmen employed on the estate, who was working at the asylum when the drains were laid down. The pan-closets are shown on the plan at either end of the two dormitories. The line of outlet of main sewer is also shown.

(6) Mark lines of water-supply:

The pipe lines from dam is shown by a dotted line, also windmill, pumps, and dam are clearly defined.

(7) Take the height of windmills, show height of ground level under raised tanks by windmills above same in neighbourhood of main building:

This instruction is satisfied by the levels shown on plans.

(8) Examine position of dam to see whether it is the best available position:

With regard to this last instruction I beg to inform you that the dam is far from being in the best available position, for, as at present constructed, it cannot receive the surface water from at the most more than an acre of land, and that principally from the adjoining street (Holker-street) which is outside the

the boundary of the estate. Nor will it be better supplied until drains are cut contouring the slope of the hill between the dam and the chapel to intercept the surface water which would otherwise flow down to the watercourse and consequently to waste; even then there will be considerable loss of catchment area.

There was nothing in my opinion to prevent the dam being put close alongside of the eastern boundary fence. Where a simple dam properly constructed and about 10 feet high in the deepest portion would have headed the water back for at least 6 chains, forming a large waterhole, and utilizing almost all the catchment area which would have been at least 10 acres.

I have, &c.,

W. M. THOMPSON.

The Under Secretary for Lands, for the information of the Health Board.—P. F. ADAMS, 20/9/86. The Secretary Board of Health.—P.F., B.C., 20/9/86.

No. 60.

Mr. G. Lewis *re* instructions.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1886.

In a conversation with the Principal Under Secretary, that gentleman desired the services of a surveyor who could illustrate the drainage, &c., of the Benevolent Asylums in the county of Cumberland by rough block sketches. The assistance is required speedily.

G. LEWIS.

Mr. Woolrych. Can Mr. Roberts be spared for a few days to make sketch plans of the several Asylums. He made maps a short time since of a somewhat similar character with very satisfactory results?—P.F.A., 1 September. Urgent.

This work could be done by Mr. Roberts with the aid of members of the Detail Staff if necessary, and if instructions are issued to me and date fixed by which the sketch plans must be completed I will consult him respecting arrangements so as to avoid any serious interference with work in hand. The survey for the Health Board at Leichhardt, which I am glad to hear was very satisfactory, was made under instructions, which left all arrangements for fulfilling them to me.—F. B. W. WOOLRYCH, 8 September, /86.

Mr. Roberts may be directed to come in at once and take the necessary instruction. Mr. Woolrych may perhaps desire to be present.—P.F.A., 9 September. Received personally from Mr. George Lewis, 1 p.m., 10 September, /86.—F.B.W.W. Forwarded to Mr. Surveyor R. J. A. Roberts for immediate action.—F.B.W.W., L.S., 10 September, /86.

To carry out this instruction within the time allowed it was necessary to employ the services of Surveyors Thompson, Thomas, and Shute. The required sketch plans are now complete and transmitted.—R. J. A. ROBERTS, 30 September, /86.

No. 61.

Mr. Surveyor Shute to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Edwin-street, Croydon, 29 September, 1886.

In compliance with verbal instructions from Mr. Surveyor Roberts, I have the honor to transmit herewith two plans, showing the Government Asylums in George-street and Macquarie-street, Parramatta, giving the information required by the Asylums Inquiry Board.

I have, &c.,

HENRY SHUTE, JUN.

Mr. District-Surveyor Woolrych.—Instructions to make sketch plans for the information of the Asylums Inquiry Board are now fulfilled and the last plans transmitted with this letter.—R. J. A. ROBERTS, 30 September, /86.

The Under Secretary for Lands for the information of the Board of Health.—P.F.A. The Secretary Board of Health, 1 October, 1886.—J.F., B.C., 1/10/86.

No. 62.

F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28 October, 1886.

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter, in reply to one sent by me regarding certain matters in connection with the management of the Parramatta Asylums, in reply to your request that I should supply the names of the writers and any others who can give evidence in support of the statements made in the letters, I beg to assure you that I have not the names, but am told, that if it is made known that the inmates may speak out without fear, you will receive plenty of evidence to show that some change is needed. My object in writing was to allow these people a full opportunity of making known their grievances, and so put a stop to these continued complainings.

I am, &c.,

F. ABIGAIL.

Refer to Board.—10/11/86. The Chairman of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, B.C., 10 Nov., 1886.—C.W.

No. 63.

The Government Medical Adviser to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1886.

In forwarding the enclosed letter from Dr. O'Dillo Maher to the Board appointed to inquire into the condition of the Government Asylums, I would point out that the question discussed by Dr. Maher, however important in itself, can only be regarded as a part of a much wider subject. The ophthalmic patients are, many of them, comparatively young, and are but seldom persons who, if free from eye

eye disease, would be absolutely helpless on account of old age. In this respect they fall under the same category with a large number of persons who are at present maintained in the Asylums on account of their being helpless from disease. From a return furnished to me by Mr. King—copy of which is appended—it would seem that out of a total number of inmates amounting to 1768, no fewer than 516 are under 50 years of age, and cannot possibly be helpless from senility. These persons are evidently the subjects of chronic disease in some form or another, and many of them might by careful and judicious treatment be so far restored to health as to be able to contribute in part at least to their own support.

It seems to me to be very undesirable that persons in comparatively early life who are suffering from chronic disease, whether curable or incurable, should be mixed up with and subjected to the same treatment as persons in whom the vital powers are exhausted by old age, and who can only expect to be supported in reasonable comfort to the natural termination of their lives. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board of Inquiry, that part of the existing Asylum accommodation should be devoted to the separate treatment of the younger inmates, who are presumably suffering from chronic diseases. As a detail of this arrangement, it would be easy to introduce some such plan for the treatment of ophthalmic patients in separate wards as that suggested by Dr. Maher.

I have, &c.,
H.N.M.

B.C., 27/10/86. Refer to Board.—C.W., 3/11/86. The Chairman of the Board of Inquiry into Government Asylums, B.C., 4 November, 1886.—C.W. P.U.S.

[Enclosures.]

RETURN of Ages of the Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute on 11th September, 1886.

Asylum.	Under 20.	Under 30.	Under 40.	Under 50.	Total.
The Liverpool Asylum .....Males	2	55	75	70	202
The George-street Asylum, Parramatta..... "	13	12	23	73	121
The Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta "	1	8	31	39	79
The Newington Asylum .....Females	3	16	30	65	114
	19	91	159	247	516

NUMBER of Inmates in the Government Asylums on the 11th September, 1886.

Asylum.	Under 50.	Over 50.	Total number in Asylums.
The Liverpool Asylum .....Males	202	530	732
The George-street Asylum, Parramatta "	121	309	430
The Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta "	79	214	293
The Newington Asylum .....Females	114	199	313
	516	1,252	1,768

The Liverpool Asylum has 730 beds.
George-street Asylum, Parramatta 430 "
Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta 310 "

These Asylums are generally full; the George-street Asylum would hold 700 inmates if the spare dormitories in the "Mall" were occupied.

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

To the Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

20, College-street, 6 September, 1886.

I have the honor, in the first place, to bring under your notice the present very unsatisfactory arrangements in connection with the Ophthalmic Department at the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool and Parramatta, and in the second, to suggest such alterations as I deem necessary for the efficient working of the same.

I. The ophthalmic patients among the infirm and destitute are distributed among these asylums.

II. It is optional with these patients whether they have their eyes attended to or not.

III. These patients, the majority of whom suffer from granular ophthalmia, a contagious eye disease, associate with the inmates whose eyes are healthy.

IV. The inmates whose eyes are healthy use the same towels, bathe in the same water, and sleep in the same wards as those who are suffering from contagious ophthalmic diseases. These are most fruitful sources of contagion, and particularly so in asylums where hundreds of people living together—a condition notably favourable for the spread and development of granular ophthalmic. Thus the asylums act as foci for the spreading of the disease.

V. The arrangements for the treatment of the ophthalmic patients are inadequate. Patients' eyes are dressed three or four times a month, whereas in most of the cases of granular ophthalmic it would be desirable to dress them two or three times a week, and in some instances daily; and again, there being no provision for the dropping of drops, the application of lotions, and the putting of ointment into the eyes, the patients are obliged to carry these about with them, and get them into their eyes as best they can.

VI. It is necessary to transfer from the asylums to the Moorcliff Eye Hospital all very serious cases, or those requiring the more important operations performed. It would be culpable to operate on the eyes of patients whom one would not see again for a week, and doubly so as there is no trained nurse to attend to the after-treatment. Were I not connected with the Moorcliff Eye Hospital, it would be impossible to perform the necessary eye operations.

I beg to make the following suggestions:—

- I. That the ophthalmic patients among the infirm and destitute be kept in one place.
- II. That it be compulsory on inmates to have their eyes attended to, in such cases as the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon shall deem necessary.
- III. That the inmates suffering from ophthalmic diseases be not allowed to sleep in the same wards, bath in the same water, or use towels in common with the other inmates; and if practicable be kept apart from them.
- IV. That a skilled ophthalmic nurse be appointed, who shall, under the instructions of the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon, attend to the dressings and after-treatment of the eye patients in his absence.
- V. That better ward accommodation be provided for operation cases, and those whose eyes are seriously affected.

To give effect to the above, two plans suggest themselves:—

- I. That all the ophthalmic patients be kept in one asylum, (say) Macquarie-street, having their wards, baths, and towels apart from the other inmates, and a trained ophthalmic nurse be appointed to attend to the dressings and after-treatment of these patients.
- II. That a Government Ophthalmic Asylum be established, capable of accommodating about 100 patients, to which only shall be admitted those suffering from ophthalmic diseases, which can be cured or benefited by treatment; and that the matron be a skilled ophthalmic nurse.

The latter appears to me to be the better plan for the following reasons:—

- 1st. The ophthalmic patients, many of whom suffer from contagious eye diseases, would not associate with those whose eyes are healthy, and thus the danger of contagion would be avoided.
- 2nd. A ward could be set aside for the treatment of children suffering from granular ophthalmic, many of whom are kept at the Government expense in the Sydney Hospitals, and who return home after months of treatment, often only to return with a relapse.
- 3rd. Provision could be made for the treatment of the infirm and destitute females, who suffer from eye diseases.
- 4th. It would probably not be more expensive to maintain the ophthalmic patients in a Government ophthalmic asylum, worked on the same lines as the present asylums, and the treatment could be carried out more efficiently.
- 5th. By persistent and timely treatment, the sight of many children could be preserved, which, if neglected, would become partially or totally lost.

I have, &c.,

W. O'DILLO MAHER,
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to Asylums.

No. 64.

Letter handed to Board by Inmates of Newington Asylum.

Newing Asylum, September 26th, 1886.

We, the undersigned inmates of Newington Asylum, lateley of Hypark, Having heard that our Superintendent, Missess Hick, is a Ladaa of Drunkness, We, the undersigne, ar willing to go forward and certify that its all falls noldge.

[Here follow 255 signatures, all of which, with the exception of seven, are in the same handwriting.]

No. 65.

Letter from James Corcoran handed to the Board at George-street Asylum, Parramatta.

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 1 September, 1886.

To those whom it may concern or interest. I, James Corcoran, after spending most of my life in and around the City of Newcastle, deem it my duty to those who may come after me, and should they arrive at my age (100 years) and being old and unable to work and support themselves, to make a plain statement as regards the treatment I have had since I came into this asylum.

Three years ago my brother William and myself entered this institution. He (William) died on the 28th July, 1886. He was about twelve days in his bed, during which time he could pass neither food nor water, and the wardsman kept him alive by putting tea in his mouth; and the doctor never came to see him till he lost his speech.

I took medicine for twelve months with no beneficial effect; in fact, the more I took the worse I got. About two years ago I applied to him for relief, and he said I can do nothing for you. I asked for milk, and was refused. Being very weak I asked him to allow me to lie down; being refused this small request I had to go back to the yard again, and from complete exhaustion fell down before I reached the table in the shed, and had it not been for the tender kindness of the matron-superintendent should have expired there. But she put me in the hospital. I have been here now about two years, and the doctor has never been to see me yet; and the whole three years that I have spent here the only nourishment I have received has been one pint of gruel each day and stew that I cannot eat.

I have only to refer to the doctor's book to confirm my statement. Where numerous cases, much younger men than me are receiving eggs, butter, porter, brandy, rum, &c., &c., and there are plenty of old men from seventy to a hundred years of age, who, were it not for kindness and tender care of our good nurse and mother, Mrs. Dennis, would drop dead in the yard (which has happened more than once).

Witness—NEIL MACDONALD.

JAMES CORCORAN.

William Corcoran was for thirteen days without passing anything through his bowels, and Dr. Rowling on three different occasions refused to give him an aperient, on the last occasion telling him to go away, that he would give him no medicine. Mrs. Dennis sent him to the hospital on the 23rd of July, and he saw no doctor until the evening of the 26th when Mrs. Dennis sent for Dr. Tennant, who prescribed but too late, as he sank rapidly, and died on the 28th of July.

No. 66.

Dr. Rowling to The Manager of Government Asylums.

Dear Mr. King,

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute,
Newington, Parramatta, 19 June, 1887.

It is impossible in the present state of affairs to make out the usual weekly reports, nor can it be done until very considerable alterations are made. I wrote to you some time ago about the hospital arrangements, and asked that they should be assimilated to the George and Macquarie systems. At present sick women are allowed to remain in their dormitories—there is no hospital proper—the wards that are so called are filled with cases that among the men we should call “imbeciles,” *i.e.*, paralysed, helpless rheumatic cases, &c., &c.; there are no bed-cards, and no means of ascertaining, except by my own observation, the admissions and discharges. I am not finding fault officially about this, as I have hoped all along that as time went on matters would arrange themselves gradually; but I am glad now to have the opportunity of pointing out these things to you, and to suggest that we may as well make some radical changes at once.

What I would suggest is as follows:—The wards at present called “hospital” to be so in reality; the wards on the opposite (western) side of the hall to be the imbecile (or say the chronic) ward; the number of beds in the hospital ward to be decreased till each inmate has 60 feet of superficial bed-area, or say a bed between each window; proper bed-cards to be provided and used; all the sick to be sent to the hospital; the nurses to report to me daily the admissions and discharges; and that white or blue and white check counterpanes be used on the hospital beds.

You will see that all this is only carrying out the system that has worked so well in the other Asylums, and under which only can records of any value be kept.

There are several other matters which, however, I will not touch now, more especially as I feel sure you are as well aware of their necessity as I am, but they will all come in time.

A matter of some importance, however, suggests itself to me. At the present rate years will pass over our heads before the place will present a respectable appearance externally. Would it not be possible to get the services of ten or twelve of the unemployed to clean up, put the garden in order, and tidy the place generally? I should only be too glad to give some time to supervising and arranging, and I am sure Mr. Hicks would do the same. Can this be managed? I think it is very important, as the appearance of the place at present is not prepossessing, and without some such assistance this will not be altered for a long long time to come.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. E. ROWLING.

No. 67.

Dr. Rowling to The Manager of Government Asylums.

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Newington, Parramatta, 9 October, 1886.

Dear Mr. King,

We shall want four cupboards—one each in the Roman Catholic and Protestant wards, and two in the cancer wards.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. E. ROWLING.

Dear Mr. King,

Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Newington, Parramatta, 11 October, 1886.

We shall want four cupboards in all—two large ones, one each for the Protestant and Roman Catholic wards, and one each (small ones) for each of the isolated wards. No sign of beginning either at the room or the verandah.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. E. ROWLING.

No. 68.

STATEMENTS by the visiting clergy, at Parramatta, that cases of ill-treatment or mismanagement had never come under their notice:—

Canon Günther to The Chairman, Board of Inquiry, Government Asylums.

Dear Sir,

St. John's, Parramatta, 29 March, 1887.

Mrs. Cunyngname, of the Macquarie-street Asylum, has informed me that some of the men stated yesterday in the presence of the Commissioners that some of the inmates of the sick wards were unkindly and cruelly treated, and she has asked me whether I have ever heard of such treatment. I think it my duty to inform you that I have never heard of such treatment. The Asylum is regularly visited on Sundays and Thursdays by myself or my curates, and no complaint of such treatment has ever reached my ears. The different curates (the Reverends L. A. Phillips, H. J. O'Rielly, and G. D. Irvine), the catechist (Mr. Z. Kemmis), the lady visitors (Mrs. Harris, Miss Wickham, and Miss Harper) would, I am quite sure, have reported to me any cases of ill-treatment brought under their notice. Had they done so I should have communicated with Mrs. Cunyngname at once, and, judging from what I have seen of her kindness to and consideration for the sick suffering during the time I have known her—about twelve years—I am quite sure that she would have taken steps to prevent a renewal of ill-treatment. I may add that the clergy of the parish and the lady visitors spend a good deal of time in the Institution, and that we have often felt not merely satisfied but much pleased with the way in which the men are treated.

I am, &c.,

W. J. GÜNTHER.

Archdeacon Rigney to Matron, Macquarie-street Asylum.

Madam,

St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta, 30 March, 1887.

In reply to the question, “Have I ever known instances of unkind treatment of the patients in the wards of the Macquarie-street Asylum practised by the wardsmen?” I am glad to testify that I never have seen or known any unkind conduct on the part of the wardsmen; on the contrary, in my daily visits to the wards, I witnessed much exemplary patience and attention on the part of the wardsmen. Had I seen any neglect of the poor patients I should certainly have made it known to you, that you might redress it at once.

I am, &c.,

JOHN RIGNEY,

Archdeacon.

Mr.

Mr. W. H. Neild to The Chairman Board of Inquiry, Government Asylums.

Dear Sir,

Egmont, Parramatta, 30/3/87.

At Mrs. Cunningham's request, I have much pleasure in stating that up till June last, and for some years, I was constantly visiting the Macquarie-street Asylum, holding services and visiting the sick in the wards. I have conversed with very many of the inmates, and never heard any complaints. I used to go about the Institution by myself, quite unattended by any of the officers. I always heard the inmates speak in warm terms of Mrs. Cunningham, and all the men seemed happy and contented. I am well aware the inmates had not the same amount of personal liberty as at George-street Asylum; but this myself and others considered a very good thing for the men themselves. I am perfectly sure that had there been any complaints of ill or unkind treatment on the part of the wardsmen I should have heard of it. Some of them I knew as most decent and respectable men. Often in conversation with the lady visitors have we spoken in high praise of the conduct and management of the Institution.

I beg, &c.,

W. H. NEILD.

P.S.—I may say I am well known to Mr F. King.

The Rev. J. Straughen to Mrs. Conyngham, Benevolent Asylum, Macquarie-street.

Madam,

Harris-street, Parramatta, 31 March, 1887.

During the last five years I have been a frequent visitor to the Asylum of which you are matron. You have afforded me the freest possible access to the inmates. I have conversed with hundreds of the old men, but have not once heard an unkind word spoken of yourself or Mr. Conyngham; on the contrary, many have expressed their gratitude for kindness received at your hands.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN STRAUGHEN,

Baptist Minister.

No. 69.

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 30 March, 1887.

WE, the undersigned, having been acquainted by the superintendent that a few of the inmates of this Institution have conspired together to ignore her authority in not making their complaints known to her, and made many false and exaggerated statements to the Board of Inquiry, particularly in regard to the treatment of patients in the hospitals, wish to certify that until made known to us by the superintendent we were unaware of any such misconduct or cruelty had been carried on.

Daniel Shepherd
 John Harris, 3½ years
 William Guerin
 John Langhorn + (his mark)
 George Gray + (his mark), 3 years
 James McWilliam
 William White + (his mark), 5 years
 T. M. Hallety
 Benj. Smith
 Henry Aemeeld
 Peter Rooney + (his mark), 9 years
 John Watkins + (his mark), 6 years
 Edward Farrell, 8 years
 Wm. Henessy + (his mark), 6 years
 Robt. Flower
 Sidney A. Higman
 John Way + (his mark), 5½ years
 James Wilson
 Jno. Wynne, 6 years
 Wm. Cook + (his mark)
 Wm. Emsle
 John Fleming + (his mark), 7½ years
 Robert Franklin + (his mark), 6½ years
 Wm. Nash
 Henry Wilkinson, 5 years
 Joseph Batty + (his mark), 2 years
 John Brown + (his mark), 5 years
 Jeremiah O'Connor + (his mark), 5 years
 Jeremiah Cochran + (his mark)
 Arthur Carr
 Wm H. Torgie
 John Holroyd
 John Smith + (his mark), 6½ years
 Michael M'Donnell, 3 years
 Charles Salter
 Arthur Kingston
 George Marcus + (his mark), 6 years
 William Shannon + (his mark)
 John Boden + (his mark), 3 years
 Thomas Adams + (his mark), 2 years
 John Roach + (his mark)
 John Grady + (his mark)
 Alfred C. Drouet, 3 years
 Wm. Ellis, 4 years
 John Thomson, 4 years

Henry Withorpe, 6 years
 J. H. Shallock
 William Anderson + (his mark), 7½ years
 Michael Hill + (his mark), 3 years
 E. Bufler
 Peter Möller, 2 years
 Charles Fisher + (his mark)
 John Williams + (his mark)
 Thomas Passfield + (his mark), 7½ years
 George Clark, 2 years
 John Webster, 2 years
 John Watt + (his mark)
 John Ebsworth, 5 years
 Thos. Coeking, 2 years
 W. Johnson + (his mark)
 Wm. Mashiter + (his mark)
 John Tunyer + (his mark)
 James Dennis
 John Horan + (his mark)
 William Flintham, 2 years
 Joshua Tatton + (his mark)
 Samuel Phillips + (his mark), 5½ years
 Adam Lorenz + (his mark), 2 years
 William Smith + (his mark)
 James Downey + (his mark)
 Chris. Ellis Richards
 Samuel Willnot, 9 years
 Henry Crozier
 Richard Jacobs + (his mark), 5 years
 David Williams + (his mark), 3 years
 Thomas Mackenzie + (his mark)
 John Hendry + (his mark)
 James Swayne + (his mark)
 John England, 6 years
 Patrick Lewis + (his mark), 4 years
 Thomas Curley, 2 years
 William Mahony + (his mark), 1½ years
 Neil Smith
 William Coyle
 Michael Quinn + (his mark)
 John Fitzpatrick + (his mark)
 Thomas Smith + (his mark)
 John McGreogor
 John Best + (his mark)
 Thomas Drew

Dexwell

Dexwell Cadogan
 James Kerry + (his mark), 3 years
 Richard Hosier + (his mark), 2 years
 Henry Armstrong
 Samuel Church + (his mark), 2 years
 James Byrne
 Michael Fury + (his mark), 3½ years
 James Jennings + (his mark)
 Henry M'Millan, 8 years
 James Ryall, 2 years
 William Thomas + (his mark), 4 years
 John Bowcher + (his mark), 8 years
 Charles Robertson + (his mark)
 John Johnson + (his mark)
 Charles J. Olin
 Joseph Lambert + (his mark)
 James Burton + (his mark), 3 years
 Albert Rugamy + (his mark)
 Thomas Herford + (his mark), 3 years
 William Hackett + (his mark), 2½ years
 F. Rodgers
 Joseph Burns

James Luke + (his mark)
 William Westmore + (his mark), 6 years
 John Clarke, 6 years
 S. Burchfield
 F. Cummins
 Thos. T. Ghost, 4 years
 I have nothing to say on the matter.—
 William Hay
 Charles Crawley, 3 years
 Edward Nau (his mark), 3 years
 John Dent + (his mark), 5 years
 Thomas Mills + (his mark), 4 years
 Thos. T. Lake
 Robert Wensley, 4 years
 James Davis + (his mark)
 Peter Davitt + (his mark), 5 years
 Charles Attwood + (his mark)
 James White, 2½ years
 Dennis Considine, 2½ years
 Henry Blencowe, 3 years
 Alfred Hanson, 2 years
 Frank Dyer, 7 years

Witnesses to marks and signatures,—

ALFRED HANSON.
 CHARLES CRAWLEY.

Female patients in the cottage—

Emma J. Hughes, Wardswoman
 Bridel Stone, patient

Kate Bowes, patient
 Eliza Cohen, patient

No. 70.

Robert Baird to Commissioners of Inquiry.

Gentlemen,

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 30 March, 1887.

On behalf of A. Thomson, W. Roy, H. Barber, J. Chandler, W. Caldwell, J. McCoy, A. Mackay, J. Wilson, M. Brennan, H. Fitzpatrick, J. Judge, J. Prior, J. Creighton, P. Sweeney, and myself, who were witnesses at Inquiry, I beg to respectfully draw your attention to an occurrence which took place this morning.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock we were ordered into the dormitory opposite the office, understanding thereby to await the arrival of the Commissioners, but the real reason soon became apparent. The matron, wishing to hold a meeting of the other men in the yard, and also to get a petition signed by them, went among them to get them into the church, in which she addressed them for some time, having appealed to them to sign the petition in her favour, also accusing us of having conspired against her. The assistant dispenser and the head wardman went also among the men, persuading and unduly influencing some, who signed the petition, and who are either ignorant of what they signed, are partly imbecile, or have very recently entered the Asylum. We were confined in the dormitory for an hour and a half, when we heard the matron ask the messenger if the Commissioners had arrived, and having been answered in the negative, the messenger then told us that we could go. Our reason for writing this is to show you what we consider was unfair and arbitrary treatment, and a mild example of what we have hitherto received at her hands, and we hope that you will see justice done to us.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT BAIRD.

No. 71.

Mrs. Charlton to The Secretary, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

21, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 25 October, 1886.

Re Newington Asylum, herewith I return you evidence sent to me for revision, but as such evidence, based only upon the questions put to me, does not give a full and particular account of all I observed when visiting the old women's Asylum, both old and new, I have thought it desirable to prepare a supplement, which is also sent herewith, and am prepared, if required, to be re-examined before the Commissioners in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

MARY M. CHARLTON.

Mrs. Mary Charlton, of 21, Cleveland-street.

(1.) I have been in the habit of visiting Asylums for the last eighteen months, more especially the old women's Asylum in Hyde Park.

(2.) I have visited the Asylum at Newington three times since the old women were received there.

(3.) I have gone through the hospital wards in both places, and more especially at the Hyde Park Asylum, and have been shocked at the coarse treatment by the wardswomen of those whom they attended.

I saw the food supplied to the inmates, which consisted, at dinner, of soup little better than hot water, and beef very coarse and black. At tea they had dry bread and very weak tea—this was all, the inmates said, was given to them. No milk, treacle, or other comfort was allowed. I have visited the lower wards and frequently seen women before they were actually dead covered up with a sheet, and, on several occasions, seen the dead lying for hours in the next bed to the living.

I have seen cripples who were compelled to stay in the cold yard, where there were no seats to rest upon. They told me they were not allowed to go into the wards during the day, and complained bitterly of the harshness shown towards them. They had no hats on, nor was there any fire for them.

Many

Many of the old women deplored having to go into a cold bath every morning, whether sick or well, and no matter what the state of the weather was.

The state of the floors of the wards at the old Asylum were often in such a filthy state that it was necessary to pick one's steps to get along, and the smell has been so offensive that I have at times been quite ill after visiting that Institution.

The old women never seem to have sufficient linen for their wounds, which, I have many times supplied them with. I have frequently seen several of them in the wet cold yard without boots or stockings, and on inquiring the cause of this was informed that there were none for them. I have frequently supplied to some of the old women, who were ill or dying, mosquito nets to keep off the flies from their sores.

When I visited Newington I hoped to see a different state of things, but was informed by many of the inmates that they were treated even worse than in the old Asylum. I myself saw their food and found that it was no better than they had hitherto been supplied with. They complained bitterly of the cold and the very harsh way they were treated. They had no hats, bonnets, or any comforts whatever, not even a seat in the ground to rest on, and appeared to me very neglected.

I visited the cancer ward, and the attendant informed me that she was not allowed milk for her patients, although ordered by the doctor. The attendant, an old woman, seemed too feeble to attend to so many patients.

There were no chairs in any of the wards, and the inmates were frequently seen sitting on the floor.

I visited the hospital on each occasion, and the patients told me that they did not get sufficient nourishment; and one girl, who was dying of consumption, stated that although the doctor had ordered her a pint of milk a day she only got half that quantity, and was in fact starving. Each one I spoke to told the same tale; that they were not supplied sufficiently with the necessaries of life, and were most harshly treated.

No. 72.

Statement signed by Protestant and other inmates of Macquarie-street Asylum.

To the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Newington and Parramatta Asylums,—
Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned inmates of Macquarie-street Asylum, members of the Church of England and other Protestant denominations, have heard with deep regret and surprise that a letter has been sent to you complaining of the non-attendance of ministers, especially the Church of England.

Now, what are the facts. On every Thursday, Archdeacon Gunther or his curate, through all sorts of weather for years past, has never missed a day, but has faithfully ministered to our spiritual wants, always accompanied by two lady friends.

On every Tuesday two lady friends, members of the Church of England, laden with comforts their generous hearts has provided for the sick, visiting every ward in the hospital, like ministering angels, they distribute their gifts irrespective of creed or country, smoothing, perhaps, their last pillow by words of love and kindness. On Sunday morning there has been Church of England service for months past. On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Straughan or some of his friends always holds service, so that spiritually we have much to be thankful for, and no room whatever to complain; and we cannot conceive how a man within these walls could have so wilfully misrepresented the truth, for he could not have been ignorant of these facts, and we respectfully protest against that letter as a gross and malicious libel.

William Bailie	Alex. Thompson	Alfred Hanson
James Dennis	Jas. M'Auley	James Bates
William Archer	John Prior	John Dent
John Thos. Pearman	Chris. Ellis Richards	John M'Gregor
James Moore	John Holroyd	William Pope
Robert Brown	John Smith × (his mark)	Robt. Flower
John Wilson	Thos. Wall × (his mark)	John Langhorne
John Fitzpatric	Thos. J. Lake	George Grey
William Anderson	W. G. Cocks × (his mark)	William Liverman
Sidney A. Higman	William Shanks × (his mark)	William White
John Watkins × (his mark)	Wm. Ellis	John Allan
James Wilson × (his mark)	John Wakefield × (his mark)	James M'William
Samuel Philips × (his mark)	Thomas Passfield × (his mark)	Samuel Burchfield
John Puner × (his mark)	Henry Arnold × (his mark)	F. Rodgers
James Wynne	Josiah Brooks × (his mark)	John Johnson
James Wilson	William Ryan × (his mark)	Charles J. Olin
Henry Beaver	Thomas Baker × (his mark)	J. Lambert
Benjn. Smith	William Fletcher	James Burton
George King	John Bowden	Albert Rugamey
Felix Huttam	Charles Fisher	Thomas Herford
George Crowther	Thomas Adams	Charles Robertson
Walter Robertson	John Mashiter	Thos. Drew
John England	Rob. Watt	D. Hadogan
Wm. Harper	William Thomas	James Berry
Robert Franklin	Michael Goode	Richard Hosier
Thomas Brierley	Arthur Carr	Henry Armstrong
Thos. Cocking	Alfred Drouet	Saml. Church
William Mark	John Wilson	William Thomas
William Cook	Henry Wilson	John Bowcher

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 4/4/87.

NOTE.—On examination of the above signatures and comparing them with those to the other statement (No. 69 in Appendix A.) it was discovered that a number of the names are written by the same person, and also that some of the inmates who on the 30th March, could not write, on the 4th of April signed their names; some of the names too occur twice.

No. 73.

The Superintendent, Newington Asylum, to the Chairman of the Board, Government Asylums.

CORRECTIONS in Mrs. Hicks' evidence before Board of Inquiry, 22 October, 1886.

3938. Mary Ryan did not die till 4th March, 1886.
3942. The Ladies' Committee paid their first visit to Newington Asylum 29th July, 1886.
3947. Read, "Of course I can; it is the time of year when the greatest mortality prevails, and they had been very ill at Hyde Park."
3950. Read, "Inmates," not patients.
3964. Read, "Two or three times a day, or oftener if required."
3979. Read, "She was brought here by a constable, and was in a very deplorable condition; she was a most quarrelsome woman, and very dirty in her habits. She gave the nurse a black eye."
3987. I did not say, "I do not know that I had not; I may have been there." I said, "I do know that I had not been scolding her for speaking to the ladies. I never did scold her for so doing."
3995. I said, "Yes, I do recollect Lady Martin, and Mrs. Pottie," &c. "They did not see one bath only of water. We never had less than four at a time; with plenty of water always eight. Yes, I did stop the bathing as something had happened to the flue, which prevented a regular supply of hot water."
4013. Read, "Only one government cow in milk at that time," &c. "The inmates had the benefit of any extra milk from my private cow. The milk was never sour. I do not mind mentioning the manager's name. It was done with the knowledge and consent of the manager, Mr. King." I did not say, "I do not mind what they say; it will never be skimmed again."
4019. "Mary Wright," not "Mary Reid." (*Shorthand outline will do for either. I thought the Chairman said Reid.—C.R.*)
4024. Those quantities, as here stated, are incorrect.
4105. "Mary Wright," not "Reid."
4113. I added, "though I have a good, hardworking, conscientious sub-matron in Mrs. Gorman, who, years ago, was my sub-matron in immigration."
4127. Read, "I spoke to lady visitors," not to the Ladies' Board, as they were not in existence at the time. (*The expression used was a "lot of ladies."*)
4198. Read, "I had plenty of milk and brandy and water for them before starting on the road, and gave to them as I considered best. I hardly rested day or night."
4199. Mary Ryan died 4th March.
4205. "Mrs. Hyrons had been off duty for," &c. "She was not allowed to interfere with the removal of inmates. We were packed off," &c.
4207. "A respectable elderly man went up with them." (*An old man.*)
4208. "Mrs. Gorman," not "Graham."
4211. I did not say, "I make the women go in with a tub." I said, "I have it brought round to the bath-room in the cart straight from the water-hole, and the baths are filled from the cask."
4217. Leave out "both being off duty," (*see correction*), &c. to "get better," and read, "Mr. Hicks sent his daughter Lucy to assist Clara and Miss Chicken, an immigration ship matron, who was put in charge by the manager till I got better."
4218. Sir A. Stuart sent for Mr. Hicks, and told him that Clara should be appointed assistant sub-matron, and that he would have her salary—£40 a year—placed on the Estimates, which was done accordingly.
4219. I did not say, "I have often done that." I said, "I have never stopped at Ibbert's house since I have been at Newington; I have often driven to the wharf for Mr. Hicks."

P.S.—No mention is here made of the letter said to have been written by Ann Batho charging me with drunkenness, or the evidence I produced before the Board disproving her even having written such a letter or made such a charge; nor is mention made of charges of drunkenness at Newington, preferred by Miss Stephen, through Dr. Rowling; or of the charge of drunkenness on the Parramatta steam-boat, on 12th of March last, preferred by someone—as yet not officially known—or of the evidence brought by me in refutation of those charges.

LUCY H. HICKS,

Superintendent, 3/12/86.

Mr. Burnside, please hand this to Mr. Robinson for any remarks he may see fit to make.—T.K.A., 5/12/86.

I have carefully compared the foregoing "corrections" with the printed evidence, and with my notes. The printed evidence is in nearly every case a literal transcript of the shorthand notes. I presume it will not be expected that I should volunteer an opinion as to the accuracy of the report, seeing that the Board must be perfectly well able to judge. The errors in the names "Reid" for "Wright," and "Graham" for "Gorman," are traceable to the fact that the unvocalised outlines for those sets of words are almost the same, and to the fact that I had no previous acquaintance with the topics and persons referred to. As to the postscript, I have no recollection that the subjects therein referred to were mentioned at the meeting held on the 22nd October. I have not a word on my notes with regard to them; and, if the matters said to have been omitted were mentioned on the 22nd—it must have been in the way of informal conversation, not evidence.—C.R.

Mr. C. Robinson to The Secretary Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly Chambers, Sydney, 8 December, 1886.

As I understood Mr. Abbott to say that this portion of the evidence has been printed for final record, it will not be practicable to follow the practice of Parliamentary Committees by printing as foot-notes the amendments made on revision—most of which appear to be rather in the form of the expression than in the thing expressed.

I

I may perhaps, however, suggest that if the Board are of opinion that there is any conflict upon any material point between Mrs. Hicks' written statements and the report of the evidence, it is still competent for them to recall the witness.

Yours, &c.,
CHAS. ROBINSON.

I quite agree with Mr. Robinson, and as I am also of opinion that as the printed matter is correct no further steps need be taken.—T.K.A., Chairman, G.A.I.B., 10/12/86.

No. 74.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Secretary, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir, Office of Inspector of Public Charities, Sydney, 9 December, 1886.

I shall be obliged by your causing the alterations as described in accompanying sheets to be made in the printed evidence *re* Asylums Inquiry.

Yours, &c.,
HUGH ROBISON.

The matter as printed is precisely what Mr. Robison uttered; but as he wishes it these corrections must go into the Appendix.

T.K.A., 15/12/86.

- No. 1,143, page 23. *For* "been treated so" *substitute* "had her letter returned."
- No. 1,301, page 26. *For* "come" *substitute* "came."
- No. 4,903, page 108. *For* entire answer, as printed, *substitute* "I believe Mr. King is mistaken in some of his statements. The covered way from the kitchen to the dining-hall and the laundry (with the exception of the drying-frames in hot-air rooms) were both finished. I saw little builders' rubbish lying about, but noticed a pile of timber near the chapel, where it was not in the way. The Colonial Architect's Department appears to have been satisfied as to taps and mode of supplying water to the bathroom, &c. The milking-yard, drying-lines, and surface drains were overlooked, but could have been speedily supplied. I cannot recall the exact condition of all the fencing, especially that of the subdivision fence."
- No. 4,905, page 108. *For* entire answer, as printed, *substitute* "I believe the boundary fence was complete, and that padlocks on the gates, or gatekeepers, would have prevented the inmates from wandering out of bounds."

APPENDIX B.

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1.	Dietary scales, New South Wales Hospitals for the Insane, &c.	45
2.	Do Victoria Benevolent Asylums	47
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No. 1.

Dietary Scales, New South Wales Hospitals for the Insane, &c.

DIETARY SCALE—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

HOSPITALS for the Insane: Gladesville, Callan Park, Cooma, Newcastle, and Reception House, Sydney—approved December 15, 1876; Parramatta, approved December 17, 1878.

Patients.

	Bread.	Meat, uncooked, with bone	Vegetables	Sugnr.	Milk	Ten.	Butter.	Treacle.	Rice, Barley, or Peaseneal.	Flour.	Outmeal.
	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	5 days per week.	2 days per week.	3 days per we	1 day per week.	3 days per week.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	gill.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Males	16	14	12	1½	1	¼	1	2	1	4	—
Females	14	14	12	1½	1	¼	1	2	1	4	—
Children under 14 years of age	On 4 days per week.						Daily.	Daily.	or Sago.		
	oz.	oz.	oz.				oz.	oz.	oz.		
	14	10	10	1	3	½	½	1	3	4	4
	On 3 days per week.										
	oz.	oz.									
	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 oz. pepper and 20 oz. salt for every 100 full daily rations.
½ lb. flour, ¼ lb. raisins, 1 oz. suet, 1 oz. sugar, on Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, in addition to the authorized scale.
Patients

Patients actively employed allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of ale, 1 oz. cheese, and 4 oz. bread, in addition to the authorized scale.

The following substitutions may be made once a week, at the option of the Superintendents, viz. :— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, 2 oz. cheese for 1 oz. butter, 4 oz. maize meal for 4 oz. oatmeal, and salt for fresh beef in equal quantities.

The Superintendents may issue fresh vegetables for soup, &c., as may be necessary.

The Medical Officers may order any extra articles of diet they may deem necessary, and may place on diet for children any patient over the age of 14 years to whom it may be specially applicable.

2 oz. of maize or oatmeal with 1 oz. of treacle or sugar daily for each patient, at discretion of Superintendent. Approved May 29, 1880.

Attendants.

	Beef. Daily.	Bread. Daily.	Vegetables Daily.	Milk. Daily.	Tea. Weekly.	Sugar. Weekly.	Butter. (fresh). Weekly.	Cheese. Weekly.	Flour. Weekly.
Attendants and Nurses	lb 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	lb 1	lb 1	gill. 1	oz. 4	lb 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	oz. 8	oz. 8	oz. 4

1 oz. pepper, 20 oz. salt, for every 100 full daily rations.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. raisins, 1 oz. suet, 1 oz. sugar, on Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, in addition to the authorized scale.

WEEKLY DIETARY.—HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Compiled from Dietary Scale. Approved for Gladesville, Callan Park, Newcastle, Cooma, and Reception House, 15/12/76; and for Parramatta, 17/12/78.

Day.	Breakfast.*	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday	1 pint coffee. † 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	14 oz. mutton, roast. ‡ 16 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread.	1 pint tea. § 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Monday	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.	14 oz. beef, roast. 12 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. Soup. ¶	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.
Tuesday	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	14 oz. beef } 3 oz. flour } Meat pie. ¶ 4 oz. potatoes } 2 oz. bread.	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Wednesday	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	14 oz. mutton } 12 oz. potatoes } Irish stew. ** 1 oz. flour } 2 oz. bread.	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. cheese.
Thursday	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.	14 oz. beef, roast. Males. 14 oz. beef, boiled. Females. 12 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. Soup. ¶	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.
Friday	1 pint coffee. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	14 oz. mutton, roast. 16 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. Soup. ††	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Saturday	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	14 oz. beef, boiled. Males. 14 oz. beef, roast. Females. 12 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. Soup. ¶	1 pint tea. 7 oz. bread. Males. 6 oz. bread. Females. 1 oz. cheese.

* With 2 oz. maize meal or oatmeal and 1 oz. treacle or sugar for each patient, at discretion of Superintendent. Approved, 29/5/80.

† 1 pint coffee made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill milk.

‡ Generally given cold with home-made pickles, for which red cabbage, cauliflower, &c., are grown in large quantities.

§ 1 pint tea made with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill milk.

¶ Soup made from liquor of bones of previous day and cooked meat, with 1 oz. barley, rice, or peasemeal, and leeks, onions, artichokes, carrots, turnips, herbs, and other vegetables.

¶ Meat pie.—Beef, with 4 oz. potatoes; crust, with 3 oz. flour and dripping.

** Irish stew.—Liquor from meat cooked the previous day, with mutton, 1 oz. flour, 12 oz. potatoes, and other vegetables, onions, and herbs.

†† Soup made from liquor of bones of previous day, with full quantity of pumpkins, tomatoes, onions, carrots, and other vegetables.

WEEKLY DIETARY.—CHILDREN—HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Compiled from Dietary Scale. Approved for Gladesville, Callan Park, Newcastle, Cooma, and Reception House, 15/12/76; and for Parramatta, 17/12/78.

Day.	Breakfast.*	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday	6 oz. bread. 2½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. ½ oz. butter.	10 oz. roast mutton. 10 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread.	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. † 1 oz. treacle.
Monday	4 oz. oatmeal in porridge. 1 gill milk. 1 oz. treacle.	2 oz. rice or sago. 1½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. 3 oz. bread. 1 pint soup. ‡	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. ½ oz. butter.
Tuesday	6 oz. bread. 2½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. ½ oz. butter.	10 oz. potatoes. 10 oz. meat, } Meat pie. § 3 oz. flour, 2 oz. bread.	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. 1 oz. treacle.
Wednesday	6 oz. bread. 2½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. ½ oz. butter.	10 oz. mutton, } Irish stew. ¶ 1 oz. flour, 10 oz. potatoes, 2 oz. bread.	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. 1 oz. treacle.
Thursday	4 oz. oatmeal in porridge. 1 gill milk. 1 oz. treacle.	2 oz. rice or sago. 1½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. 3 oz. bread. 1 pint soup. ‡	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. ½ oz. butter.
Friday	6 oz. bread. 2½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. ½ oz. butter.	10 oz. roast mutton. 10 oz. potatoes. 2 oz. bread. 1 pint soup. ‡	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. ½ oz. butter.
Saturday	4 oz. oatmeal in porridge. 1 gill milk. 1 oz. treacle.	2 oz. rice or sago. 1½ gills milk. ½ oz. sugar. 3 oz. bread. 1 pint soup. ‡	6 oz. bread. ½ pint tea. ½ oz. butter.

* With 2 oz. of maize or oatmeal and 1 oz. of treacle or sugar for each patient, at discretion of Superintendent. Approval, 20/5/80

† ½ pint tea, made with ½ oz. tea, ½ oz. sugar, ½ gill milk.

‡ 1 pint soup, made from liquor from 4 oz. fresh meat and bones of previous day, 1 oz. rice or sago, vegetables, herbs, &c.

§ Meat pie, made of 10 oz. of meat, 3 oz. of flour, with dripping.

¶ Soup with vegetables.

• Irish stew.—1 oz. flour, 10 oz. mutton, 10 oz. potatoes, vegetables, herbs, &c.

No. 2.

Dietary Scale, Victorian Benevolent Asylums.

DIETARY SCALE.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	† 1 pint tea	14 oz. meat (uncooked)	1 pint tea.
	9 oz. bread .....			14 ,, potatoes .....
		5 ,, bread	9 oz. bread.
Monday	Do	14 oz. meat (uncooked)	Do.
		1 pint soup (vegetable)	
		14 oz. potatoes	
		5 ,, bread	
Tuesday	Do	Do	Do.
Wednesday	Do	Do	Do.
Thursday	Do	Do	Do.
Friday	Do	Do	Do.
Saturday	Do	Do	Do.

* On Sundays during the summer months, one pint of boiled rice and milk issued in lieu of potatoes to male inmates, Royal Park.

† Three days in the week during the winter months, half a ration of tea and bread and a plate of porridge issued for breakfast.

‡ Three days in the week during the winter months, for dinner, pea soup is substituted for the ordinary vegetable soup; a third less meat issued on those days.

Hospital Diet.—Same diet as issued to the ordinary inmates with an addition in some cases of beef tea, or gruel, or rice, or as may be ordered by Medical Officer.

Medical Extras.—Wines, spirits, ale, porter, arrowroot, sago, butter, and eggs, as ordered by Medical Officer.

MELBOURNE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM—DIET SCALE, BENEVOLENT SIDE.

	Bread.	Meat (uncooked).	Potatoes.	Soup.	Porridge	Rice.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Milk.			
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pint.	Oz.	Oz.	Pint.	Pint.	Pint.	Oz.	Oz.			
Breakfast*	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Dinner—A Division—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.	4	12	12	1	Porridge daily.	.....	½ oz. daily, or ½ oz. twice daily.	1 oz. daily, or ½ oz. twice daily.	1 ½ oz. daily, or ¾ oz. twice daily.	.....	.....	
Dinner—B Division—Wednesday	4	12	12
Dinner—C Division—Thursday	4	12	12
Dinner—D Division—Friday	4	12	12	1		1 ½			
Dinner—E Division—Sunday	4	12	12		1 ½			
Supper	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Total for the week	lb oz. 8 12	lb oz. 5 4	lb oz. 5 4	Pints. 5	Oz. 14	Oz. 2 ½	Pints. 14	Pints. 14	Pints. 14	Oz. 15	Oz. 14			

* When coffee or cocoa is issued no tea is given. † Corn beef and vegetables—no soup. ‡ Roast meat and vegetables.
 § No meat allowed; soup, potatoes, and bread, also rice pudding. || Sugar for rice pudding.
 N.B.—Minced meat, instead of cut meat, is served to inmates who are unable to masticate their food.

Boiled carrots, parsnips, or cabbage two days a week (if in the garden).
 Treacle and dripping supplied to all who wish (½ lb. each per week), except hospital patients.
 Hospital patients are dieted by Medical Officer, consisting of mutton chops, beef tea, mutton broth, eggs, butter, jam, and extra milk, in such quantities as he may deem fit.
 Coffee and cocoa are also given by order of the Medical Officer.
 In preparing the following articles, viz., tea, coffee, and cocoa, the quantity of each calculated at the rates stated in the respective columns are handed in bulk to the cook, who is also supplied with the total quantities of sugar and milk to mix with them. The quantities of oatmeal and rice are similarly issued.
 Bread, meat, and potatoes are also issued in bulk, and with careful supervision and management it has been found that the issues of these articles can be kept considerably within the respective weights allowed per head.
 There is a separate dinner diet for such inmates as the Medical Officer may choose to put upon it, viz., No. 2 Diet, consisting of:—bread pudding, soup, beef tea or mutton broth, 1 pint, potatoes and bread, vegetables, twice a week, with rice on Fridays and Sundays.
 Tobacco.—There is a monthly issue of two cakes of tobacco (thirteen to the pound) to each inmate who smokes. As many of them are engaged in doing work of various kinds an extra quantity is allowed them, varying according to the nature of the services performed.
 Snuff.—½ oz. is allowed per month to those who snuff.
 Soap.—There is a monthly issue of 3 ozs. to each inmate.
 All the women who can sew and knit are required to assist in making shirts and knitting socks for the men in addition to sewing sheets, pillow-slips, and making their own dresses and underclothing.
 Butter.—There are seventy-two women so engaged, each of whom get ½ lb. of butter per week; several of the men also get an allowance of butter for special services.
 Ale.—A few of the male inmates engaged in special work (not on the doctor's list) also receive a small allowance of draught ale daily.

DIET SCALE FOR SERVANTS PER WEEK (EACH).

Meat, uncooked	12 lb.	Tea	3 ½ oz.
Bread	12 "	Milk	1 quart.
Butter	½ "	Potatoes	6 lb.
Sugar	1 "	Other vegetables in addition.	

Servants' pudding, Sundays—Flour ½ lb., currants 1 ½ oz., sugar 1 ½ oz.

* Bread pudding is made of the surplus or unused bread with dripping and a few currants added, baked and cut into squares weighing about ½ lb. each

DIET SCALE, BALLARAT BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread <i>ad libitum</i> , 1 pint coffee.	8 oz. roast meat, 1 lb. potatoes, 8 oz. suet pudding.	Bread <i>ad libitum</i> , 1 pint tea.
Monday	Do do	6 oz. boiled meat, 1 pint soup, 1 lb. potatoes, bread <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Tuesday	Do do	8 oz. roast meat, 1 lb. potatoes.	Do do.
Wednesday	Do do	6 oz. boiled meat, 1 pint soup, 1 lb. potatoes, bread <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Thursday	Do do	8 oz. roast meat, 1 lb. potatoes.	Do do.
Friday	Do do	6 oz. boiled meat, 1 pint soup, 1 lb. potatoes, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , and rice.	Do do.
Saturday	Do do	8 oz. steak, 1 lb. potatoes.	Do do.

Hospital diet.—Eggs, porridge and milk, bread and milk, sago and milk, chops, boiled milk.
 Medical extras.—Wines, gin, beer or ale, beef tea, custard, chops, boiled rice, sago, arrowroot. Ordered by Medical Officer.
 The hospital diet consists of vegetables as grown in the garden (every day) and soup. All females have half a pound of butter every week, and all the men who work.

The Superintendent, Bendigo Benevolent Asylum, to The Inspector, Industrial and Ragged Schools and Public Charities, Melbourne.

Sir,

Bendigo Benevolent Asylum, Sandhurst, 16 November, 1886.

In reply to your favour of 15th instant, I have the honor to attach copy of diet scale in use at this institution.

I may point out that the inmates are allowed as much of the various articles of food as they can use, the Committee finding this the most economical course to pursue.

The following was the average consumption per head for last month:—Bread, 27½ lb.; meat, 15½ lb.; tea, 5 oz.; sugar, 3½ lb.; coffee, 4 oz.; potatoes, 21 lb.; butter, 1½ lb.

I have, &c.,

J. S. McILROY,

Superintendent.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	1 pint tea, and bread and butter <i>ad lib.</i>	Roast mutton and potatoes	1 pint tea, and bread and butter <i>ad lib.</i>
Monday	Porridge and milk, or tea 1 pint, and bread and butter <i>ad lib.</i> ; or 1 pint coffee, and bread and butter <i>ad lib.</i>	1 pint soup, with boiled meat and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Tuesday	Do do	Roast beef and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i> ...	Do do.
Wednesday	Do do	Mutton hash and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Thursday	Do do	1 pint pea-soup, with boiled meat and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Friday	Do do	Corned beef boiled, and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.
Saturday	Do do	1 pint soup, and boiled meat and potatoes <i>ad lib.</i>	Do do.

Hospital diet—What does it consist of? 1 pint beef tea; 8 oz. sago, tapioca, or rice pudding; and 4 oz. bread.
Medical extras—What are they? Wines, spirits, ale, and porter. By whom ordered? Medical Officer only.

DIET SCALE—BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, CASTLEMAINE.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	8 oz. bread and butter, 1 pint tea.	Roast or boiled beef and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	8 oz. bread and butter, 1 pint tea.
Monday	Do do	Stewed mutton and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.
Tuesday	Do do	Roast or boiled beef and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.
Wednesday	Do do	Stewed mutton and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.
Thursday	Do do	Roast or boiled beef and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.
Friday	Do do	Stewed mutton and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.
Saturday	Do do	Roast or boiled beef and potatoes, 1 pint soup.	Do do.

Hospital diet—What does it consist of? Rice, sago, eggs, &c.
Medical extras—What are they? Spirits. By whom ordered? Medical Officer or Superintendent.

DIET SCALE.—OVENS BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

For one inmate.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread 8 oz., butter ½ oz., tea ¾ oz. = 1 pint, sugar ¾ oz., milk 2 oz. imperial.	Beef, roast, ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Bread 8 oz., butter ½ oz., tea ¾ oz. = 1 pint, sugar ¾ oz., milk 2 oz. imperial.
Monday	Do do	Beef, corned, ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.
Tuesday	Do do	Beef, boiling, and soup ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.
Wednesday	Do do	Mutton, boiling, and soup ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.
Thursday	Do do	Beef, boiling, and soup ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.
Friday	Do do	Beef, corned, ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.
Saturday	Do do	Mutton, boiling, and soup ¾ lb., potatoes 10 oz.	Do do.

Hospital diet—What does it consist of? No fixed diet.
Medical extras—What are they? Stimulants, chops, milk, eggs, beef-tea, &c. By whom ordered? Honorary Medical Officers.

No. 3.
 Dietary Scale, Queensland.
 QUEENSLAND.—Diet Scale for Destitute Asylums.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	1 pint tea ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, or 2 oz. oatmeal and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bread.	Irish stew (1 lb. potatoes, 1 lb. meat, uncooked).	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 1 pint tea.
Monday	Do do	1 lb. corned beef, 1 lb. potatoes.	Do do.
Tuesday	1 pint tea, 4 oz. bread, hominy (2 oz. maize meal).	1 pint pea soup, 1 lb. potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat.	Do do.
Wednesday	As for Sunday	1 pint soup, 1 lb. meat, 1 lb. potatoes.	Do do.
Thursday	Do	Do do	Do do.
Friday	As for Tuesday	Do do	Do do.
Saturday	As for Sunday	Do do	Do do.

Hospital diet—What does it consist of? Oatmeal porridge and milk, or arrowroot and milk, for breakfast, with such other extras (medical) as may be deemed suitable.

Medical extras—What are they? Milk, eggs, arrowroot, rice, wine, gin, brandy, beef-tea, or chops for ordinary sick diet; in special cases there is no restriction. By whom ordered? The Medical Superintendent alone orders.

No. 4.
 Dietary Scale, South Australia.
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Diet Scale for Destitute Asylums.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread and tea	Roast mutton and boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Bread and tea.
Monday	Do	Boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.
Tuesday	Do	Roast mutton and boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.
Wednesday	Do	Boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.
Thursday	Do	Roast mutton and boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.
Friday	Do	Boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.
Saturday	Do	Roast mutton and boiled beef, soup, vegetables and potatoes.	Do.

Hospital diet—What does it consist of? Beef-tea, mutton chops, milk, arrowroot, sago, oatmeal, gruel, and boiled rice; butter and eggs ordered by the Medical Officer.

Medical extras—What are they? Wine, ale, porter, spirits, &c. By whom ordered? As ordered by the Medical Officer in special cases only.

No. 5.
 Dietary Scale, City and County Alms House, San Francisco.
 DIET SCALE.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., oat- meal mush 8 oz.	Roast mutton 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., beets and turnips 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., mush 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Monday	Do do	Corned beef 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., cabbage and beets, 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., cracked wheat 6 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Tuesday	Do do	Boiled mutton 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., cabbage and carrots 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., rice 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Wednesday	Do do	Roast beef, 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., turnips and carrots 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., cracked wheat 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Thursday	Do do	Mutton stew 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., bread 6 oz., beets and tur- nips 4 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., cracked wheat 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Friday	Do do	Fish 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., tur- nips and carrots, 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., rice 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.
Saturday	Do do	Boiled mutton 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz., cabbage and turnips 4 oz., bread 6 oz., soup 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread 6 oz., mush 8 oz., syrup 1 oz.

SICK DIET.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Tea 1 pint, bread or toast 4 oz., mush and milk 1 pint, oatmeal gruel 1 pint, butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Tea 1 pint, bread or toast 4 oz., boiled rice 2 oz., mutton chops $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz., mush and milk 1 pint.	Tea 1 pint, bread or toast 4 oz., butter $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., mush and milk 1 pint, oatmeal gruel 1 pint.

Eggs, extra milk, chickens, chops, steak, liquors, only to be given on order of the physician, written in ward books, and renewed each day, and only to patients on sick diet.

APPENDIX C.

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REPORT ON NEWINGTON.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 20 October, 1886.

In connection with the authority you conveyed to me in your letter of the 13th instant, to investigate the books kept by the manager of the Destitute Asylums, and the offices of those Institutions, I now beg to hand you the following progress report on the establishment at Newington.

I have visited the Central Office in Sydney, and spent the greater part of two days at Newington, but I will require to spend a good deal more time at both places before I can furnish you with the result of an exhaustive investigation.

Rules.—None exist from Government for the guidance of those in charge of Institutions, either at the Central Office or Newington.

Inmates.—The number transferred from Hyde Park to Newington on 22nd February last, was 306. This is verified by the Central Office.

Admission is by order from the manager, and the doctor and matron have the power to admit feeble applicants, but all cases so admitted require to be reported to the manager for his approval.

Discharge of Inmates.—This is done by their own application.

Absconders are accounted for by the matron in her weekly returns, the date of disappearance being entered opposite the name of the person who has gone away.

Numbers on hand.—The matron sends in a detailed list weekly, with the name of each inmate; the only check on her is by mustering. Mr. Rossiter, of the Central Office, had a muster on 20th July last, and found the number to be correct except *one*, which was satisfactorily explained. The Central Office cannot say when a muster was held before.

Rations.—Meat and bread are ordered daily for the exact number on hand; but the system of checking returns at the Central Office is very loose, and I believe in many cases it is not done at all. I will investigate this further.

Clothing.—The matron forwards a list of what she wants to the manager, who exercises his own discretion as regards the quantity and character of supplies.

Stock Book.—A rough book only is kept. I find by it that the following articles were shown as being in the store on 31st December, 1885:—

790 chemises	60 roller towels
600 night dresses	150 kitchen towels
490 plaid dresses	320 shawls
800 flannel petticoats	980 sheets
700 pairs stockings	790 blankets
600 aprons	390 rugs
460 caps	Had 290 yards unbleached calico on hand,
290 diaper towels	which when cut up made 97 chemises.

On 17th May received 1,494 yards calico, which produced 400 chemises, 90 night dresses, and bands for 59 flannel petticoats, and doctor got 12 yards for bandages.

On 13th May received 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards flannel, and made 59 petticoats, and have on hand about 50 yards after giving doctor 6 yards for medical purposes. Since going to Newington have received 1,543 yards plaid, and had on hand 60 yards, in all 1,603 yards, which produced 355 dresses, also 1 for laundress and 1 for head wardswoman, the two latter having been allowed dresses by Government for the last 17 or 18 years, according to the matron's statement. Adding the foregoing articles to the stock shown on 31st

December, 1885, and deducting what I am told was given out, the following figures show what was in stock at the last stock-taking on 30 September, 1886:—

767 chemises	150 kitchen towels
540 night dresses	423 shawls.
950 print dresses	1,256 sheets. The quantity on hand on 31st
395 plaid dresses	December, 1885, was returned as 980, but
859 flannel petticoats	after stock-taking it was discovered that
850 pairs stockings	there were 276 more.
679 aprons	790 blankets
402 caps	310 rugs
290 diaper towels	132 counterpanes
60 roller towels	92 tablecloths.

The matron states that the stock list was examined by the manager, but that he did nothing beyond that to test its accuracy.

The practice followed in giving out clothing is for the sub-matron to supply the wardewomen with the articles they apply for, taking in exchange, if dresses, the old dresses.

At the end of winter all the dresses are brought into the work-room, where they are overhauled and repaired with some of the old dresses, those repaired being packed up and put into store.

No book exists showing what is given out of store, nor is there anything in the form of a record of the articles the inmates are individually supplied with.

Worn-out articles are not returned to the store; the manager does not inspect them, and his authority is not obtained for the purpose of dealing with them. The matron decides when an article can no longer be deemed serviceable, and it is then utilized by being converted into floor-cloths, or set apart for something else.

Boots and Slippers.—300 pairs of boots and 100 pairs slippers were received on 1st May. They were not entered in the stock list. When boots or slippers are issued to inmates, they are supposed to be entered in a book kept by the sub-matron, Mrs. Gorman, the title of which is *Store Delivery Book*. On first counting over the deliveries of boots the number was found to be 214, but Mrs. Gorman, on being called in, said she had a number of entries to make. She was asked to make the entries, and after doing so the deliveries of boots stood at 251, and slippers at 16 pairs. The difference, 49 pairs boots and 84 pairs slippers, ought to be in stock.

Furniture and Utensils.—At Hyde Park, Mrs. Hicks states she superintended the Immigration Barracks, as well as the Infirm and Destitute Asylum. The Institutions were practically merged as regards furniture and utensils—that is, if the Infirm and Destitute Asylum required anything the Immigration Barracks could spare it was taken, and *vice versa*. No inventory existed at Hyde Park.

On leaving Hyde Park, such articles as were considered to belong to the Immigration Barracks were left behind, and only those sent to Newington which belonged to the Infirm and Destitute Institution.

No inventory exists at Newington of the furniture and utensils.

Undertakers' Accounts.—61 deaths are shown in the returns, between 25th February and 8th October, both inclusive. The matron keeps a book, in which all deaths are entered, bearing the title *Receipts for Certificates of Burials*, but the title ought to be *Receipts for Information of Deaths*.

This book is sent to the Registrar's, when notice of a death is given, and is signed by one of the Registrar's staff, as evidence of the receipt of the information. All deaths are signed for from 22nd April. Prior to that the names are entered but not signed for, the reason given being that the inauguration of that system had not been got into proper working order.

The returns show that 61 deaths occurred between 25th February and 8th October, both inclusive, but at the Central Office the number recorded is 62. This discrepancy is being looked into. The death register at the Central Office is not written up to date, the reason assigned being that the doctor's reports in some cases have had to be returned for corrections and explanations.

List of Deaths at Newington Asylum from 25th February to 11th September, left with me by Mr. Abbott.—I have investigated this list. The deaths shown are 59 and 1. Mary Green, supposed to have been buried by her friends. The undertakers charged and were paid for—

2 @ 17s. 6d.	=	£1 15s.		
14 @ 17s. 6d.	=	12 5s.		
9 @ 14s.	=	6 6s.		
12 @ 14s.	=	8 8s.		
1 @ 14s.	=	14s.		
7 @ 14s.	=	4 18s.		
4 @ 14s.	=	2 16s.		
2 @ 14s.	=	1 8s.		
8 @ 14s.	=	5 12s.	=	£44 2 0
<hr/>				
59				
32 were Church of England, @ 15s.	..	..	..	24 0 0
26 were Roman Catholic, @ 20s.	..	..	..	26 0 0
1 Presbyterian, @ 12s. 6d.	..	..	..	0 12 6
<hr/>				
59				£94 14 6

The evidence required by the Central Office is the matron's report and the doctor's certificate of the cause of death. All the accounts for the above are initialled by the matron, and Mr. King assures me that the payments were not authorised until he was satisfied about the doctor's certificates. The doctor's certificates are at the Registrar's, and the Treasury holds the payment vouchers, so that they were not accessible to me, but I am of opinion that my investigation at the Central Office may be held to be conclusive enough as regards the system in operation.

I must point out, however, that a most important link is omitted between the undertaker's and the grave. Ample evidence exists in each case of the receipt of a dead body by the undertaker, but none whatever of what he does with it. Receipts are no doubt given for interment fees. If the undertaker had to produce these, evidence of burial would be complete, and they would also serve as vouchers as to whether the cemetery charges were 15s. or 20s.

Medical Comforts.—The matron informs me that she was practically without a stock of brandy when the inmates were transferred to Newington. Her books show the following receipts since:—

27 March	10 gallons brandy.
14 April	5 " "
26 July	5 " "
14 August	5 " "
"	1 case square-face gin, 15 bottles.
"	6 dozen pints ale.
"	7 " " porter.
1 October	5 gallons brandy.
"	1 dozen port wine.

The doctor's book was found to be locked up when I was last at Newington, and I will be unable to test what the deliveries have been, and the quantities on hand should be, until my next visit.

Money in possession of Inmates when admitted is entered in a book, the title of which is "Asylum Account Book." Mr. King examines this book periodically, and signs it when he does so. It also contains particulars of moneys found on people when they die, as well as jewellery and everything else.

Petty Cash Book contains particulars of money advanced to inmates against funds of theirs in the manager's hands, also particulars of petty disbursements. This book is periodically examined by Mr. King.

Pay-sheets are made up monthly. The Central Office authorizes no payment without a voucher from the person receiving the money.

I have, &c.,

D. M'ALLISTER,

Public Accountant.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

(Continuation of Newington.)

Sir,

2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 3 November, 1886.

Since handing you my progress report of 20th ultimo, I have taken stock of the various articles enumerated in the matron's list of 30th September last, and of all others of a miscellaneous character found in the general store rooms, which it does not appear to be the practice to include in what is termed the stock list. The task of taking this stock was one of some difficulty, and occupied several days. Only a small portion of the articles are in the stores, the bulk being in use, and scattered over the entire establishment. I had everything counted in my presence that was found in the stores, wards, washing-house, laundry, drying ground, bath-room, lavatories, kitchen, Protestant, Roman Catholic, cancer, and sore leg hospitals.

I have also taken stock of medical comforts, and investigated deliveries against receipts as shown by the matron's returns from 15th February last to 28th ultimo, together with such aid as I could get from the doctor's book, but this latter has been kept in so careless and slovenly a manner that little can be made of it except by patient study and tracing back for weeks at times to discover what is meant by "continue as before," how many inmates under treatment it includes, and the comforts ordered in each case.

For the purpose of convenient reference I repeat the matron's stock list of 30th September last:—

767 chemises	150 kitchen towels
540 night dresses	60 roller towels
950 print dresses	423 shawls
395 plaid dresses	1,256 sheets
859 flannel petticoats	790 blankets
850 pairs stockings	310 rugs
679 aprons	132 counterpanes
402 caps	92 tablecloths
290 diaper towels	Remnant of flannel, about 49 yards.

The result of my stock-taking is:—

	Deficiency.	Excess.		Deficiency.	Excess.
729 chemises	38	.....	70 roller towels ... ..	...	10
479 night dresses	61	.....	591 shawls ... ..	...	168
971 print dresses ... ..	...	21	1,269 sheets ... ..	...	12
429 plaid dresses ... ..	...	34	866 blankets ... ..	...	76
172 new flannel petticoats } ... ..	...	320	318 rugs... ..	...	8
1,025 old flannel petticoats } ... ..	...	...	132 counterpanes ... ..	...	.....
816 pairs stockings	34	.....	91 tablecloths	1	...
584 aprons... ..	95	.....	Remnant of flannel, about	...	...
396 caps	6	.....	49 yards ... ..	...	.....
368 hand towels	72	.....	77 water-proof sheets ... ..	...	77

I showed on 20th October that of 300 pairs boots received, 49 pairs had to be accounted for; and of 100 pairs slippers received, 84 pairs had to be accounted for.

I found in the store 17 pairs boots and 2 odd ones, and 143 pairs slippers, being a deficiency in the one case of 31 pairs, and an excess in the other of 59 pairs.

The

The following are the articles in the general stores other than those on the matron's list:—

24 brooms	34 vegetable dishes
106 hair brooms	72 earthenware pie dishes
37 hand brooms	36 enamelled do
46 yard brooms	6 trays
3 blacklead brushes	8 cups and saucers
11 scrubbing brushes	11 pairs carving knives and forks
3 tea kettles	6 dozen knives and forks
5 Turk's head brooms	4 boxes shoe brushes
5 saucepans	8½ dozen spectacles
1 gridiron	4 dozen fine tooth combs
2 frying pans	2½ pieces towelling
18 soup tureens	107 boxes tape
19 milk buckets	5½ pins
4 scrubbing buckets	1½ thread
23 enamelled washing basins	26 dozen cotton thread
55 tin plates	26 brass candlesticks
17 tin dishes	2 boxes knife powder
4 boxes knife polish	4 pieces bed-ticking
2 axes	1 piece white calico
1 grape	2 water cans
5 tally irons	4 lamps
9 heaters	2 dozen tumblers
2 large boxes bath brick	2 toilet sets
1 small do do	1 large filter
1 bag whiting	28 wooden trays
62 chambers	2 boxes clothes pegs
9 commode pans	2 boxes and 5 bottles Jaye's disinfectant
22 meat dishes	1 bottle Pottie's disinfectant
170 } dinner plates	2 water jugs
11 }	1 roll waterproof sheeting (less 77 water-
136 basins	proof sheets in use cut off this).

The medical comforts in store on 30 October were—

11 bottles port wine	... .. = 58½ gills
6½ " porter	... .. = 64 pint bottles
46 " ale	... .. = 46 pint bottles
5 " square-face gin	... .. = 30 gills
5 gallons brandy	= 160 gills }
and 6 pints brandy	= 2½ gills }
	... .. = 18½ gills

The deliveries entered in the matron's book are—

	Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Pint Bottles.	
				Ale.	Porter.
	Gills.	Gills.	Gills.		
February 15 to 28 .....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	638	.....	.....	.....
April	31	404	10	.....	.....
" 2 pints gin were given to a horse that died .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
May .....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
August	1	123½	.....	22	1
September	17½	120	.....	28	18
October 28	31½	156	.....	.....	16
Total deliveries since Newington was opened.....	81	2,188½	18	50	35

The supplies sent to Newington from 15 February to 28 October were—

	Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Pint Bottles.	
				Ale.	Porter.
	Galls.	Galls.	Cases.	Dozens.	Dozens.
February .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	10 rum	1	.....	.....
April .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	5	1	.....	.....
August	2	5	.....	6	7
October .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	2	62	2	6	7

62 gallons brandy @ 32 gills per gallon	... .. = 1,984 gills
2 cases gin of 15 bottles each @ 6 gills per bottle	... .. = 180 "
2 gallons wine @ 32 gills per gallon	... .. = 64 "

	Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Ale.	Porter.
	Gills.	Gills.	Gills.	Pints.	Bottles.
Total supplies, as shown above, were	64	1,984	180	72	84
But to ascertain what was available for consumption, deduct what was in stock on 28th October, as shown above	58½	184	30	46	64
These quantities were available for consumption	5½	1,800	150	26	20
But against this we have the deliveries entered by the matron from 15th February to 28th October, which were	81	2,198½	18	50	35
	75½	398½	132	24	15

Of wine, brandy, ale, and porter, the deliveries entered are in excess of supplies by 75½ gills wine, 398½ gills brandy, 24 pint bottles ale, 15 pint bottles porter; but in the case of gin 132 gills have to be accounted for. These are large discrepancies to occur in a period of about 8½ months.

The Medical Comfort Book is of little use as a check on the matron's returns, owing to the way it has been kept. The first entry it contains is on 24th April—fully two months after the Institution was opened—and the last is 16th October. I have compared the matron's and the doctor's entries day by day, between the dates named, with the following result:—

	Matron.				Doctor.		
	Brandy.	Wine.	Ale.	Porter.	Brandy.	Ale.	Porter.
	Gills.				Gills.		
April 24-30	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
May	154	.....	.....	.....	159½	.....	.....
June	120	.....	.....	.....	133½	.....	.....
July	186	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
August	123½	1	24	1	112	6	.....
September	120	17½	28	18	114	.....	28
October 16	86½	16	.....	16	85½	.....	18
	797	34½	52	35	746½	6	46

The matron's returns exceed the doctor's by—51 gills brandy, 34½ gills wine, and 46 pint bottles ale; but in porter the doctor exceeds the matron by 11 pint bottles. These differences point to a great want of accuracy, and with a little more method, and not much more trouble, accuracy could be secured. If a rule existed that the doctor had to write out a complete list every day of the inmates under treatment, and the comforts ordered, the only thing required would be to add up details day by day till the end of the month, when the total under each head would be ascertained without delay, and should agree with the matron's returns. This system, properly carried out, would be of immense service to the manager at all the Institutions. The matrons, I believe, in some cases have the manager's authority to give out comforts in small quantities without an order from the doctor. These would be shown by themselves at the end of the month, and the total deliveries made up. Stocks at the beginning of a month, and supplies throughout the month would be added together, and by deducting total deliveries the balance would be stock on hand, for which the matrons in every case ought to be held responsible.

I expected to have handed you this report on the 3rd instant, but had to hold it over, as the manager, to whom I had previously applied for details of the supplies sent to Newington from the time it was opened, was not in a position until the end of last week to furnish me with information that he could say was absolutely reliable.

I have, &c.,

D. M'ALLISTER,

Public Accountant.

The Manager, Government Asylum, to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

Asylums Office, 18 March, 1886.

With reference to the issue of medical comforts at Newington, I find that there were 10 gallons of brandy and 1 dozen port wine received in October which are not credited to the account of receipts of medical comforts, though according to Mrs. Hicks' statement they are included in Mr. M'Allister's account of issues. These quantities were not paid for, and therefore not entered in the statement from the contractors' accounts.

I am, &c.,

FREDERIC KING.

Secretary of Government Asylums Inquiry Board to The Manager of Government Asylums.

Sir,

Government Asylums Inquiry Board, Macquarie-street Sydney, 25th Nov., 1886.

I am directed by the Chairman to inform you, in reference to your letter of the 18th inst., referring to medical comforts sent to Newington, that it was not until a full report upon the books of that Institution, dated the 3rd inst., and concluding with the following words—"I expected to have handed you this report on the 3rd inst., but had to hold it over as the manager, to whom I had previously applied for details of the supplies sent to Newington from the time it was opened, was not in a position, until the end of last week, to furnish me with the information that he could say was absolutely reliable"—had been received from Mr. M'Allister that the Board examined you upon the subject, and that the Chairman is extremely surprised to find that the nature of your examination and the evidence you gave has been conveyed to the matron at Newington, who, in a letter, evidently written by her husband and dated the 22nd inst., desires also to make explanations as to the discrepancies between her receipts and disbursements of medical comforts.

The

The Board has already met with great difficulties in endeavouring to elicit the truth in connection with the management and working of the Destitute Asylums, and the Chairman hopes that these difficulties will not be increased by your again conveying to the persons affected by the inquiry any information as to how the evidence inclines towards them.

I have, &c.,
C. R. BURNSIDE,
Secretary.

The Superintendent of Newington Asylum to The President, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir, Newington Asylum, 22 November, 1886.

I have the honor respectfully to inform you that the Manager of Asylums, Mr. King, has advised me that the Board of Inquiry is not satisfied with my having shown a supposed larger issue of medical comforts, wines, spirits, &c. than have been received by me from the contractors.

This is a matter very easy of explanation, and I regret that I omitted to point this out to Mr. M'Allister when going through my books and returns.

That gentleman will remember that Mr. King did not give him the October returns of 10 gallons brandy and 1 dozen port, as at that time, the month not being ended, my medical comforts return had not been sent by me to the office. There were also, as the manager knows, many occasions, both in Sydney and Newington, before and during the removal of inmates from Sydney, when I have had recourse to Mr. Hicks' private cellar when the asylum chanced to run short of wines or spirits. These bottles have been paid for by Mr. King, although my husband objected, as he did not receive the price paid by him per bottle.

I take this opportunity of again respectfully applying for a copy of my own evidence before the Board, as well as the evidence of inmates and others up to date, so that I may be in a position to refute any slanderous charges that may have been brought against me behind my back.

I have, &c.,
LUCY H. HICKS,
Superintendent.

Inform the writer that a copy of her evidence is sent (send it with usual letter), but that no application for a copy of the evidence already taken of inmates and others can be entertained by the Board unless through the Colonial Secretary. Send this letter on to Mr. M'Allister for further inquiry and report.—T.K.A., Chairman. The Secretary, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.—24/11/86. Sent, 24/11/86.—C.R.B.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

(Newington.)

Sir, 2, Bridge-street, 24 November, 1886.

I return all the documents you left with me this morning.

I have referred to the contractors' account for October (Messrs. Ferris, Wilson, & Co.'s), and find that they charged in that month 5 gallons brandy and 1 case wine. These were not included by the Central Office in the statement of supplies which they handed me for my report of 3rd instant. I was aware, however, that the Institution had received 5 gallons of brandy in October, and added that quantity. My figures as regards brandy are, therefore, correct.

The case of wine may or may not have to be added. I had no information respecting it from any quarter. My investigation at Newington closed on 28th October. The wine may have been delivered between that and the 31st.

I will have this put beyond all doubt by asking the Central Office to apply to Messrs. Ferris, Wilson, & Co., for the date of delivery. When I get a reply I will lose no time in letting you know what it is.

I have, &c.,
D. M'ALLISTER,
Public Accountant.

Memorandum from Messrs. Ferris, Wilson, & Co. to The Manager of Government Asylums

Dear sir, 25 November, 1886.

In reply to your memo. of yesterday on back of our voucher for Newington, we beg to state that the brandy was sent on 2nd October, and the port wine on 27th October, in execution of orders given by Mrs. Hicks.

Yours, &c.,
FERRIS, WILSON, & CO.
(Pro J. G. FYAN.)

Vouchers herewith.—F., W., & Co.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

(Newington.)

Sir, 2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 26 November, 1886.

Referring to my letter of 24th instant, in which I said that Messrs. Ferris, Wilson, & Co., of Parramatta, would be asked to name the day in October on which they delivered one case of wine to the above Institution, I have now the pleasure to enclose the reply they addressed to the manager in response to his inquiry.

Messrs. Ferris, Wilson & Co. state that the wine was delivered on 27th October. Stock was taken by me between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The two events being so close together, I think Mrs. Hicks should be asked to make it quite clear whether the case was opened and its contents put into store before or after stock-taking.

I have, &c.,
D. M'ALLISTER,
Public Accountant.

REPORT

REPORT ON INSTITUTION, GEORGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 11 November, 1886.

There are no written or printed rules at the above Institution for the guidance of the matron, either from Government or the manager's office. The system in operation seems to be the outcome of individual experience, based on the manager's instructions and the requirements of the Central Office.

Returns of the number of inmates are made up once a week, and generally posted on Sunday evening or early enough on Monday morning to reach the Central Office before noon on Monday.

Returns of Rations and medical comforts supplied to inmates are made up on the last day of every month, and forwarded to Sydney in the first week of every month.

Mustering is done as a rule twice a year, but the matron keeps a current check on the total number by making the wardsmen count how many are in each ward every Saturday night after the inmates have gone to bed.

No Mustering has been made by any one from the Central Office for more than a year. The matron has no record of the date when it was last done.

Inmates are Admitted as a rule by the manager's orders. Occasionally the Bench, and sometimes Mr. Taylor, M.P., recommend cases, but these are subject to the approval of the manager.

Discharge of Inmates is granted at their own request, but now and then one or two may have to be sent away for bad behaviour.

Absconders are accounted for in the weekly returns, the date of disappearance being set opposite the absconder's name.

Rations.—Bread and Meat are ordered daily by the matron for the total number of inmates on the register, allowing 1 lb. meat and 1 lb. bread for each man per diem, with a few pounds of meat over for extras, and 1 lb. meat extra per man for those ordered beef tea. Beyond sending requisitions for bread and meat, the matron has no power to order anything without reference to the manager; if any trifling article absolutely necessary is wanted, she may order it; but in doing so, has to take the risk of the manager's approval.

Accounts for Supplies are not sent to the Institution, but go to the manager direct, who forwards them to the matron for verification, when that is done; they are returned to the Central Office, from which place they are passed on to the Treasury for payment.

Weight of Bread and Meat.—Meat is weighed every morning, and bread is tested unawares two or three times a week by putting a few batches of ten or twenty loaves on the scales.

Medical Comforts are ordered by the Central Office.

Comforts are given out to inmates on the doctor's order, but the matron informs me that she holds authority from the manager to give very feeble inmates a glass of brandy or rum, if in the exercise of her discretion, she thinks it would do them good. Spirits are always put on the table when entertainments are given, and men employed on decorations or doing anything in a hurry, get a glass, or they would not work.

Clothing, Blankets, &c., are ordered by the Central Office on indents from the matron, but the manager increases or reduces quantities, or abides by the indents, according to his own views.

Stock Book.—None kept.

Stock was taken about two months ago, but in this way, which is the plan usually followed. An indent was being made up for some articles very much wanted, and the matron, to emphasize how low stocks had run down, added particulars of what she had in store. There is no fixed period for taking stock, nor indeed is it ever done; but on discussing the question with the matron on my first visit to George-street, she volunteered to have everything in the store counted, and on my next visit a list was handed to me, bearing date the 4th instant, of the articles of clothing, &c., that were in stock on that day. The following is a copy:—

42 single blankets	36 boys' boots (pairs)
240 bolster-cases	8 men's boots (pairs)
162 bed-ticks	100 men's boots (pairs), Bl.
165 cotton jumpers	13 waterproof sheets
120 cotton shirts	44 calico sheets
106 mole trousers	51 calico pillow-cases
35 tweed trousers (boys')	13 hand towels
2 cases mole trousers	29 round towels
162 men's pilot coats	158 pairs hospital slippers
22 boys' tweed coats	101 military rugs
22 boys' tweed vests	26 yards calico, S.W.
40 boys' shirts	2 cases zephyr rugs.

Supplies to Inmates.—No delivery book is kept, showing what articles are given out, and the names of those to whom they are given, but the matron has a small book in which she enters the names of the men who get coats. The object of this book is to serve as a check, lest any of them should apply for a second coat under the pretence that they had not received one.

Every Saturday night all the inmates get a clean pair of moleskin trousers and a clean shirt in exchange for the same articles. On leaving, the men return the Institution clothing and get their own back. In cases, however, where their own clothes are very bad, a suit may be supplied from the stock of what was worn by deceased inmates, or, if a respectable man is going out to good service and his clothes are rather shabby, he may get a suit that was worn before.

Calico, Flannel, and Huckaback are the articles used for being made up. Something is given out nearly every day according to requirements, the plan followed being to measure off so many yards of calico

calico or flannel, which are to produce a certain number of articles. Care is taken to see that the proper number is produced, and when made they are served out to inmates in want of them.

Worn out Sheets, Pillows, &c., are used as hospital rags for poultices, &c., while mops are made from old coats and very old blankets, and in some cases very old blankets are used as padding for beds. All this is done without reference to the manager.

Deaths are reported to the Central Office in the weekly reports, the date and hour of the occurrence being given in each instance. When friends bury, a memorandum to that effect is always made in the diary, as a check on the undertaker. A death is announced to the undertaker by a written intimation, stating deceased's religion, and giving an idea of his height.

Proofs of Death are, entry in weekly report and doctor's certificate.

Once a *Dead Body* is handed over to the undertaker, the matron has no further interest in it, and takes none.

The *Institution* has no connecting link between the undertaker and the grave. The undertaker never hands in the receipts he gets at the cemetery, nor has he ever been asked for them. I would recommend that receipts should accompany the accounts the undertaker sends to the Central Office.

Inventory.—No inventory of furniture and utensils has ever existed. When articles are broken they are replaced from the store without reference to the manager. The manager orders what is required.

Money left by Deceased inmates is sent to the manager. No book is specially kept for entering it in, but if the same is large it is noted in the diary.

Money in possession of Inmates when taken in is entered in a book kept for the purpose, anything over £1 being sent to the manager, small sums are retained by the matron, and disbursed at the rate of about 2s. per week, or as wanted. In the case of an inmate dying, the balance of his money is sent to the manager.

Pay-sheets for Employed Inmates are made up at the Institution, and sent to the manager. Every one entitled to receive money has to sign his or her name opposite the sum due.

The Books kept at the Institution are:—*Store-book*, in which are entered details of supplies on the dates that they are received, but that is all. The book is merely a register of what comes in, and is of no use beyond that. *A Diary* which is used for the customary purposes of a diary.

Admissions and Discharges in one Book.—*Index of Admissions and Discharges*.—The matron states that she is without reliable clerical assistance, and is unable to keep more books than the above, or to do other than she is doing, as her time is fully occupied in managing and supervising the establishment.

Medical Comforts.—This book is kept with a total absence of clearness. I found Newington bad enough, but here matters are even worse. The book does not show what inmates are under treatment, nor the comforts prescribed for those who are. That very loose system of "continue as before" is in full operation day after day with a name or two added or struck off to increase the confusion. How the doctor or matron can tell who are on the sick list, and what comforts each has to receive, appears to partake somewhat of the nature of a puzzle. I did not attempt an investigation, as the progress would be both long and costly. The system is sadly imperfect, and in my opinion the best thing that can be done is to disallow its continuance any longer. The remedy is perfectly simple, and that is, to instruct the doctor to prepare a detailed list daily, giving the names of those under treatment, and opposite their names in the proper columns particulars of the comforts ordered.

I have, &c.,
D. M'ALLISTER,
Public Accountant.

REPORT ON MACQUARIE-STREET INSTITUTION, PARRAMATTA.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 16 November, 1886.

Like Newington and George-street, Parramatta, the above Institution has no written or printed rules for the guidance of the matron, either from Government or the Central Office.

The clerical work is well done as far as it goes, and the system in operation is the best I have yet seen, but some changes are necessary to ensure efficiency.

No Stock Book is kept, nor has stock been taken since the establishment was opened. There is, therefore, nothing to show what clothing and medical comforts are, or ought to be, on hand. The matron explains that she thought that every purpose was served by the entries she makes in the diary, when clothing is taken out of store and handed over to the custody of the head wardsman. It was never suggested to her that a stock book should be kept, and she had no idea what such a book meant until I explained its use, and the manner of keeping it, to her.

Entries for Medical Comforts are far from accurate. Those made do not include what the matron gives out on her own responsibility, but only what the doctor authorises. There are feeble old men in the Institution to whom the matron gives a glass of brandy or rum daily, or as often as she thinks it would do them good. There are others who get a glass of brandy or rum for working about the place, and the liquor is so much appreciated that it is accepted in lieu of a money payment, a saving being thereby effected. These things are done on the verbal authority of the manager. The doctor's concurrence in the case of the feeble old men is not asked for, the reason being that here, as at the other places I have visited, there is a want of a cordial feeling of co-operation between the matron and the doctor, and whenever his authority can be done without it is dispensed with.

Returns of the Number of Inmates are made up weekly, and forwarded to the Central Office every Monday morning.

Rations and Medical Comforts.—Returns are sent in monthly, always on the first or second day of the new month.

Muster.

Muster.—One takes place every Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the inmates are arranged in rows. The doctor walks up and down among them to afford any one an opportunity of speaking to him who wishes to do so. He is accompanied on these occasions by the matron, or, in her absence, the dispenser. The state of the house is entered in the diary regularly every week, showing the number of inmates in each wing.

Muster by Central Office.—The following I copied from the entry in the diary under date 28th August, 1884:—"The last attempt at a muster was made by Mr. Rossiter, but in consequence of the irregularities in his book, he was unable to go beyond the letter F, and they were consequently dismissed." No attempt has been made since.

Inmates are admitted by the Manager's order, but erysipelas patients are taken in by the matron at any time, subject to the manager's confirmation afterwards.

Inmates are discharged at their own request, or for bad behaviour after charges are carefully inquired into.

Absconders are accounted for in weekly report, the date of disappearance being put opposite each name.

Rations are ordered daily by written requisitions for the number of inmates on the roll. Virtually the matron has no power to order anything except through the manager. Requisitions for everything, not rations, have to be sent to the Central Office, but any trifling article wanted in a hurry that can be got locally the matron orders, subject, however, to the manager's approval subsequently.

Accounts for supplies.—Tradesmen send their accounts direct to the Central Office, from which place they are forwarded to the matron for verification and signature, when they are returned to the Central Office.

Testing Weights of Supplies.—Bread, meat, potatoes, sugar, tea, pepper, and salt are weighed daily, and weights generally prove correct. If anything is under weight, the difference has to be made good not later than the following day. With regard to meat, I have seen the book in which the weights received daily are entered against the quantities ordered, and in nearly every instance there is a slight excess. Should the weight be short on any occasion, that has to be made up by itself, irrespective of excesses at other times. The weight of bread is always correct, and the remark is added that the bread is of good quality.

Orders for Medical Comforts.—Spirits are ordered by the Central Office, but tea, sugar, &c., locally by requisition to the grocer.

Clothing, Blankets, Boots, &c., are ordered by the manager. The matron has no power to order anything.

Stock Book.—As already stated, there is no such book here, and stock has never been taken. The matron explains that everything going into, or taken out of store, is carefully recorded in the diary.

Store Supplies to Inmates.—No delivery book is kept showing to whom articles are given. The rule followed is for the head wardman to get a supply of the articles he requires from the general store, the matron making an entry in the diary of what she gives out. The head wardman then puts the articles into a small store kept by him, and serves them out to the inmates as they are wanted. He is held responsible for whatever he receives.

Material to be made up.—When anything is given out to be made-up, a quantity is measured off to produce a certain number of articles, care being taken to see that the proper number is made; they are then inspected and put into the store-room.

Manager's Checking of Stock List.—Never done.

Worn-out Articles are not put aside to be condemned by the manager. The matron does this, and the articles are then used for dusters and general cleaning purposes.

Deaths are reported in the weekly returns and confirmed by the doctor's separate report. When friends take away a body for burial, the circumstance is reported.

Announcing a Death to the Undertaker.—A printed form of requisition for a coffin is sent to the undertaker, stating religion of deceased, and giving an approximate of length.

Proofs of Death are the report in the weekly returns, stating day, hour, and minute of death, and report forwarded by the doctor.

The Dead.—Once a body is handed over to the undertaker and has been seen off the establishment in a respectable manner, the matron has no further interest in it. At one time it was the custom to send some person with the undertaker to see that he interred the bodies he received, but that is not done now. The custom might be revived here and extended to all the Institutions. There is no connecting link between the undertaker's and the grave. The matron suggests that the undertaker should hand her the receipt he receives at the cemetery on the day of burial.

Inventory of Furniture and Utensils.—Never had one. The matron condemns anything unfit for use by ordering the article to be burned or buried. When articles are given out to replace those withdrawn, they are entered in the diary. The manager orders articles required.

Money left by Deceased Inmates is sent the manager.

Money in possession of Inmates when taken in.—All money and valuables have to be given up on entry, and full particulars are entered in the diary. If the sum is over £2 it is sent to the manager. Those who wish to have small sums disbursed to them weekly get them. Inmates on leaving receive any balance of theirs remaining on hand.

Pay-sheets for Employed Inmates are made up by the matron and signed by every one whose name appears on them before being sent to the manager.

Fat and Soap.—Since January, 1885, fat has been sent to Pritchard, the soap-boiler, in exchange for which he gives soap, and in this way the establishment is nearly supplied with soap.

The following is a list of the books in the office:—

Diary	Ration Returns, Monthly
Visitors' Book	Open Registration Book
Copy of Salary Abstracts	Grocer's Requisition Book
Register of Inmates	Requisition, Burials
Matron's Weekly Returns	Requisition, Bread
Doctor's Weekly Returns	Requisition, Meat
Death Returns	Receipt Book for Money.

The matron states that the following is the ration scale per man per diem:—1lb. bread, 1lb. meat, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

There is a vegetable garden in connection with the Institution which is worked by the inmates, and a plentiful supply of vegetables is always obtained from it for their use.

Medical Comforts.—It will be apparent from my remarks at the outset, that a satisfactory investigation cannot be made, owing to the fact that the entire consumption is not included in the daily entries, and the further fact that, as stock has never been taken, it would be necessary to go as far back as the opening of the establishment to get a starting-point. The doctor's book is also very much of an enigma. To unravel it would only yield a doubtful advantage at best, as the only gain would be to see how far the matron's entries for comforts harmonize with the doctor's prescriptions.

The present loose system should be replaced by a better with the least possible delay. To secure a starting point, stock ought to be taken, and when that is done the matron should enter all incomings and outgoings to her stock account, and details of deliveries in a book kept for that purpose. Stock on hand ought to be shown on the last day of every month in the monthly returns. The doctor's book should be kept in a new way. He should write out a complete list every day of the inmates under treatment, specifying clearly under the proper headings what he prescribes. If he does this, his book will show without trouble at the end of every month what he authorized to be given out. Comforts dispensed by the matron on her own responsibility would appear by themselves, and come prominently before the manager, so that, if need be, they could at any time be the subject of separate inquiry.

I have, &c.,

D. M'ALLISTER,

Public Accountant.

REPORT ON INSTITUTION AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board,

2, Bridge-street, 18 November, 1886.

Sir,

The above establishment has never had written or printed rules for the guidance of the matron, either from Government or the Central Office.

Returns of the Number of Inmates are made up weekly, and posted every Sunday.

Food and Medical Comforts supplied to Inmates.—Returns are made up once a month, and always despatched to Sydney not later than the 2nd or 3rd of the following month.

Mustering is done twice a year, as a rule.

Muster by Central Office.—The last was on the 18th ultimo, and agreed with the roll. The matron could give me no information as to the date of the previous muster, beyond saying that a long interval elapsed between them.

Admission is by an order from the manager, but cases of emergency are taken on the authority of the surgeon superintendent.

Discharges are at the request of the inmates, but some are expelled for bad behaviour.

Absconders are entered as such in the weekly returns, the date of disappearance being given in each case.

Rations.—Requisitions signed by the matron are sent to the contractors daily for the total number of inmates. The matron has no power to order anything, except through the manager.

Accounts for Supplies are sent direct to the manager by contractors and tradesmen. The manager forwards them to the Institution to be checked in regard to quantities. If found correct, they are signed by the surgeon superintendent, and returned to the Central Office.

Weight of Meat is tested every day on delivery. It is always correct, and sometimes there is a slight surplus.

Other Articles are tested as they come in, nothing being passed that is not right.

Bread.—This establishment has its own bakery. Flour is supplied by contract and passes into the custody of the baker on receipt. The last quantity delivered was 100 bags of 200 lb. each = 20,000 lb. I asked the matron how much flour was required to make a 2 lb.-loaf, and how many loaves of that weight 20,000 lb. of flour should produce, but she was unable to give me exact information. I accompanied her to the bakery in the hope of getting it there, but the baker was absent and continued so during my visit. The matron says she keeps a check on the baker, and satisfies herself as every batch of flour is used up that the proper quantity of bread is produced from it. She cannot do so accurately without the information I asked for and failed to get. It is a great advantage to the Institution to have its own bakery, for the bread is always good and sound, which it appears was not the case when bread was supplied by contract, as on several occasions a whole day's supply had to be condemned for being sour, and recourse had to be had to ship's biscuits.

Orders for Medical Comforts.—Requisitions for brandy, rum, &c., are sent to the manager, who orders what he thinks necessary.

Tea, Sugar, &c., are ordered locally by the matron's signed requisition.

Blanket, Material for Clothing, and Material for Boots are ordered by the manager. Boots and clothing are made on the premises. Leather and cloth are given out in bulk, and articles made are stamped and put into store. Hats, boots, and coats are entered in a small memorandum book when given out, but other articles are not.

No Stock Book is kept, nor has Stock ever been taken. The manager does not count the articles in store.

Worn-out Articles are inspected by the matron, and repaired if not too far gone; if they are too far gone the matron condemns them, and they are then used for hospital purposes or sold as rags. The manager is not referred to.

Deaths.

Deaths are reported to Central Office in weekly returns; when friends bury it is shown.

The Dead.—This establishment buries its own dead. The coffins are supplied by contract, and the only other charge in connection with a burial is a fee of 13s. to the clergyman for a grave, &c. The place has its own hearse, and three people belonging to the Institution accompany every corpse to the grave.

Proof of death is Surgeon Superintendent's certificate, which is forwarded to the Central Office.

Inventory of furniture and utensils. Never had one. Articles are taken out of store as wanted, and supplies are ordered by the manager.

Money left by deceased inmates is entered in a book kept for the purpose, and handed to the manager.

Money in possession of Inmates on Entry.—If they wish to hand it over to the matron, she takes it, and keeps it for them, but anything beyond a few shillings is lodged in their name in the Government Savings Bank, and, if they die, the pass book is sent to the manager.

Pay-sheets for Employed Inmates are made out by the clerk, and examined and initialled by the surgeon superintendent; they are then forwarded to the Central Office.

The Books kept are:—

Admission, Superintendent's Weekly Report	Petty Cash Account	} in one book
Deaths and Burials	Postage Account	
Clergyman's Fees, Burials	Doctor's Admissions and Discharges	
Pay Book	Record of Vouchers certified	
Diary, but labelled "Minute Book"	Requisitions to Manager	
	Daily Ration Account.	

Medical Comforts.—The surgeon superintendent makes out a daily list, showing how many inmates are under treatment, the numbers of the wards where they are, and the character of the comforts prescribed. The list is arranged in this way: The number of the ward is given. So many are put down as on brandy, or rum, or whatever is recommended, then follows another ward, and so on, each day's totals being easily ascertained. They are then copied into the monthly return list. No knowledge exists as to the quantities of various articles in stock. The plan followed is, when supplies get low to requisition for more.

The matron informs me that she never gives spirits to any of the inmates without the surgeon superintendent's authority. When she wants anything done about the place, she finds that the promise of a little tobacco is ample inducement.

Fat is sold, and the money handed to the manager.

The following is the rations scale:—1lb. bread per man per diem; 1lb. meat, with the bone; 5 men to 1oz. of tea; 1½oz. sugar per man; ¼Bs. potatoes per man twice a week.

I have, &c.,

D. M'ALLISTER,

Public Accountant.

REPORT ON CENTRAL OFFICE.

Mr. D. M'Allister to The Chairman, Government Asylums Inquiry Board.

Sir,

2, Bridge-street, Sydney, 20 December, 1886.

The Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool, George-street, Parramatta, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, and Newington, are managed by Mr. Frederic King, whose head-quarters are at the Central Office, 407, Pitt-street.

In 1862 a Board was appointed, by an Executive minute, to supervise and manage the then Asylums, which were, Liverpool, George-street, Parramatta, and Hyde Park, Sydney, with Mr. Frederic King as secretary. When the Board gave up their functions Mr. King became manager, and he has acted in that capacity ever since.

Such rules as are observed in managing the Asylums are a continuance of those adopted and followed by the Board while it existed. The manager is directly responsible to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. He states that it has been the invariable practice of every holder of that portfolio to impress upon him the desirability of keeping expenses down to the lowest possible minimum, consistent with a due regard to the health and welfare of the inmates. With such instructions, he has not felt warranted in spending any money that could be saved. His aim has been to work the Institutions economically, on what he describes as broad principles. He points out that the statistics in his annual reports show a very moderate cost per inmate, and claims that he has therefore been fairly successful.

Returns are received from all the Asylums weekly. Those from Liverpool, and the medical returns as well, arrive regularly every Monday. George-street and Macquarie-street returns sometimes come in on Monday afternoon, but generally on Tuesday. When Newington was opened, in February last, frequent irregularities occurred, but that was unavoidable, as so much had to be done to the place after the inmates were transferred from Hyde Park. The returns arrive regularly now.

Medical reports for George and Macquarie Streets, as a rule, accompany the weekly reports; but at Newington several instances of delay have occurred, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting Dr. Rowling to send them in.

As tests that the Asylums contain the number of inmates returned by the matrons, occasional musters are held by an officer from the Central Office. The manager has no record of the dates when this was last done at the several places, but my reports on the Institutions themselves show it. It is the practice of the manager when going through the wards of the Asylums to ascertain how many inmates are in each ward, and to compare the total with the number on the register.

A Book is kept at the Central Office which shows the number of inmates in each Asylum in the previous week.

Applicants

Applicants for Admission.—The manager subjects each applicant to a scrutiny as to his eligibility for admission and then decides on his case. Applicants are admitted only on the manager's order, excepting cases of great urgency which occur at the Asylums, when the matrons are empowered to admit, pending the manager's approval.

Inmates are discharged by the Manager, but sometimes by the matrons for gross misbehaviour, to be afterwards approved by the manager.

Abscenders are accounted for by being written off the weekly reports; they are generally inmates who overstay their leave of absence.

Proofs of Deaths and burials are contained in the matron's weekly reports, and in separate reports sent in by the surgeons.

Rations are ordered daily from the contractors for the number of inmates. This is done by the matron's filling up requisition forms addressed to the contractors, intimating the numbers that have to be provided for. The matrons have no power to go outside of this without reference to the manager, nor can they order anything in the shape of medical comforts without his authority.

Weight of Bread.—The manager says that he tests the weight of bread at all the Asylums frequently. In some instances at the Parramatta Asylums and at Newington, he has found bread not up to weight, and the quality not what it ought to be, and has cautioned the contractors to be more careful or he would enforce the conditions of their contracts. The matrons never know when he will visit the Institutions, nor can they tell what direction his investigations may take.

Weight of Meat.—No check on the matron exists that the weight of meat charged for is supplied. The manager sometimes arrives when it is being delivered, and sees it weighed for his own satisfaction.

Medical Comforts are ordered by the manager, who has to trust to the certificates of the matrons that they receive the supplies with which the Asylums are debited.

Clothing, Blankets, Boots, &c., are ordered by the manager.

Material taken out of Store to be Made Up.—The manager does not check the number of articles it should produce, but he says that he consults with the matrons as to the quantity of each description wanted to produce the number of articles required at the time.

Records of Stocks.—The manager says that the assistance at his disposal does not enable him to keep records of stocks at the Asylums.

Checking Stock Lists.—This is never done. The practice is to take as a guide the average expenditure per head. That is no check.

Articles in Stock.—On no occasion has the manager counted the articles in stock, and compared them with stock lists. There is no check whatever on articles given out of store by the matrons.

Worn-out Articles.—Completely worn-out articles are largely consumed by inmates who suffer from sores, cancers, &c. Many are used for padding beds, while others are utilised for mops and scrubbing-cloths. The manager allows the matrons to condemn on their own responsibility, without reference to him.

Furniture and Utensils.—The Central Office has no inventory of the articles in use at any of the Asylums, and no instructions were ever given to any of the matrons to keep inventories. The manager orders everything required, and has to accept the certificate of the matrons that goods were received against the accounts sent to him to be authorized for payment.

Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c., in stock, the manager never checks.

Money left by Deceased Inmates.—Everything found on inmates is taken possession of by the matrons and forwarded by them to the manager, who, in turn, remits to the Treasury.

Money on Inmates when admitted is handed to the manager, who takes charge of it with a view to making the inmate pay for his keep.

Pay-Sheets for Employed Inmates are made up at the respective Institutions. The manager informs me that money cannot be drawn for any office that has not been specially approved by him. The matrons disburse the various allowances. They also prepare the pay-sheets.

I wish to call the attention of the Board to this heading. I find that a sum of about £2,100 is paid away yearly among the four Institutions. For the ten months of this year, from 1 January to 31 October, the payments have been:—

Liverpool	£604	5	2
George-street, Parramatta...	353	7	11
Macquarie-street	326	13	9
Newington	472	6	2
	£1,756	13	0

Each recipient is supposed to sign his or her name opposite the sum shown to be due. From the character of the inmates I did not think that many of them would be equal to the task of giving a signature. An examination of the pay-sheets has completely convinced me on this point, as the majority of the so-called signatures are only crosses, and not witnessed. I understand that in cases where the recipient is not a good hand at making a cross, this duty is obligingly performed for him or her by the disburser of the money. I have no data upon which to base an opinion, and do not therefore for a moment suggest that the pay-sheets are not accurately and faithfully prepared. What I wish to do is to call attention to the system. It is quite evident that any person unable to make a cross cannot be a good judge of figures, and the same remark may be extended to the bulk, at any rate, of those who are one step in advance, and can make a cross. I take it, therefore, that the recipient is ignorant of what is signed for, and accepts payment without any knowledge whatever of what the sum was against which a mark was placed. While assuming that the pay-sheets are always prepared with the utmost good faith, I am sure that it will be apparent to the Board that it would be an easy matter to obtain signatures, or rather crosses, for larger sums than are paid away. I do not say that it is so, but it is clearly my duty to point out that the door is wide

wide enough open for it to be so. Wherever money is concerned, checks ought to exist. There are none here. The remedy I suggest is that some person from the Central Office should visit each Asylum on pay-day, who would call up every one whose name appears on the pay-sheet, and pays him or her what is shown to be due. That would keep the matter from being so entirely in the hands of the compilers of the pay-sheets, as is the case at present.

No Cash Transactions take place at the Central Office, nor has the manager any dealings with money other than the small sums sent to him by the matrons, which, as already referred to, he forwards to the Treasury.

The following is a list of the books kept at the Central Office:—

Admission Book for Liverpool, Admission Book for George-street, Parramatta, Admission Book for Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Admission Book for Newington, Death Book for Liverpool, Death Book for George-street, Parramatta, Death Book for Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Death Book for Newington, Applicants' Book, in which are entered particulars of applicants' history, nature of case, and Asylum sent to; Weekly Report, where numbers in weekly reports are summarised; Office Register, in which all papers are registered; Register of Accounts and Total Expenditure; Register of Accounts, as received from contractors and others, showing sums claimed on one side, and settlements on the other; Cash Book, which is kept by the manager, and shows the moneys received by him from all sources outside the vote, and how they are disposed of.

Dr. Maher's Ophthalmic Report Book for George-street and Macquarie-street.

Register of Stationery issued to different houses.

Register (4) of supplies applied for.

Register (4) admissions and discharges.

Register of all documents received.

For Working the Present System the manager is of opinion that the books kept at the various Institutions and in his own office are sufficient.

Daily ration scale at all the Asylums:—

Men—1 lb. bread, 1 lb. meat, 1½ oz. sugar, ¼th of an oz. tea, ¼ths of a lb. potatoes, at all places except Liverpool, where potatoes are only supplied three times a week.

Women—The same as men excepting tea, of which they get the fourth part of an oz., against a fifth.

Medical Comforts ordered to Inmates.—The manager desires it to be stated that he has always objected to the extremely careless and incomplete manner in which prescriptions are written out by Dr. Rowling for the Asylums at Newington, George-street, and Macquarie-street. They are a great source of trouble to the office, and fail to afford the information that should be readily gathered from them.

The Staff consists of manager, chief clerk, two assistants, one temporary assistant, messenger.

The manager has to be often away visiting the Asylums. In his absence he is represented by the chief clerk, who attends to all pressing matters. It is explained to me that, but for this there would be more frequent musters. Mustering devolves on the chief clerk, but he cannot be away on the same day as the manager. When his time is occupied representing the manager, his own office work gets behind, and he has therefore not sufficient leisure to visit the Asylums and hold musters as often as they should be held. This is also assigned as a reason for details in connection with the Asylums not being more closely investigated than they are. The manager says that the work of the two assistants is not of an important nature, but their time is fully occupied. The temporary assistant is only to be there for a short time.

Liverpool Bakery.—I referred in my report on Liverpool to the Asylum having its own bakery. I could get no information then as to the comparative cost of baking or buying bread. My investigations at the Central Office, however, enable me to show you how the matter stands for the ten months from 1st January to 31st October last. The following particulars will no doubt prove of interest:—

	Cost of Flour.	Cost of Yeast.	Coal and Firewood.
January	£83 19 2	£4 17 6	£28 9 8
February	87 6 4	4 10 0	28 15 4
March	83 19 2	5 1 3	31 17 9
April	98 15 0	4 17 6	25 9 11
May	98 15 0	4 17 6	31 7 0
June	98 15 0	4 17 6	40 6 9
July	108 10 0	5 1 3	36 15 0
August	108 10 0	4 17 6	34 11 7
September	108 10 0	4 16 3	31 4 8
October	114 3 4	4 17 6	28 11 1
	£991 3 0	£48 13 9	£317 8 9*
Cost of flour ... ..	...	...	£991 3 0
Cost of yeast ... ..	...	...	48 13 9
Carriage of yeast ... ..	...	...	12 10 0
Proportion of wood and coal ... ..	...	...	110 0 0
Baker at £130 per annum; Assistant, £12 per annum; 10 months at £142 per annum ... ..	...	...	118 6 8
Potatoes, say ... ..	...	...	10 0 0
			£1,290 13 5
Deduct flour used for soup, say ... ..	...	...	10 13 5
			£1,280 0 0

From 1st January to 31st October, multiplying the number of inmates at Liverpool by the number of days between those dates, there were 222,530 inmates.

An expenditure of £1,280 on that number is equal to 1½d. per head. The contract price for bread at the other Asylums is 1½d. per lb., or nearly 1½d.—a difference of about 30 per cent. against Liverpool.

* About one-third applies to the bakery—say £110.

Liverpool. To make this clearer, I will take the number of inmates at Liverpool, 222,530, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. d. or per head, which would give a cost of £985 3s. 2d. against £1,280—or £294 16s. 10d. less.

It will be noticed in the foregoing that I have charged nothing for interest on capital, and that nothing has been written off for depreciation. The manager cannot say for certain how much the bakery cost, but he thinks about £1,500. I will therefore take his own figures, and assess them at 5 per cent. per annum, = £75 per annum. I will also take depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum—a very moderate deduction indeed for depreciation—that is equal to another sum of £75 per annum. These two, or £150 per annum for 10 months = £125. If we add £125 to the previous £1,280, the actual cost becomes £1,405, or a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., the cost for 222,530 inmates, as already shown, would be £985 3s. 2d., or £419 16s. 10d. less than £1,405—nearly 43 per cent. I do not know what has been spent on repairs, and will leave that out.

The above figures tell their own tale, and point unmistakably to something being wrong somewhere. Liverpool must be unfortunate in getting very dear flour, or probably the weight is light, or there may be great waste, or, what is extremely likely, something else happens. The cost of flour by itself to Liverpool is about on a parity with the cost of bread to the other places.

While bread is so dear at Liverpool, the cost of meat is much below what is paid at the other Asylums. From 1st January to 31st October the expenditure was £1,685 13s. 6d., or at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per inmate for 222,530 inmates. At George-street, Parramatta, the inmates numbered for the same time 119,290, and the expenditure for meat was £1,138 4s. 10d., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per inmate. At Macquarie-street, Parramatta, an expenditure of £858 17s. 6d. was made on meat for 90,398 inmates, or at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. At Newington 92,411 inmates consumed meat to the value of £871 6s. 11d., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head.

I find on inquiring into $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head for Liverpool, against $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head elsewhere, that the meat contract for Liverpool is always at a much lower rate than to the other places.

Liverpool Clothing.—The manager informs me he has satisfied himself that it is cheaper to lay in material and get it made up by the inmates than to purchase made-up articles. He attributes the low rate per head for clothing, as shown in his yearly reports, to the adoption of this plan. I have no means of testing this year's cost, as the Colonial Store does not send in accounts till after the close of the year. But even if I had the accounts, it would be impossible for me to offer you anything but an extremely vague opinion, as stock was not taken on 1st January last, and no one knows what quantities were on hand then.

Clothing at George-street, Parramatta.—This is always a heavy item. The reason given is that absconding is made easy owing to the place being so open. Absconders make off with good clothes, which they sell for drink, and return in rags. It would surely not be very difficult to stamp or mark every garment in such a way as to proclaim its ownership. Were this done, probable purchasers would be afraid to become owners of branded garments, and the wearers would be deprived of the opportunity of converting them into liquor.

The Colonial Store came into existence about four years ago. Its relation to the Asylums is to purchase and lay in supplies for them of clothing, boots, shoes, slippers, hats, clothing material, leather, stationery, &c. In January of each year the storekeeper sends schedules to be filled up of probable requirements for the year. The manager indents against these in response to requisitions from the Asylums. It is stated to me that the system does not work well. Articles unsuitable in quality have often to be accepted, for the simple reason that they are what the storekeeper has bought and has in stock. On the other hand, material has often to be rejected on account of wrong widths being sent, which, if accepted, would cause great waste. The manager maintains that the Institutions are neither so satisfactorily nor so cheaply clothed now as when he purchased for his own requirements. I would soon test that if I had data to work upon. I may say this, however, the store occupies the place of an intermediary, and intermediaries cannot exist without costing money. The creation of the store is suggestive of billets and circumlocution. If Government purchased the store it must have cost a good round sum; but whether it was purchased or leased the annual interest or rent must be a heavy item. Then, the store cannot be worked without a large staff, which surely points to needless expenditure, if it exists chiefly for the Asylums. Stocks appear to be taken into store at the beginning of a year; but I am certain of this, that goods so passed into stock would be better cared for in the warehouses of Sydney merchants, who would gladly supply them at such times and in such quantities as might be required. Some one must buy, and the question that presents itself is whether selection and purchase are likely to be as judiciously exercised by an official devoid of all interest in the establishments, and possessing no knowledge of their requirements, as through the medium of whatever authority presides at the Central Office, where there is at least a desire to minimize expenditure, and to obtain suitable articles for the money laid out. I have examined a number of invoices made up by the Colonial Store, and they are certainly cumbersome documents. The storekeeper, when calling for tenders for any article, fixes the price, but informs the public that a discount must be allowed, to assimilate it with the current quotations of the net value of the day. From the prices charged in his invoices to the Asylums, a discount of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 35 per cent., 40 per cent., 50 per cent., or 60 per cent. may be deducted, and a vast amount of calculating energy has to be expended in the endeavour to discover what the net cash price is, and even then it is not very clear. It would surely be simpler and more satisfactory to have, say, a piece of print quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard, net cash, than for the storekeeper to fix an arbitrary price of, say, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard, and ask for a discount reducing it to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. The ways of the storekeeping mind are very circuitous. I have no means of ascertaining how much it costs in salaries and rent or interest to keep the store going, but if these were added to the outlay on the Asylums a substantial increase would be shown.

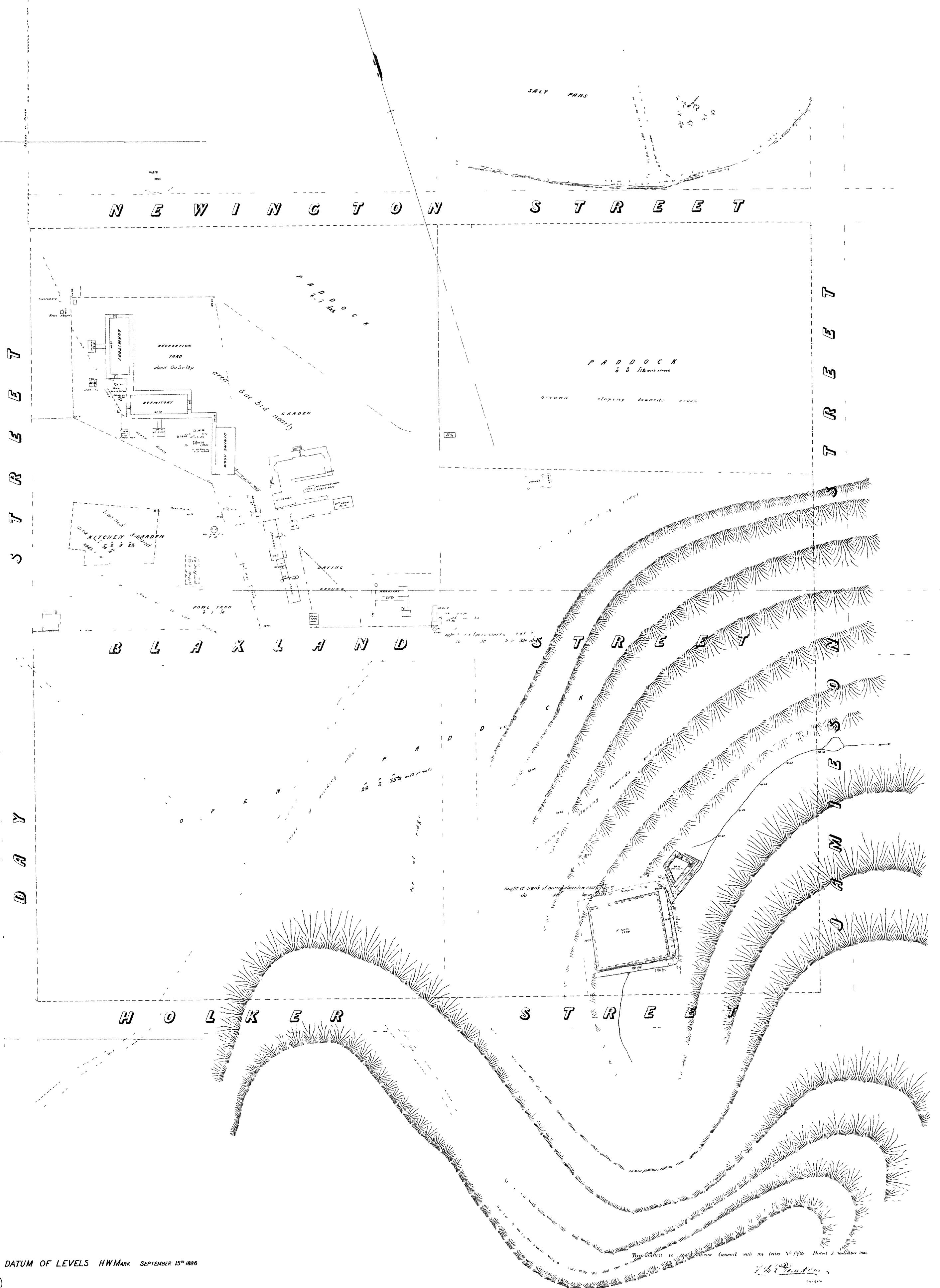
I would have handed you this Report in the early part of the month, but had to hold it over until a question of 10 tons of flour to Liverpool, in the month of January, costing £83 19s. 2d., could be satisfactorily settled. The Central Office was of opinion at first that Liverpool got no flour in January, but references to the Institution, and to Kidman, the contractor, conclusively prove that 10 tons were delivered in that month, and the accuracy of my figures is now admitted.

I have, &c.,

D. M'ALLISTER,
Public Accountant.

SKETCH PLAN OF NEWINGTON ASYLUM

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES



DATUM OF LEVELS HWMARK SEPTEMBER 15th 1886

Reproduced to the Government Gazette with its letter N° 1736. Dated 2 September 1886.
J. H. Thompson
Surveyor

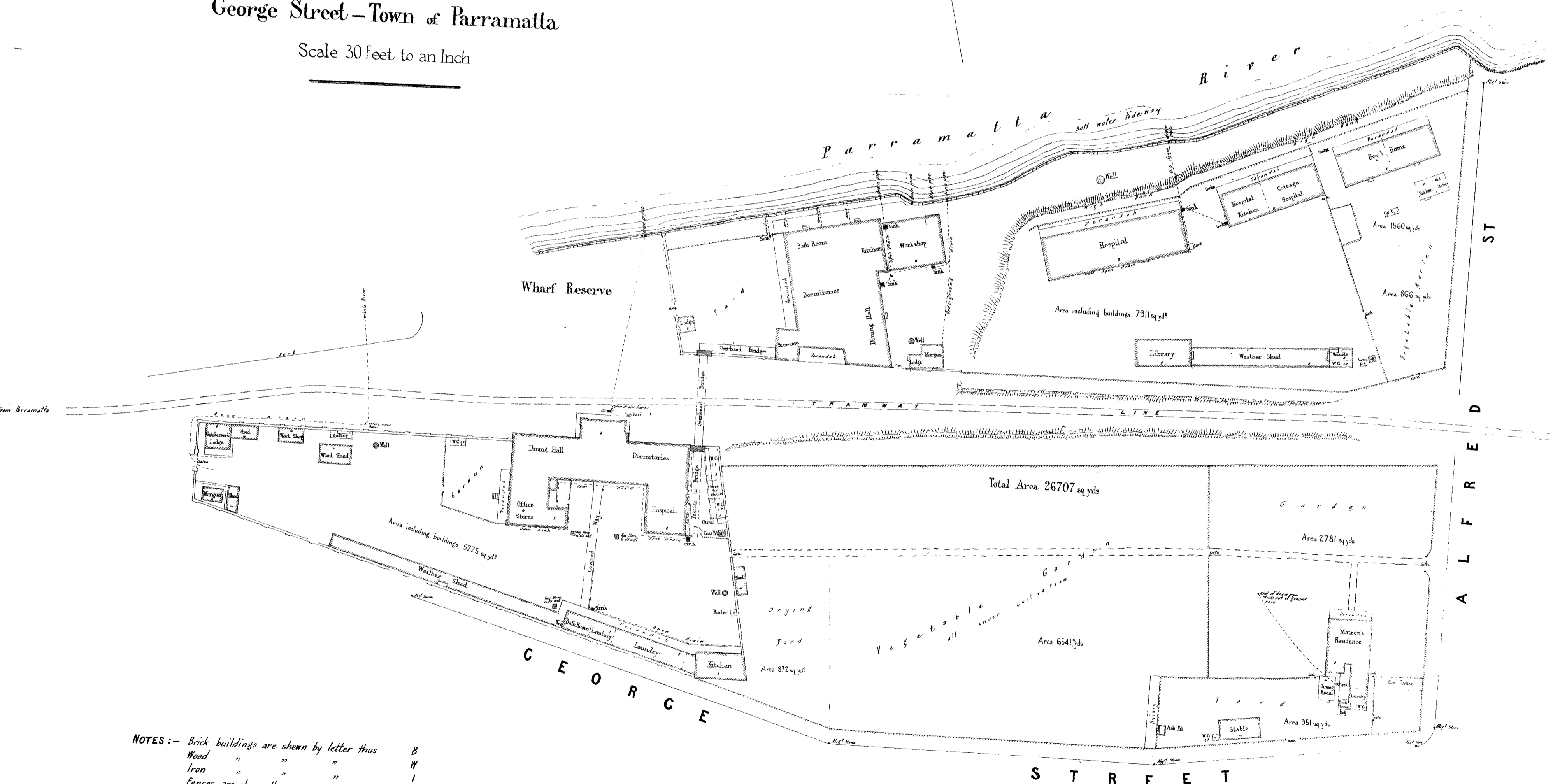
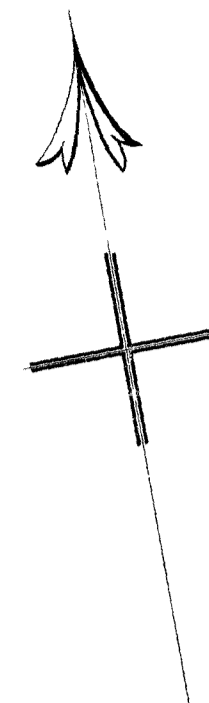
SKETCH PLAN

showing the Government

ASYLUM

George Street - Town of Parramatta

Scale 30 Feet to an Inch



NOTES :- Brick buildings are shewn by letter thus B
Wood " " " " W
Iron " " " " I
Fences are shewn thus - - - - -
Drains " " " " - - - - -
E.P. denotes earth pan

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter dated 29th Sep^r. 1886.

Henry Shute Jr
District Surveyor

SKETCH PLAN

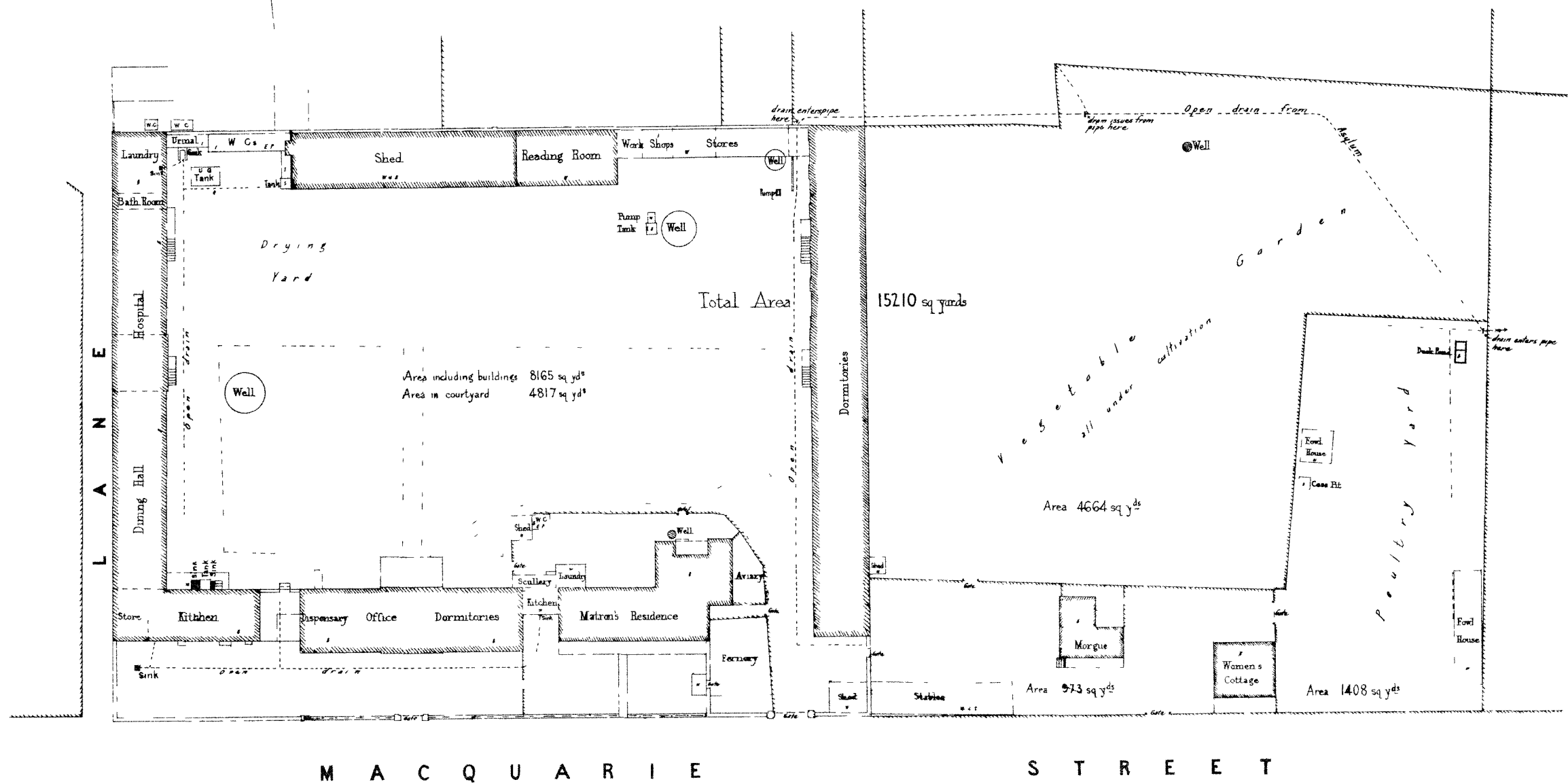
showing the Government

ASYLUM

Macquarie Street

PARRAMATTA

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES



M A C Q U A R I E S T R E E T

NOTES.— Brick buildings are shown by letter thus B
 Wood " " " " W
 Iron " " " " I
 Fences are shown thus ————
 Drains " " ————
 E.P. denotes Earth Pan

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter dated 29th Sep^r 30th 1872

Henry Shute J^r
 Detail Surveyor

APPENDIX G.

LIST of Officers and Paid Inmates.

NEWINGTON ASYLUM.

Names	Rate.	Duties.	Names.	Rate.	Duties.
Mrs. L. H. Hicks	Per annum. £220 and £20 ration money	Matron Superintendent.	Maria Pope	Daily rate. 4d.	Wardswoman.
Mrs. M. Gorman	£75 and £20 ration money	Sub-matron.	Jane Nightingale	8d.	Head nurse, Protestant hospital.
Clara Applewhite	£40	Assistant Sub-matron.	Elizabeth Johnston	4d.	Nurse.
John Burns	£120	General knock-about.	Mary Hartsell	4d.	"
Joseph Ibbott	£52 & double rations.	Knock-about.	Margaret Cassidy	4d.	"
George Newitt	£65 & double rations.	Gardener.	Bridget M'Carthy	8d.	Head nurse, Catholic hospital.
Joseph Gordon	£40 & rations	Assistant gardener.*	Mary Burns	4d.	Nurse.
Agnes Bell	" "	Laundress.	Catherine Clancy	4d.	"
J. Brophy	Daily rate 4d.	Groom.	Ellen Holmes	4d.	"
Jane Chadwick	6d.	Folder and ironer.	Eliza Jenner	4d.	Nurse, cancer ward.
Margaret Allen	4d.	Laundress.	Rosanna Burns	4d.	Assistant nurse, cancer ward.
Johanna Ryan	4d.	"	Jane M'Donald	4d.	Nurse, sore-leg room.
Bridget Daley	4d.	"	Mary Quinn	9d.	General useful woman.
Ann Furgurson	4d.	"	Mary Rooney	4d.	"
Ellen Thorpe	4d.	"	Elizabeth Simmons	4d.	"
Mary Ann Dawson	4d.	"	Catherine Cline	4d.	Dispensary woman.
Margaret M'Grath	4d.	"	Mary Morrissey	4d.	Milkmaid.
Bridget Bond	4d.	"	Ellen Lisbeth	4d.	Lavatory caretaker.
Eliza Allen	4d.	Cap woman.	Margaret Gannon	4d.	"
Margaret Duffy	10d.	Head cook.	Mary Raby	4d.	Head needlewoman.
Margaret Stock	6d.	Second cook.	Margaret Marshall	2d.	Darner and mender.
Mary Ann Chadwick	6d.	Vegetable cook.	Elizabeth Carroll	4d.	Gatekeeper and searcher.
Alice Sadler	6d.	Hospital cook.	Mary Bradley	2d.	Messenger.
Margaret Haggerty	Per annum £26	Head wardswoman.	Catherine Gilmore	4d.	W.C.-cleaner.
Eliza Burns	Daily rate. 6d.	Second wardswoman.	Mary Wright	4d.	Pumper.
Mary Cox	4d.	Wardswoman.	Margaret Fridmore	4d.	Yard-cleaner.
Fanny Quinn	4d.	"	Caroline Wynn	2d.	"
Sarah English	4d.	"	Ann Ballard	4d.	Dining-hall caretaker.
			Maria North	4d.	Bath-room caretaker.
			T. Maloney	4d.	Assistant-gardener.
			Ned	4d.	"

GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

Mrs. C. H. M. Dennis	Per annum. £220	Matron Superintendent.	Thomas Larkins	Daily rate 2d.	Hospital bathman.
Miss E. R. L. Dennis	£85	Sub-matron.	John Blake	4d.	" constable.
Elizabeth Stonehouse	Daily rate. 8d.	Boys' nurse.	Joseph Lec	6d.	Head cook.
Thomas Edwards	1s. 3d.	Head wardsmen.	James Daley	4d.	Deputy No. 1.
John Hussey	2d.	" assistant.	Edward Fitzmaurice	4d.	Deputy No. 2.
Michael Davis	1s.	Clerk.	Henry Parsons	6d.	Gatekeeper.
Samuel Shortis	8d.	No. 1 ward.	Patrick Mulholland	3d.	Woodcutter.
William Phelps	4d.	Deputy "	John Barton	3d.	"
William Thomas	6d.	No. 2 "	Thomas Elliott	3d.	Messenger.
Benjamin Pretty	6d.	No. 2 wing.	John Davis	4d.	Messman.
Henry Clerk	4d.	No. 3 ward.	Thomas Matthews	2d.	Deputy messman.
William Woods	2d.	Deputy "	William Neal	1d.	Cleaner.
Thomas Brock	4d.	No. 4 "	George Chambers	1d.	Imbecile gate-keeper.
Thomas Quinn	2d.	No. 4 deputy.	Daniel Ridden	3d.	Closet-man.
Alfred Lubb	4d.	No. 5 "	Henry Howard	3d.	Yard constable.
John Brown	3d.	No. 5 "	John Symmonds	3d.	Overseer.
Alexander Léouyer	4d.	No. 6 "	John Flynn	3d.	Bathman.
Charles Carlton	3d.	No. 6 "	James Duff	3d.	Deputy bathman.
George Remington	3d.	Eye ward.	Richard Sheridan	3d.	"
John Brady	3d.	Doctor's assistant.	Charles Bradley	3d.	Barber.
John Duncan	2d.	No. 7 ward.	James Ranby	3d.	"
William Baumont	4d.	No. 3 A ward.	Edward Blyth	3d.	Gaslighter.
Joseph Hallows	2d.	No. 3 deputy.	Joseph Dodge	4d.	1st washerman.
Henry Thomas	4d.	No. 4 A ward.	William Creig	3d.	2nd "
James Burt	2d.	No. 4 deputy.	John Quinn	3d.	3rd "
James Munro	4d.	No. 5 A ward.	Hugh Farrell	3d.	4th "
F. Jones	2d.	No. 5 deputy.	Richard Thomas	3d.	5th "
Peter Peters	4d.	No. 6 A ward.	Alexander Mac	3d.	6th "
John Seabrook	2d.	No. 6 deputy.	Thomas Machin	3d.	Painter.
Henry Hamilton	6d.	Imbecile.	Joseph Lee	4d.	Tailor.
Joseph Dubois	4d.	Deputy.	John Thomas	2d.	"
George Stewart	8d.	Hospital wardsmen.	William Jeffcott	3d.	Shoemaker.
Robert Hill	6d.	" deputy No. 1.	Peter Royal	3d.	Carpenter.
Samuel Hicking	4d.	" " No. 2.	Thomas Healy	8d.	Librarian.
William Gibson	4d.	Cottage ward.	Arthur Reeves	8d.	Gardener.
Michael Ryan	6d.	Boys' "	Alfred Rimmer	6d.	1st whitewasher.
John Weit	6d.	Hospital cook.	Tennence Maher	4d.	2nd "
Henry Bruton	2d.	" deputy.	Joseph Pemberton	2d.	3rd "

* Since discharged.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.

Names.	Rate.	Duties.	Names	Rate.	Duties.
Mrs. Sarah Cunyng- hame.	Per annum. £190	Matron Superintendent.	George Crowther ..	Daily rate. 4d.	No. 2 cook.
Peter C. Abbott ..	Daily rate. 2s.	Clerk.	Thomas Ghost.....	3d.	No. 3 „
Francis Dyer	8d.	Head wardsmen.	James Huff	3d.	Hospital cook.
Peter M'Neill	4d.	No. 1 hospital wards- man.	Denis Considine	3d.	Messman No. 1.
Samuel Birchfield ..	2d.	No. 1 hospital wards- man (deputy).	William Clarke	2d.	„ No. 2.
John England	6d.	Cancer wardsmen.	Henry Blencowe	5d.	Messenger.
George Bell	2d.	„ „ (deputy).	James Stewart	6d.	Gardener.
Bernard Conly	4d.	No. 2 hospital wards- man.	Peter Davitt	5d.	No. 1 washerman.
Robert Doran	2d.	No. 2 hospital wards- man (deputy).	Charles Atwood	3d.	No. 2 „
William Emsley	4d.	Erysipelas wardsmen.	Patrick Vaughan	2d.	No. 3 „
Robert Watt	4d.	Infectious wardsmen.	Alfred Hanson	3d.	No. 1 lavatory.
Alexander Thompson	4d.	No. 1 dormitory wardsmen.	William Connor	2d.	No. 2 „
Thomas Freeman ..	4d.	No. 2 „	Benjamin Smith	3d.	Barber.
Charles Radcliffe ..	3d.	No. 3 „	Peter Miller	3d.	Tailor.
Richard King	4d.	No. 4 „	John Charlwood	3d.	No. 1 whitewasher.
John M'Geran	2d.	No. 5 „	James Davis	2d.	No. 2 „
Richard Ramsden ..	4d.	No. 6 „	John Fleming	2d.	Tinsmith.
John Grady	2d.	No. 7 „	William Flintham ..	2d.	Shoemaker.
Patrick Geohegan ..	3d.	No. 8 „	William Bowes	4d.	Carpenter.
Richard Harvey	4d.	No. 9 „	John Lawless	6d.	Painter.
Henry Wilkinson ..	4d.	No. 3 hospital wards- man.	William Hall	4d.	Milkman.
Alfred Dronatt	4d.	No. 3 hospital wards- man.	Samuel Willmott	4d.	Constable of the yard.
Joseph Wallace	4d.	No. 1 cook.	Thomas Gitcham.....	2d.	Dispensary man.
Michael M'Donald..	2d.		James Thompson	2d.	Gateman.
John Harris..	6d.		George Knight	2d.	Earth-closet man.
			Thomas Mills	2d.	Soil-heap man.
			Edward Farrell	4d.	Yard filter.
			Peter Bottano	6d.	Hospital wardsmen.
			George Drew	8d.	„ dresser.
			James White	4d.	Cesspit.
			Emma Hughes	1s.	Night nurse.

APPENDIX H.

RETURN of the Daily Average of Deaths in the Government Asylums from the year 1880 to 1886 inclusive.

Asylum.	No. of Deaths.	Daily Average No. of Deaths.
GEORGE-STREET—		
1880	61	106
1881	33	100
1882	63	107
1883	72	109
1884	78	201
1885	123	303
1886	87	238
MACQUARIE-STREET—		
1880	109	209
1881	103	208
1882	97	206
1883	78	201
1884	84	202
1885	101	207
1886	92	252
HYDE PARK—		
1880	71	109
1881	48	103
1882	75	200
1883	63	107
1884	76	200
1885	93	205
1886 NEWINGTON (<i>from February, 1886</i>)	91	249

FREDERIC KING,
Manager.

16/12/86.

MONTHLY RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the years 1880-1886 inclusive.

Name of Asylum.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
GEORGE-STREET—													
1880	4	6	3	8	4	3	11	8	3	4	5	2	61
1881	2	2	2	5	4	2	2	4	1	4	4	2	33
1882	3	4	4	5	8	8	8	1	5	12	9	6	63
1883	4	5	8	6	1	6	11	10	4	9	5	3	72
1884	5	4	8	6	19	12	7	5	6	1	4	1	78
1885	7	3	3	6	19	12	15	19	18	5	6	10	123
1886	2	5	4	8	10	17	8	15	7	3	2	6	87
MACQUARIE-STREET—													
1880	3	10	6	8	12	11	6	9	8	18	7	11	109
1881	4	8	3	13	6	4	13	12	7	7	12	14	103
1882	6	14	9	7	6	10	9	6	5	8	4	13	97
1883	9	4	12	12	5	5	5	7	9	4	3	3	78
1884	8	6	9	7	6	9	1	11	10	6	6	5	84
1885	5	4	15	7	16	9	6	11	8	8	6	6	101
1886	6	6	8	8	10	17	12	2	3	7	8	5	92
HYDE PARK—													
1880	2	4	6	6	9	7	7	6	6	9	4	5	71
1881	2	4	4	2	2	6	4	7	3	5	6	3	48
1882	5	5	3	8	8	10	8	4	9	9	1	5	75
1883	5	8	Nil	5	1	10	8	7	6	4	Nil	9	63
1884	3	3	11	9	10	7	5	8	7	6	6	1	76
1885	7	9	6	11	7	10	7	12	9	5	3	7	93
1886 NEWINGTON (<i>from February, 1886</i>)	4	7	15	8	15	8	3	2	8	6	8	7	91

FREDERIC KING,
Manager.

16/12/86.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK, B.A., M.D.,
F.R.C.S.,E., &c., &c.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 5 APRIL, 1887.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

[1s. 6d.]

399—*a*

[2,058 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £39 1s. 6d.]

State Children's Relief Department, Central Home,
Begg-street, Paddington, 1 June, 1887.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable
the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In accordance with section 12 of 44 Victoria, No. 24, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Parliament, my Sixth Annual Report, embodying a summary of the proceedings of the State Children's Relief Department during the year ended 5 April, 1887.

The principles and details of the boarding-out system, which constitutes the main work of this Department, have been so elaborately explained by me during the past six years, and must now be so fully understood throughout this Colony, in nearly every principal district of which children have been placed in homes, that I consider it unnecessary to again enlarge upon them. I therefore propose to deal mainly in this Report with a history of the past year's work, with a brief necessary reference to cognate matters of reform affecting children who annually fall under the care of the State. It is satisfactory to be able to say at the outset that insofar as the various divisions of the State Children's Relief Department are concerned, there has been no diminution of the progress which has marked the operations of previous years. In adopting the family method of training for those dependent children who could with safety to public morals be placed in respectable households, Parliament, whilst only following out the fundamental principles which should govern this important department of social science, was no doubt influenced to some extent by the examples of Victoria and South Australia and older countries also; but our own experience since has fully justified the change. We are now ourselves practically realizing year after year that the new policy of dealing with our juvenile non-criminal classes is a wise one, and the sympathy and assistance which have been extended to it by all classes of the community indicate how strongly the national sentiment accords with the action of the Legislature in this matter. Of course, the prime factors of success have been the conscientious oversight maintained over the homes, and the care exercised by the Board and its officials and others in selecting guardians for the children; but without the co-operation I have referred to the boarding-out system must have failed, or its scope have been so limited as to make it merely an auxiliary to the barrack system which it has happily now effectually superseded. The results achieved thus far prove that the Board made no mistake at the outset in appealing to the philanthropy, not only of those who have since accepted the care of children, in the majority of cases at very low rates of subsidy, and in many instances without payment at all, but also of the voluntary agencies whose benevolence has been conspicuously exercised ever since the initiation of the system with a single desire to contribute to its general adoption.

The following table indicates the annual rate of progression, so far as the number of children under control at the end of each official year is concerned, since the system was taken over by the Government on April 5, 1881, from the ladies who established it in 1879. The figures do not, however, show the total number of children boarded

boarded out since the initiation of the Department. Altogether, the Board have placed out 2,185 inmates from the various asylums, and the particulars of their distribution are set forth in an appendix.

Under control on	Supported by Govern- ment.			Adopted without payment.			Apprenticed.			Total under control.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 April, 1881	24	35	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
5 " 1882	40	60	100	...	3	3	...	...	...	40	63	103
5 " 1883	118	174	292	1	10	11	...	4	4	119	188	307
5 " 1884	221	289	510	6	15	21	5	16	21	232	320	552
5 " 1885	523	363	886	15	35	50	26	64	90	564	462	1,026
5 " 1886	614	411	1,025	28	65	93	137	111	248	779	587	1,366
5 " 1887	741	473	1,214*	49	74	123	309	156	465	1,099	703	1,802

* Include two delicate children and two under 3 years, paid for at 7s. a week, twenty-two delicate children at 6s., and the remainder at 6s. a week.

This return presents several very interesting features. It is not necessary to analyse it fully here as the figures will be dealt with in detail under separate headings; but two or three points should be referred to in passing. The table certainly shows the extent to which both Parliament and people have entered into a co-partnership of charity in caring for the waifs and strays of the community, and largely proves what the advocates of the boarding-out system contend for, namely, that the true sentiment on which it is based is one of benevolence, and that the artificial relationship which is set up between foster-parents and children is seldom merely commercial in its character, but that it really constitutes an effective substitute for natural ties. First, it is noteworthy that with few exceptions, for which special reasons are shown, suitable homes have been found for the boarded-out children at the minimum subsidy, which, after the first outfit, includes the cost of clothing. Then there are 465 apprentices, and the particular feature of this division is that nearly three-fourths of these children have remained in their boarding-out homes; that is, the guardians have preferred to pay and retain them rather than allow them to pass to strangers, and take other children under subsidy. But the most gratifying point in connection with the return is the large number of adopted children, who are taken without cost to the State. There are 123 little ones in this class, nearly all of whom are orphans or foundlings, placed with women in comfortable circumstances, who, generally being denied the joys of maternity, have thus been provided with child-life in their homes. In this branch of the work, which can only legitimately operate upon very young children, we are far in advance of any of the other Colonies, and I have been unable to find any similar ratio of success among such children recorded in any of the English or Continental returns.

In my Report for 1885-6, I predicted that the future was not very remote when no children who fell to the care of the State would be denied the advantages of family training. This prediction has been so far verified that the only eligible children who are not now thus dealt with under the State Children's Relief Act are some inmates of the Industrial Schools, but their number is limited. By Ministerial direction two years ago the work of the Board was restricted at these institutions to children under eight years of age, and an application to have the law extended to inmates of eleven years of age and under was for a long time refused in consequence of opposition from the managers of the schools. These, however, subsequently fell under my control as Minister for Public Instruction, and I directed that all boys and girls, of suitable character and non-criminal antecedents, up to 11 years of age, should be recommended to the Colonial Secretary for transfer
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to the Boarding-out Department. The result has fully justified the opinion frequently expressed by me and endorsed by the Board that any inmates of the Industrial Schools, except the inherently vicious and criminal, could with safety be removed to specially selected country homes. There can be no reason for retaining such children in confinement, and I hope that during the present year the Board will be empowered, as in Victoria, to intercept them as they pass through the Courts, and send them direct to families without the intervention of the schools, so that they shall not have to associate at all with inmates of the criminal class.

At the period of my last Report there were several State children still in the hospital division of Randwick Asylum, and nearly 100 inmates in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools. The hospital children were removed from Randwick to the cottage homes under this department at Mittagong, in June, 1886; and on 28th July, as Minister controlling the Orphanages, and in pursuance both of our national system of education and the policy of Parliament in regard to the training of dependent children, I intimated to the superintendents that the inmates were all to be boarded out forthwith, and the services of the officials dispensed with on the 30th September following. The State Children's Relief Department removed the children early in August, 1886, and consequently, while the Orphanages were abolished simultaneously, the Government also ceased to use Randwick Asylum as an institution for State children. The prompt co-operation of the Board with the Government in this matter thus admitted of the three great barrack asylums of the Colony—the inmates of which had previously been boarded out *pro rata*—being finally dealt with at the same time, in order to prevent any cause of complaint on the ground of a partial administration of the law. Our dependent children as a whole are therefore, as I have said, now afforded the same fair chance of growing up into intelligent men and women, and enjoying the same happiness and advantages as children of the respectable middle classes in their own homes. The only institution now used by the Government for the temporary accommodation of its waifs and strays, apart from the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, is the Benevolent Asylum, and the children are only permitted to remain there for brief periods until they are boarded-out or reclaimed by friends.

In connection with this part of my Report I may properly on grounds of social economy once more refer to the anomalous position now occupied by the Randwick Asylum, which, although nominally a refuge for children of the destitute classes, has drifted altogether beyond the purposes of its Act of Incorporation. It is with much reluctance that I again draw attention to this matter, but it is evident that unless Parliament soon takes decisive action to deal with this Asylum, in the property and funds of which the State has so large an interest, it will eventually create a permanent spirit of pauperism among a section of the industrial classes and their children which must nullify one of the main objects of the State Children's Relief Act. It is apparent that since the withdrawal of State children and of aid from the Consolidated Revenue the Asylum has assumed the character of a private boarding school, and is also giving barrack training to many children who ought either to be at service or else with their own parents. Not only does it thus show to such parents an easy way to shirk their natural responsibilities, but suggests to their offspring in similar manner a simple method of perpetuating a distinct pauper class in the community. What is occurring can best be explained by quoting figures from the Randwick Society's own reports. At the end of 1885 there were only 199 inmates at the institution, some of whom were subsequently boarded out, and the Government decided to admit no more children. But a few days ago the official returns indicated that
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admissions had been authorized independently of the Government until the number of inmates was between 300 and 400. The directors have been challenged to deny that the social history of many of these children proved them to be unfit subjects for the exercise of charity; but they practically admitted it some time ago by deciding to advertise that the parents, whose circumstances were presumably recorded, must "make suitable provision for the maintenance of their children at home," to prevent their being boarded out. The legal status of the Asylum has been so clearly defined that there can be no doubt of the power of Parliament to reclaim it, and it is again given prominence to in this Report partly because of a suggestion, which was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Directors, that the Government, in view of the probable requirement of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum site for railway purposes, should transfer the whole work of that institution to Randwick, and so practically amalgamate the two societies. As this proposal nearly concerns the work of the State Children's Relief Board it is fully within my province to draw attention to it here, lest the Government should—amidst more pressing exigencies of public business and important matters of legislation—not be fully informed of its most objectionable features. The proposal in effect is that the Catherine Hayes division at Randwick shall be used as a lying-in hospital, and the main institution again converted into a receiving-house for State children. The Directors have during the past two years adopted a system of apprenticing girls to the institution instead of sending them to service—a plan which was never contemplated by their Act or by-laws. Two ends are thus served. The number of inmates is kept at a high standard, and the cost of outside labour is saved to the Institution. These young girls are being perfected in barrack training, without any knowledge whatever of home life or domestic ties; and the cost of their maintenance, and their wages also, are paid from the funds the Society has been endowed with for the support of "destitute" children. This is bad enough; but the pernicious feature of the proposal about to be made to the Government is that they and the other big boys and girls who, under the present system, are kept for years in the Asylum, must be trained alongside the lying-in division, for it will be impossible effectually to separate them. If this project is consummated, all sentiments of modesty and morality in the children will certainly be destroyed; and the care necessarily bestowed on the women must educate both boys and girls in the belief that social sins of this character are not very objectionable. It may perhaps be urged that at the Benevolent Asylum the women and children now associate, but this evil is neutralised as far as possible by the prompt removal of the children for boarding-out. And their more limited number, arising from the operation of the boarding-out system, has led the directors to consider a plan for keeping them in future, during their brief sojourn, apart from the lying-in division. The distance of the Randwick buildings from Sydney is another objection to their utilization for general Benevolent Asylum purposes. Emergency cases, of which there are many, could not well be taken there. A central receiving-house and out-door relief department would be required, together with a double or divided, and therefore probably inefficient and certainly expensive, managing staff; and altogether the objection to the directors' proposal, both on moral and practical business grounds, are so many that it seems improbable that serious consideration could have been bestowed upon them. There are many useful public purposes to which the Asylum buildings could be devoted, but it is outside my duty to deal with them here. But I may fitly point out that the State is concerned in the Institution to the extent of over £40,000, irrespective of a valuable estate dedicated solely for the purpose, which is now superseded by the State Children's Relief Act. My two previous Reports to Parliament deal so fully with this matter in its various aspects, and particularly with the legal position of the Society, that it is unnecessary to devote greater space to it here.

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At a time when retrenchment in all branches of public expenditure is necessary it is satisfactory to find that the operation of this Department in that direction will bear close scrutiny. As a political economist, and also from a moral standpoint, I have always urged that the State should exhibit an unstinted generosity in training its dependent children, with a view to converting them into well-living, order-loving, useful Colonists; but when that end can be gained, and the purposes of economy served at the same time, the result is especially gratifying. In this connection I would direct particular attention to the figures presented under the various headings of this Report; but I may remark here that the abolition of the Orphan Schools, and withdrawal of Government subsidies from Randwick, have relieved the Consolidated Revenue of a direct expenditure on those Institutions of quite £23,000 a year, and that the annual difference between the cost of training children in homes and in barracks is at least from £7,000 to £8,000 per annum in favour of the former method. The experience of the other colonies on this point is similar to ours, and our neighbours have also realised that boarding-out has a strong tendency to reduce the number of children supported by the State. Last year's Report presented a summary of seven years' statistics up to 1885 from all asylums for destitute children in this Colony, which indicated that at that period there had been a reduction of 322 in the number of children cast upon charity, notwithstanding the great general increase in the population of the Colony. A subsequent analysis of the same character by the Government Statistician brought out a similar result. The statistics of the State Children's Relief Department for 1886 show that about the same rate of reduction has since been maintained among destitute State children in proportion to the increase of population, notwithstanding that the period was probably one of as great depression among the poorer classes as we have experienced in this Colony's history. Mr. George Guillaume, the able Secretary to the Victorian Reformatory and Industrial Schools, has recently prepared a similar return, in which he shows that in 1872, when boarding-out commenced in that Colony, there were in the hands of the Department 2,384 children committed or neglected, and their total cost amounted to £46,669. In 1886 the number had fallen to 1,999, and their cost to £37,279, "irrespective," Mr. Guillaume aptly remarks, "of the further saving involved in setting free for other uses the enormous and costly buildings in which the children were previously housed." It is also pointed out that the Report of the Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools of Great Britain for 1885 states that where the boarding-out system had been comparatively ignored, and "where at the same time population has advanced at a far lower rate than in the Australian Colonies, the number under detention in the Industrial Schools had *risen* from 10,185 in 1872 to 29,250 in 1885, and their total cost from £222,069 to £386,400."

Considering the existing reckless method of affiliating children to the State, it is surprising that their number has not increased very rapidly. This is a matter which cannot be too often urged upon the attention of Parliament. I have several times suggested a simple and effective plan, which has recently been adopted in Victoria, and in March last the Board directed that it should be submitted in an official letter to the Government. It was accordingly pointed out to the Colonial Secretary that, by the present system, any parent in this Colony desirous of being relieved of his offspring need only send in an application, accompanied by the too-easily procured testimonials from persons in good positions; and, after inquiries in some cases, and without inquiry at all in others, the children were taken over. It was further pointed out that no ordinary official investigation could be of much service in this matter; and it was requested that, to prevent imposition, the onus of proof should

should be thrown upon the applicant, who should be required, as in Victoria and South Australia, to go with his children, when possible, before a magistrate, and produce evidence, as in a Court of Justice, that his case was necessitous; and that, simultaneously with the order from the Bench to place the children under State control, there should be an order compelling the parent to pay according to his means for maintenance. Further, that the duty of collecting under such orders should be cast upon the local Clerks of Petty Sessions and police, whose knowledge of applicants would enable them to perform it effectively. Under the present method of dealing with defaulters, the Boarding-out Officer summonses them to the Police Court. It is most imperfect, because neither he nor the police at the Metropolitan Courts can describe their persons, occupations, or whereabouts with certainty, and consequently the majority cannot be found. It is, for instance, difficult to deal in Sydney with a man who has been relieved of his children at Hay. In Victoria the Clerks of Court have recommended that a particular member of the police force in each town and suburban district shall be charged with the duty of assisting in the recovery of maintenance arrears, and be paid a commission on the amount recovered. At the suggestion of the Imperial Commissioners this plan has been adopted in England, where an allowance of 10 per cent. is made. It cannot be doubted that if parents are required to undergo the ordeal which all these safeguards provide for, many of them will honestly endeavour to keep their families together in their own homes.

During the past year the two Industrial Schools have fallen more largely than usual within the scope of the Board's work, consequent upon the extension of the boarding-out age, and a desirable change was effected at Biloela soon after the vacation of the late Roman Catholic Orphan School premises at Parramatta. Those extensive buildings have been proclaimed an Industrial School, and the girls were recently removed there so that Biloela might be utilised for gaol purposes, in order to relieve the overcrowding at Darlinghurst, and also to admit of separate treatment for young criminals there. The change should lead to a revolution in the system of managing the institution, which can now be made an industrial school in fact as well as in name. At Biloela the girls were not classified. The child of seven was permitted to associate with the vicious and depraved young woman of seventeen, and the inmates as a body were not instructed, under any method, in useful occupations. These grave defects may be at once remedied. The new buildings are commodious enough to admit of the classification and separation of girls of different ages and characters, and the system of training which has made the Irish Industrial Schools so successful might be adopted. At those Institutions the girls are instructed in cooking, baking bread, upholstering beds, using sewing and kilting machines, glove-making, fine embroidery, laundry work, making confectionery and preserves, lace-making, polishing furniture and floors, curling feathers, making underclothing, shirts, &c. A high authority on this subject (Miss Trench) has written a vigorous paper on these schools, which may be well applied to our own imperfect system, and it is from this source I have obtained the foregoing particulars. She concludes by stating, "The more details I gather the sharper appears the contrast between the treatment and the fair start in life given to the girls in these schools, and the almost hopeless blighting of character, abilities, and future happiness to which their unhappy sisters are condemned in workhouses or institutions where they are brought up in comparative ignorance and idleness." If the method suggested in another paragraph is carried out, the number of girls ordinarily at the school may be so reduced that they can easily be distributed in separate families, and in this way their reformation and industrial training can be more effectually secured.

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My Reports have hitherto dealt very fully with the necessity of a Reformatory for boys, in which the State Children's Relief Board naturally feel a deep interest, and the information I have obtained from the most authentic sources in England and elsewhere in reference to the best organised and most successful Reformatories in the world has been laid before Parliament in this form year after year, with an earnest desire to aid in the speedy settlement of this important matter. A few months ago it seemed probable that a boys' reformatory would soon be an accomplished fact, as the Government had decided upon a kind of compromise between the ship and the shore systems, both of which have strong advocates in this colony. I have myself no doubt whatever as to the most advantageous method of dealing with boys of the criminal classes—the numerous examples afforded of the remarkable success of Cottage Home Reformatories in older countries are too strong to be questioned—but as my proposals in their entirety were strongly opposed in official quarters, I preferred suggesting a mixed system, which the Government of the day adopted, to risking further delay in providing for the reformation of juvenile criminals. New South Wales is now the only colony of importance in which young offenders are either sent to gaol to consort with common felons or (which is nearly as bad) permitted to associate in confinement with boys of the Industrial School class; and this defect in our criminal code, in view of what has been accomplished elsewhere, is a standing reproach to this community. The plan last decided upon was to proclaim the ship "Wolverene" a Reformatory under 30 Vic. No. 4, so that the Criminal and Industrial School boys now on board the "Vernon" should be separated, and that after undergoing a probationary detention for discipline in the ship the criminals should be transferred to the Reformatory at Rookwood. This project was so far carried out that tenders were invited for necessary alterations to the "Wolverene." Political changes supervened, however, and it was abandoned, the buildings at Rookwood being considered unfit for reformatory purposes, and the land unsuitable for instructing the boys in agricultural pursuits. The prospect of a satisfactory solution of this important social problem, therefore, still seems remote. The plan first decided upon for buildings at Rookwood was a good one, and the reasons for departing from it in the extraordinary manner which has resulted in the erection of the present unsuitable buildings have never been given. The project was adopted by the late Sir Alexander Stuart from suggestions made in the Reports of this Department, and was laid down on the lines of some of the most successful English reformatories. It provided for five separate cottages, to be placed under the charge of house fathers and mothers, subject to the direction of a general superintendent, so that the boys could be classified and divided into small bodies, and subjected to the principles of family life. This method of dealing with criminal children has been attended with singular success in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and France; but the whole question has been so fully dealt with in these Reports that further detailed reference to its principles must merely be matter of repetition. Some figures furnished to me from the industrial school and prison records for 1885, however, have not been officially made public, and they disclose such a remarkable state of things in reference to the treatment of youthful offenders in this Colony that they may well be quoted here. There were in that year no less than seventy lads, aged from 13 to 18 years, committed to gaol, generally for first offences, and of 109 boys committed to the "Vernon" in the same period, seventy-two were of the criminal class. Now, it has always been urged by me that the training-ship does splendid work up to its capabilities; but it is an industrial school, not a reformatory, and any system which permits the indiscriminate association of boys who are criminal with others who are not is indefensible, while the existing method of apprenticing young offenders from
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the industrial school before there is any attempt to reform them is dangerous to the morals of other children. Indeed the weakness of such a system is clearly indicated by the Superintendent in his Report for 1855, and a press writer, who has evidently given much attention to the literature of Reformatories in England and the colonies, commenting upon that Report recently, says:—

Particular attention should be given to the nature of the offences committed by the criminal boys who, as the published Report points out, after 12 months sojourn among lads of the industrial school class, were in many cases sent out to apprenticeship, when necessarily but little had been done to reform them beyond subjecting them to wholesome preliminary discipline. The Report says:—"The detention on board ship forms but a small portion of the system * * * * the main work of reformation is accomplished when the boy is apprenticed;" and then it enumerates the offences which some of these lads had committed, as including "complicity in the notorious Woolloomooloo murder and outrage, immoral conduct with Chinamen, housebreaking, larcenies of various degrees, indecent conduct, having possession of stolen property, associating with thieves, prostitutes, and other bad characters, using obscene language, gambling," and so forth. These quotations from a reliable official report will doubtless fall upon the community with something like a shock, and create a sentiment of amazement that any system of dealing with young criminals could have been so long tolerated which, as has been stated, entrusted the "main work of reformation" of lads thus awfully steeped in vice and depravity to private families. Surely it would have been even better to let many of these poor boys be altogether lost from the ranks of the virtuous and the good, than to have attempted their reformation in a manner so dangerous to public morals. Now, the remedy for this deplorable state of things seems simple enough, if we are not too self-satisfied to benefit by the examples of other places where the results secured in this particular department of social science have been entirely successful. Miss Mary Carpenter, who gave the title to reformatories, and was one of a noble band of women who devoted their lives to improving the condition of all classes of dependent children in Great Britain, struck the true key-note to success when she insisted upon the necessity of juvenile offenders being dealt with under family methods of training, instead of by the barrack system or in the State prisons. And the application of our own industrial school system shows how highly this sentiment has been appreciated by those who have administered it, and adapted it in the only way by which it could be successful in its operation upon criminal children. The proper family system to adopt, however, is not that which has thus far transferred the work of reform from the State to the individual in a manner which seems so dangerous to society, but that which may be carried out in a properly constructed cottage home reformatory, where the true work of reform could be effected simultaneously with the conversion of the boys, under industrial training, into really useful colonists.

The English Report on Industrial and Reformatory Schools for 1885 gives splendid results from many of the shore reformatories, to which criminal boys of the worst classes had been sent. There were altogether 64 reformatory schools under inspection, and only 3 were ship schools; and at these the average of three years' returns showed 60, 77, and 84 per centage of successes, while at a dozen of the shore schools which I have selected for examples, the percentage was from 84 up to 96—the higher average in most cases—and the boys were taught various occupations, including carpentry, baking, blacksmithing, tin-working, joinery, boot-making, and farming. The strong point in this register is that it is collated from the "after career" records of the boys. Although none of these places were in any sense prisons, cases of absconding were rare. The English Surveyor-General of Prisons, in his Report for 1885, attributed the great diminution of crime among the young in the United Kingdom to the operation of these schools; and the Imperial Commissioners—including Lord Aberdare, Earl Dalhousie, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—also point out that from 1856 (when the first English Reformatory Act was passed) to 1881 the number of juvenile commitments to prison in England and Wales had fallen from 13,981 to 5,483. They very strongly recommend the ship system only for boys who are intended for a sea-going life. The article from which I have just quoted says on this point:—

The objections to the ship reformatory are that it prevents classification, and renders industrial or agricultural training impossible; that such an institution can never be anything better than a barrack, nor give the boys the slightest knowledge of home surroundings, and that it is only suitable for training lads for nautical occupations. The advantages of the shore reformatory are, that while it gradually accustoms the boys to habits of family life under good influences, it admits of their being thoroughly trained in agriculture, and sufficiently in other occupations to enable them to do work which is often necessary in connection with farming, where carpenters, blacksmiths, and harness-makers are inaccessible. Boys thus trained will acquire habits of industry and self-reliance which are almost sure to lead them to settle upon the land eventually, and develop into useful colonists.

Altogether, the highest authorities are unanimous in regard to the advantages of the shore system, and the same writer remarks, in reference to the reformatory work of Victoria, where the building is only a barrack, and the managers have therefore to work under disadvantages:—

Coming nearer home, just one more example may be cited of what can be accomplished by a shore reformatory under proper management, even where there are defects of system arising from the construction of the buildings. The Ballarat School in Victoria was a few years ago probably one of
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the worst-directed of our Colonial institutions. The duty of reorganising it was undertaken by Captain Evans, R.N., now inspector of charities in that colony, who introduced a system which has since been attended with steadily increasing success. One of the principal objections raised against a land reformatory in New South Wales has been that the boys would abscond. The Ballarat Reformatory is quite open, with the exception of a refractory yard, enclosed by galvanised iron 11 feet high. This, with the attached cells for insubordinate boys, has not been used for a long time, and last year, although there were 178 convicted criminals in the institution, only five attempted to get away, and these were retaken. The method of training and instruction is precisely similar to that adopted in the English institutions. The moral tone of the school is evidently high, as every lad of sixty-nine who were recently permitted to attend the Horticultural Society's show, returned punctually to time, and the president of the society, when writing subsequently to the superintendent, in reference to their behaviour, says:—"Permit me to congratulate you. Although but few people but your boys were about, not a single thing was touched or taken."

A member of the State Children's Relief Board and an officer from this Department both recently had opportunities of becoming fully acquainted with the work of the Ballarat Reformatory, and are satisfied with its perfectly successful working. And the Comptroller of Prisons in this Colony, in his Report for 1886, thus alludes to it:—

In 1892 I was entrusted with a mission by the present Attorney-General (then Minister of Justice) to examine into the working of the male reformatory at Ballarat. I was confirmed by my examination in my previous idea that a male reformatory should be of the character of an agricultural institution. I am aware that the marked success of the Industrial School ship "Vernon" has led many to prefer a vessel and marine training, but * * * I still hold to the agricultural plan.

Dr. Stirling, the President of the South Australian State Children's Relief Council, who has recently gone very fully into this subject, also strongly advocates the shore reformatory in the following terms:—

If the "Vernon" is the highest development of the ship system in these Colonies, certainly the Ballarat Reformatory represents the best development of the land system, and having now seen something of the working of both institutions I must unhesitatingly confess that taking everything into consideration it is my opinion that the latter is better suited to the requirements of this Colony. In a country like South Australia, where there is no scope for a future naval or maritime career, and where it is desirable that boys should be trained in agricultural or mechanical pursuits, it appears to me that everything points to the abandonment of the hulk, where scarcely any of these requirements can be fulfilled, and to the establishment of a land reformatory. And this I think ought to be the first departure on the part of the Council so soon as the finances of the Colony will permit of the expense.

I can only once more express a hope that the Government will soon be able to mature a scheme for the establishment of a cottage home reformatory, which cannot fail, if carried out under efficient administration, to be as successful here as it has been in other places.

In September, 1886, the Board applied for authority to place in country homes any girls of eleven years and under who might be in Shaftesbury Reformatory; but the application was not subsequently pressed, because it was opposed by the Comptroller-General of Prisons and Superintendent of the School on the ground that the release of such prisoners after serving short sentences was not advisable. The only comment which I wish to make on this objection is that the managers of the most successful reformatories in Europe differ from the authorities here on the point at issue, and it is obviously wrong to keep such young girls for any length of time in an institution containing criminals of advanced ages. The experience of their Department has satisfied the Board that there is no difficulty in controlling girls guilty of similar offences to those for which children at Shaftesbury are committed, provided homes are specially selected for them away from centres of population; and they cannot convey moral contamination to others if they are placed where there are not young children.

Before concluding this division of my Report, it is necessary again to point out that the Board continue to labour under great difficulties for want of further legislation to enable them more effectually to carry on the various departments of their work; and I cannot too often or too emphatically draw attention to the necessity for placing all our institutions for dependent children under one agency. This has been done in Victoria, and the South Australian Government was so impressed by Chief Justice Way's observations of the successful operation

operation of this method of control in the sister Colony that an Act has been passed by the South Australian Parliament appointing a Board, entitled the "State Children's Relief Council," precisely similar in its constitution to the New South Wales State Children's Relief Board, to take charge of the boarding-out system, and the reformatory and industrial schools and receiving depots for children in that Colony; and the advantage of the change is already apparent. The new legislation required for a similar purpose here, and for the perfect working of the State Children's Relief Department generally, has been fully outlined in my previous Reports, and in the interests of the dependent children of this Colony the Board are extremely anxious that these suggestions should be embodied in a Bill for the consideration of Parliament as early as possible. Paramount among them are recommendations for dealing with the large number of neglected children who do not now come under the operation of existing laws; for extending the age for committal to reformatories from 16 to 18 years; for making the leaving school and apprenticing ages of boarded-out children coincident, so that they shall not be required to attend school during the service period; and for giving the Department control of such children until they reach the age of 19; also for giving the Board power to return refractory children to their original places of detention without the intervention of the Courts; for providing for the adoption, without cost to the State, of all children whose parents have deserted them for three years; for punishing dissolute parents who interfere with their boarded-out children; for the discharge of children on probation to parents, so that they may be removed if they are not properly treated after partial discharge from control; and also for penalties against persons who may take possession of State children without authority. A case of this description occurred during the past year, when an ex-guardian from whom children had been removed, forcibly resumed possession of them, and the Department was put to considerable trouble and expense in connection with their recovery, in consequence of there being no law to meet such a case apart from the tedious process of appealing to the Supreme Court. These and many other defects and requirements which could not be contemplated when Act 44 Victoria No. 24 was passed, and could only be ascertained from the practical working of the Department, are provided for in the skeleton Bill just referred to; and if all the powers asked for are conferred on the New South Wales State Children's Relief Board it will only then be in a similar position to the cognate agencies controlling the destitute, neglected, and criminal children in Victoria and South Australia, with whose work its operations will, the leading officials from both those Colonies have freely admitted, bear favorable comparison. In reference to the very important matter of giving to one agency the control of all departments for State children, Dr. Stirling, the President of the South Australian Council, says:—

With regard to departmental arrangements, both South Australia and Victoria possess one great advantage over New South Wales which is freely admitted by the officials of that country. In each of the first-mentioned Colonies the care of *all* the children of the State is confided to one department, which in Victoria is a subdivision of the Government service, and is presided over by a salaried official. So also in South Australia, the State Children's Council, though of a different constitution, has similar control of all State children under the Minister. In New South Wales, on the other hand, though as with us there is an honorary council having certain duties, there is no one department which has the same undivided control over all institutions having charge of children that is possessed by the South Australian Council. The Secretary gives in his report several instances of how different institutions are controlled by different Government departments. It need hardly be said that this divided authority is felt to be highly unsatisfactory in many ways, and it was made abundantly evident to us that this was the case.

Having said so much by way of introduction, I now proceed to deal with the various divisions of the work in detail.

THE BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

On April 5, 1886, 1,366 children were under control, namely, 779 boys and 587 girls. Of these, 578 boys and 362 girls were boarded out, 128 boys and 103 girls were apprenticed, 28 boys and 65 girls were adopted, 30 boys and 43 girls were in the cottage homes, 3 boys and 3 girls in the central home, 3 boys and 3 girls in hospital, and the remainder were of the class known as "unofficial," that is, children of advanced ages who had been taken up for protection and placed at service. During the year ended April 5, 1887, 569 children have been taken over from the institutions (390 boys and 179 girls), 3 girls died in the boarding-out division, and 1 boy was drowned, 3 were sent to the "Vernon," 63 boys and 58 girls were discharged to relatives and on own account, 1 girl was sent to the Sydney Female Refuge to save her from going on the streets, and 1 was transferred to the Asylum for Imbeciles. There were thus at the end of the official year 1,802 children under control, of whom 1,099 were boys and 703 girls. 662 boys and 424 girls were paid for as boarders, 300 boys and 147 girls were apprenticed, 10 boys and 2 girls were in hospital (6 being inmates of the Ophthalmic Hospital, awaiting eye operations), 57 boys and 43 girls were at the cottage homes for invalids, 12 boys and 4 girls were at the Central Home, Paddington, 7 boys and 7 girls were of the unofficial class, 2 boys and 2 girls were on the absconders' list. The two girls are aged 16 and 17 years respectively, and there is no doubt that one has been persuaded by relatives to leave the control of the Department for the sake of more lucrative wages, and the other has for a similar reason gone to ordinary service on her own account. That it has not been necessary to send any girls to Biloela during the past year, again shows the trouble which must be taken by the guardians and officials, but particularly the former, to make the children amenable to home influences before giving them up, for this satisfactory result does not, as the Board are fully aware from the information supplied at their meetings, by any means indicate that many of the children have not been very hard to manage. Of the three boys sent to the "Vernon," one was a notorious thief when taken under control, and only fit for a reformatory. Indeed, he had stolen various sums of money, a horse, saddle, and watch; and it was found impossible in various homes which were tried to keep the other two from running away and sleeping out. As an evidence of the cunning of these youngsters it may be mentioned that one of them—a boy only 10 years old, who had absconded from different homes no less than ten times—pretended, when picked up by the police, that he was badly injured by an omnibus accident (which was purely imaginary), and, when this deceit was found out, shammed fits so successfully that the officer thought it necessary to take him to the hospital. Seeing that 1,935 children of all ages up to 17 years, and including 125 from the industrial schools, have been under control during the year, the proportion of failures is singularly small.

Endeavours are still made to return children to parents when it can be done with safety to the child, but the recklessness with which persons in high places continue, notwithstanding frequent admonitions through the Press, to give testimonials of respectability to applicants of the most infamous character, is unaccountable. A number of such recommendations are recorded, but two will serve as fair examples. In one case the applicant was recommended by a magistrate and clergyman of the town in which she resided as a "person of good character, honesty, and sober habits," and the police officers, who knew the woman well, reported that she had served two sentences in gaol, was of notoriously bad character, and that they had no doubt she wished to have her daughter for immoral purposes at a Chinese camp. In another case an applicant was recommended by a well-known clergyman

clergyman and another person of high social standing. When the Board's inspector visited the home it was found that the mother had deserted the family for a week, the father was a drunkard and wife-beater, and the other children were in such a shockingly neglected state that the Inspector recommended their removal. These observations were indorsed by a detective police officer. It is really to be deplored that those who give such testimonials do not consider that their compliance with the importunities of these dissolute parents is likely to lead to the moral destruction of children who have already been rescued from bad influences and placed in good homes. As the parents of Industrial School boys and girls are generally persons of bad character, the Board have made a special rule in regard to them. Their applications for the restoration of children are not to be granted until the child has been boarded out from the school for six months; the reports of the officers of the Department as to character must be supported by a report from the police, and the home must not be in the same locality as when the children were committed. To the inexperienced such precautions may not appear to be requisite, but they have been found necessary to prevent these particular children from returning to their old haunts and habits. Another objectionable class of parents are those who, although seemingly respectable, desert their children for years, and when they are about to be apprenticed, and are old enough to earn a little money, unexpectedly turn up and claim them. There have been five such cases during the past year, but they were refused for sufficient reasons. Then there are the disreputable mothers, who manage somehow to ascertain when their children's apprenticeship terminates, and claim the girls as they are being discharged from control, the object being to obtain their wages and future services. Older institutions have had to deal with this latter evil in a large degree, but thus far only one girl from this Department has been relieved from her indentures, and another whose indentures have legally expired is at service. One mother, who doubtless expected to receive her daughter and about £16 accumulated savings, applied in person on the day of the girl's discharge. She had made no inquiries for six years, and, her character being known, she was not allowed to see the girl, who was persuaded to leave the greater part of her wages in the Savings' Bank. In the second case the mother had not been heard of for four years. In this case the girl was provided with a decent place of service, her wages being left in the Savings' Bank, and her whereabouts was not disclosed. As it is not intended to lose sight of expiring apprentices, some trouble may be expected from the interference of such mothers in future. One woman, who has had three illegitimate children in four years by different men, is now persistently following up her daughter, aged 16, and as a result the girl, who is very hard to manage under the most favourable circumstances, is turning out quite incorrigible. It will readily be understood that these poor girls, under the influence of such mothers, are exposed to temptations of the most dangerous character. If the requisite legislation which I have sketched out is obtained, these and many other difficulties will be provided against.

In selecting foster homes good sanitary surroundings are regarded as being of paramount importance, and the large number of applications now received admits of the best choice of localities. To this is in some measure to be attributed the general good health of the children, and the low annual death rate. 1,835 children were dealt with in the boarding-out, apprenticeship, and adoption divisions last year, and, apart from the lad who was drowned, there were only three deaths from natural causes. One occurred at Strathfield, a seemingly healthy locality, from typhoid fever; another—that of an infant—from inflammation of the lungs; and the third from infantile convulsions. This is a per centage of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1,000. The singularly low mortality

mortality and freedom of the children as a whole from sickness also in some measure indicate that they are sufficiently clad and cared for, and properly nourished.

There has again been a marked diminution in the number of children paid for under special rates—that is, the higher subsidies given for delicate or invalid children who, not being ill enough to be sent to the cottage homes, still require more than ordinary care in families. The three scales of payment are still 7s., 6s., and 5s. a week. Although the total number of boarded-out children has increased, 7 children are paid for under the first rate as against 25 last year, 22 in the second class as against 34, and the remainder are paid for under the minimum subsidy, excepting two healthy infants whose guardians received 7s. a week, as against nine in 1885–6. This is a matter of some importance seeing that every additional shilling a week adds £2 12s. per annum to the capitation cost. In the second class three Chinese children are under control, and the following is the official classification of the physical condition and habits of the remainder of the children paid for under the increased subsidies :—Consumptive 1, dirty habits 4, delicate 5, dirty and unmanageable 1, discharging ears 2, eruptive complaint 1, incontinence of water 1, one eye and very dirty habits 2, unmanageable and immoral 1, unruly 1, scrofulous and weak eyes 3, scrofulous and delicate 1, weak eyes 1, weak intellect 1.

The excellent plan adopted at the Sydney Benevolent Asylum of obtaining situations for the inmates with infants has as usual prevented many young babies from falling permanently under State control, and at the same time doubtless kept down the infant mortality; and the Directors are now endeavouring to have the foundlings sent to the Ashfield Infants' Home, which excellent asylum has much better provision for dealing with them in a healthier locality than can possibly be obtained in an institution of the mixed character of a benevolent asylum in the centre of a great city.

The gross expenditure of the State Children's Relief Department last year was £19,969 11s., and as the sum granted by Parliament for 1886 was £19,740, the vote was exceeded by £229 11s., which again indicates a very close estimate, considering the difficulty of accurately forecasting the extent of operations in any given period. The estimate was intended to provide for 1,600 children only, and there are 1,802 under control. In the previous year there was a credit balance of £733 7s. 2d. The details of expenditure appear in the annexed balance sheet. The cost of each division is set forth under separate headings in this report, and as the accounts are separately kept, the particulars are correctly presented. The outlay upon the boarding-out section was £17,160 7s. 3d., and as the average number of children under control daily was 1,111, the gross cost per child was £15 8s. 11d., as against £15 8s. 4d. in the previous year, and £16 19s. in 1884. From the gross expenditure should be deducted £616 3s., collections from contributing parents, and with this allowance the net capitation cost has been £14 17s. 9d. It will thus be seen that the statement in the introductory remarks that the system is saving the State at least £7,000 a year, as compared with the cost of the old method of dealing with dependent children, is a very moderate one. A sum of £25,065 is asked from Parliament for the current year's requirements, but this includes £5,040 for land and buildings for the cottage homes, the economical aspect of which item is fully explained in its proper place. For ordinary expenditure £20,025 will be required, including all salaries, cost of children's maintenance, clothing, medical fees, travelling expenses, cost of carrying on the cottage homes, and indeed the whole work of the Department. I only express the unanimous opinion of the Board when I venture to hope,
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in view of the strict economy which it is apparent has been practised, that Parliament will freely grant the proposed vote as it at present stands on the Estimates. Whether as regards salaries or other matters of expenditure, the various items are very low as compared with the general cost of the Victorian Department, with a statement of which I have been furnished.

The amount collected from parents (£616 3s., as against £412 13s. 9d. in the previous year) as usual does not include the sums paid into Court under maintenance orders, which still stand to the credit of the Police Department, nor does it include sums paid into the Treasury for maintenance of boarded-out "Vernon" boys. During the current year another method of dealing with all these collections will probably be adopted by which one department will have control of them.

The small amount expended for medical fees and medicine (£122 5s. 3d.) is again largely due to the benevolence of many of the medical gentlemen throughout the Colony, who generally charge half fees, and in many instances give their valuable services gratuitously. The medical officers and nursing staffs of the following hospitals have also again freely rendered their valuable help, and the children who were under treatment have, without exception, borne testimony to the unvarying kindness and care which they received:—Sydney Hospital and its Moorecliff (ophthalmic) branch; Prince Alfred Hospital; the Children's Hospital, Glebe Point; and the Coast Hospital, Little Bay.

A large number of letters have again been received from school teachers in response to the usual circulars from the Department, soliciting information as to the attendance, general appearance, clothing, and so forth, of the children on the rolls of the public schools. Regarded as independent testimony, such replies should be considered valuable, both in reference to the probable treatment of the children at home, and as to whether they are likely to morally or physically contaminate other children attending the schools. Information of this character was first obtained two years ago to allay apprehensions expressed in some quarters where the usual character of boarded-out children was not understood; and generally it is very satisfactory. I may remark that when the Board is convinced, after due inquiry, that it is advisable to keep children from school until bad habits are eradicated, or for other reasons, home instruction has been authorized. The necessity for such a course happily does not often occur; and there is in consequence of this precaution probably less danger arising from the school attendance of State children than of the great bulk of the children where there are large centres of population.

The proportion of Protestant to Roman Catholic children under control is somewhat below that of last year. On April 5, 1886, it was 1,157 Protestant to 459 Catholics; on April 5, 1887, it was 1,510 to 675. These figures do not, however, refer to the adoption division, in which the maintenance of the children is not paid for. There were, on April 5, 1887, 104 Protestant children adopted, and 19 Roman Catholics. The Board still strictly adhere to the principle laid down in their regulations, that the children should be placed with foster parents of their own religious denomination; and at the Cottage Hospitals, where it is inevitable that both classes should temporarily occupy the same home during their treatment for ophthalmia and some other complaints, Protestant and Catholic attendants are appointed to attend to their religious instruction.*

The following is the classification of the occupations of the guardians:—Agent, 2; attendants, 13; accountants, 2; brickmakers,

brickmakers, 2; bricklayers, 9; blacksmiths, 6; bootmakers, 5; bank manager, 1; butchers, 12; bakers, 12; boat-builders, 3; builders, 6; bushman, 1; business manager, 1; barrister, 1; book-keeper, 1; carpenters and joiners, 30; clerks of petty sessions, 3; contractors, 5; cashier, 1; chemists, 2; cutler, 1; clerks, 3; cab proprietor, 1; carters, 12; confectioner, 1; coach-builders, 3; commission agent, 1; clergymen, 6; cabinet-maker, 1; care-taker, 1; coal-trimmer, 1; coroner, 1; dressmakers, sewing women, &c., 17; doctors, 3; domestics, 33; engineers, 2; engine-drivers, 4; foreman of works, 1; farmers, 373; felters, 2; fisherman, 1; fireman, 1; French polisher, 1; guards, 4; graziers, 2; gardeners, 18; gatekeepers, 2; grocers, 8; householders, 26; housekeepers, 19; hairdressers, 3; inspector of roads, 1; ironmonger, 1; ironfounder, 1; journalist, 1; home laundresses, 3; living on means, 19; labourers, 40; law clerk, 1; city missionary, 1; miners, 18; master mariners, 3; music-teachers, 3; milk-vendors, 12; messenger, 1; millers, 3; machinist, 1; mail contractor, 1; moulder, 1; midwife, 1; nil (mostly widows who take little girls for company), 19; nurses, 4; poultry-farmer, 1; professor of drawing, 1; pastry cook, 1; police magistrates, 2; orchardists, 11; plate-layers, 2; provision-merchants, 2; plumbers, 4; police officers, 7; porter, 1; postmasters, 4; painters, 4; plasterers, 5; photographers, 2; printers, 2; lithograph printer, 1; railway employees, 25; road superintendent, 1; quarryman, 1; stoker, 1; salesmen, 3; mail-sorter, 1; ship-builder, 1; stonemasons, 5; school-attendance officers, 2; sawyers, 2; shopkeepers, 33; shipmaster, 1; station-masters (railway), 3; saddlers, 4; solicitors, 3; stewards, 2; selectors, 3; surveyors, 2; smelter, 1; tailors, 9; tailoresses, 2; teachers (public school), 15; teachers (private school), 6; time-keeper, 1; telegraph operators, 3; warehousemen, 2; wheelwrights, 4; watchmaker, 1; waterman, 1; windowblind-maker, 1; upholsterer, 1; undertaker, 1.

A gratifying feature in this return is the large increase in the number of farmers' homes to which boys have been sent as compared with the previous year's figures. There were 254 farmers on the list of guardians in 1885, and last year the number was 373. The majority of the other homes are those of respectable mechanics or tradesmen. Special endeavours have been made to obtain applications from farmers along the south coast, and the classification under this heading shows an increase from 73 in the year 1883 to 373 in 1886 as stated. Nearly all these guardians are freehold dairy farmers in good circumstances, and the physical improvement of the boys is remarkable under this healthy mode of life, which is particularly satisfactory in regard to rough lads taken up from the streets, and the elder boys from the Industrial Schools. The localities over which the children are distributed are thus classified:—Ashfield, 1; Alexandria, 1; Arncliffe, 5; Adamstown, 4; Armidale, 5; Annandale, 2; Auburn, 3; Burwood, 13; Balmain, 46; Bexley, 7; Bargo, 3; Bowral, 14; Berrima, 7; Bundanoon, 2; Bungonia, 7; Brawlin, 2; Broughton Creek, 13; Boolong, 4; Barrellan, 1; Bega, 3; Bathurst, 16; Blayney, 3; Branxton, 17; Brisbane Water, 7; Bungendore, 1; Burdenda, 1; Braidwood, 1; Burrowa, 1; Croydon, 1; Camperdown, 6; Coogee, 2; Carlingford, 2; Campbelltown, 2; Camden, 12; Cobbitty, 2; Cootamundra, 15; Cullinga, 5; Cambewarra, 11; Cooma (Cathcart) 2; Conjola, 3; Cargo, 5; Cudal, 4; Charlestown, 2; Clarence Town, 3; Canley Vale, 1; Cabramatta, 1; Carrathool, 1; Dural, 1; Dapto, 6; Dungog, 3; Eveleigh, 2; Eureka, 1; Enfield, 1; Forest Lodge, 2; Five Dock, 1; Forbes, 2; Fairfield, 4; Glebe, 12; Gladesville, 7; Guildford, 3; Goulburn, 216; Gunning, 8; Gerringong, 9; Glen Innes, 2; Granville, 7; Glen Morrison, 4; Homebush, 1; Hunter's Hill, 8; Hurstville, 4; Hill Top, 17; Harden, 1; Hawkesbury, 7; Hanbury, 1; Hexham, 10; Hinton, 4; Hillston, 1; Islington, 1; Jamberoo,

Jamberoo, 18; Jugiong, 1; Jervis Bay, 3; Kogarah, 13; Kingston, 7; Kangaroo Valley, 15; Kiama, 13; Lyndhurst, 3; Leichhardt, 43; Liverpool, 3; Lambton, 4; Lochinvar, 1; Marrickville, 21; Manly, 3; Menangle, 6; Mittagong, 23; Moss Vale, 8; Marulan, 4; Murrumburrah, 3; Mount Kembla, 5; Milton, 47; Moruya, 2; Moama, 1; Melbourne, 2; Mulgrave, 4; Mudgee, 7; Mary Vale, 3; Minmi, 5; Miller's Forest, 13; Morpeth, 2; Maitland East, 8; Maitland West, 25; Muswellbrook, 1; Merriwa, 1; Manning River, 3; Macleay River, 2; Maclean, 2; Macdonaldtown, 12; Newtown, 28; Nowra, 15; Numba, 2; Newcastle, 56; Nelson's Plains, 3; Oberon, 4; O'Connell, 2; Pymont, 3; Paddington, 15; Parramatta, 37; Petersham, 14; Picton, 13; Pyree, 2; Pitt Town, 12; Penrith, 9; Prospect, 1; Queanbeyan, 11; Rockdale, 11; Rookwood, 4; Redfern, 28; Ryde, 8; Riverstone, 2; Rouse Hill, 2; Richmond, 2; Rooty Hill, 2; Raymond Terrace, 22; Richmond River, 6; Randwick, 1; Strathfield, 2; St. Peters, 14; Stanmore, 4; Sydney, 12; St. Leonards, 62; Surry Hills, 34; Sassafras, 2; Summer Hill, 6; Stockton, 5; Singleton, 2; Scene, 2; Tarago, 1; The Burrier, 3; The Valley (Western Line), 1; Tomago, 3; Tamworth 1; Tenterfield, 1; Ultimo, 6; Waverley, 13; Woolloomooloo, 15; Waterloo, 11; Windellama, 12; Wollongong, 7; Woollahra, 8; Watson's Bay, 1; Windsor, 10; Wiseman's Ferry, 11; Wallerawang, 2; Wallsend, 10; Waratah, 12; Wickham, 7; William Town, 14; Woodville, 7; Wollombi, 2; Yarrunga, 4; Young, 1.

The boys difficult to manage and the Industrial School children are sent to the more isolated districts. It has been found that when the elder and wayward lads are placed where they may run about the streets, they do not usually turn out well. The Board still continue to receive examples of the wisdom of sending such children to far away country homes; and although the inspection is in such cases rather difficult, it is well repaid by the success achieved.

762 applications for State children are recorded in 1886, as against 729 in the preceding year, 720 in 1884, and 490 in 1883. Of the 762 applications received, 460 were approved, after the usual inquiries, and 30 rejected, because of the improper character of the applicants and other reasons. 1,091 applications are now recorded—814 being from Protestants, and 277 from Roman Catholics—which the Board have been unable to deal with. The applications continue to come in too rapidly to be met by the supply of children, and the only suitable applications which are difficult to obtain are those for more than two children, a number of which are from time to time required, to provide for whole families. 659 applications now on the books are for boarders, 364 for apprentices, and 68 for children for adoption. It will thus be seen that if the Government determine to resume the Randwick Asylum, all the children can be at once suitably provided for, if their parents do not reclaim them.

The 2,185 children brought under control since the initiation of the system—which include 380 discharged principally to relatives or friends during the past six years—have been selected from the institutions as follows:—Benevolent Asylum, 1,283; Randwick Asylum, 305; Protestant Orphan School, 182; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 180; "Vernon," 88; Ashfield Infants' Home, 52; Bilocla, 43; Coast Hospital, 26; Children's Hospital, 10; Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle, 10; Shaftesbury Reformatory, 1; Sydney Hospital, 1; Department of Insane, 1; Asylum for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, 1. And the following statement shows the ages at which all these children have been placed out:—Under 1 year of age, 16; under 2 years, 40; 3 years, 142; 4, 179; 5, 181; 6, 154; 7, 190; 8, 185; 9, 263; 10, 246; 11, 212; 12, 200; and over 12 years
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of age (inclusive of 111 apprentices handed over on the abolition of the orphan schools), 177. It is apparent from this return that 1,596 of the 2,185 were under 10 years of age, so that the probable value of their services could hardly have had much weight with applicants. I mention this point because the possibility of juvenile servitude under this system has been drawn attention to by those who are opposed to it.

The ordinary meetings of the Board are still held monthly. There have been one special and eleven ordinary meetings during the year, at which the attendance was as follows:—The President, 12, Mrs. Garran, 11, Mrs. Jefferis, 10, Mrs. Windeyer, 7, Lady Jennings, 4, Mrs. Barry, 4, Lady Manning, 3, Mr. W. J. Trickett, M.L.A., 2, Mr. T. M. Slattery, 0, Lady Allen (absent on leave), 0. Mrs. Windeyer resigned in December last in order to proceed to England for a year, and the Board hope to secure her valuable help on her return. She was succeeded by Lady Manning. Mrs. Barry has been unable to attend since August last in consequence of ill-health, which compelled her resignation, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Goodlet just at the close of the official year. I have much pleasure in once more bearing testimony to the very active interest which the lady members of the Board continue to take in the work of the Department generally, and their practical usefulness in every division confirms the opinion I have held for some years, that it would be of great advantage to our public charities if they were governed, as many cognate institutions now are in England, by mixed boards comprising a proper proportion of capable women.

The lady visitors continue to render valuable help in many districts, and the system depends so much for its success upon their efforts in the philanthropic work they have voluntarily undertaken that I would again earnestly urge upon them the necessity for increasing vigilance over the children committed to their care, whose numbers are so rapidly increasing. It is also desirable that their official reports should be promptly sent in to the office, so that any defects noticed in connection with the homes may be at once remedied. There is reason to fear that the more complete official inspection which is now exercised has caused the honorary representatives of the Board in several districts to be somewhat lax in their visiting during the past half-year, and although the homes in such cases may be known to be safe, and the children well cared for, it should be borne in mind that any apathy on the part of the visiting committees may in time cause a corresponding sentiment to prevail among the guardians, to the injury or neglect of their wards.

The following is the usual complete list up to April 5, of the visitors to all the children under control:—Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. Donnolly, Mrs. S. A. Kenny, Mrs. M. Patrick, Miss E. Wormersley; Ashfield, Mrs. Shadforth; Bowral, Mrs. Bowen; Bega, Mrs. Evershed, Mrs. Spencer; Balmain, Mrs. Bellbridge, Mrs. E. D. Madgwick; Bungonia, Mrs. E. B. Proctor; Branxton, Mrs. G. F. Adrain, Mrs. Tullock; Bundanoon, Mrs. Osborne; Bathurst, Mrs. F. B. Suttor, Mrs. S. Webb, Mrs. Marriott; Berrima, Mrs. G. Shepard, Mrs. Wilshire, and Mrs. McCabe; Kangaroo Valley, Mrs. A. Osborne; Bethungra, Mrs. M. Sawyer; Baulkham Hills, Mrs. W. M. Best; Burwood, Mrs. H. Frazer, Mrs. Jas. Inglis; Breadalbane, Mrs. J. Cropper; Cootamundra, Mr. J. Auchinleck Ross, Mrs. J. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Mrs. E. Barnes; Cassilis, Mrs. M. Traill; Cooma, Mrs. Druitt; Clarence River, Mrs. McInnes; Canterbury, Mrs. G. E. C. Stiles; Cook's River, Miss Allpass, Miss Smith; Darlinghurst, Mrs. W. Docker, Miss A. G. Murray; Dungog, Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. Waller; Emu Plains, Mrs. J. E. Duncan; Forbes, Mrs. A. A. Aspinall, Mrs. Raymond; Glebe, Mrs. Barff; Goulburn, Mrs. A. M. de Lauret, Mrs. M. Hayes, Mrs. M. Thomas, Mrs. Twynam, Mrs. Ross; Grafton,

Grafton, Mrs. McDougall; Gladesville, Mrs. Lumsdaine, Mrs. F. Blaxland; Guildford, Mrs. Fitz-A. Boyd, Mrs. Barber; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. L. Heydon; Junee Junction, Mrs. Ross; Kempsey, Mrs. S. Verge, Mrs. M. A. Verge, Mrs. Oakes; Lismore, Mrs. M. Barrie; Kogarah, Mrs. Balcombe, Miss McCoy; Leichhardt, Mrs. J. Kent, Mrs. J. Kcep, Miss Troy; Lane Cove, Mrs. P. T. Richardson; Lake Bathurst, Mrs. Badgery; Liverpool, Miss Burnside, Mrs. Haigh; Moss Vale, Mrs. H. E. Kater, Mrs. J. V. Hanrahan; Manly, Miss Machardy; Menangle, Mrs. E. Onslow, Miss Best; Merriwa, Mrs. J. Shaw; Murrumburrah, Mrs. G. Barnes, Mrs. C. Cutcliffe; Mittagong, Mrs. F. C. Williams, The Misses Burke, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Horneman; Mudgee, Mrs. S. Bentzen; Marulan, Mrs. A. E. Mosley; Moruya, Mrs. Archibald; Morpeth, Mrs. Goddard; Newcastle, Mrs. J. Dixon, Mrs. J. C. Ellis, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. H. Weatherill, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. J. Ireland; Newtown, Mrs. Henry Sharp, Mrs. Arguinbau; Narrandera, Mrs. L. S. Donaldson, Mrs. Minette, Mrs. Christie; O'Connell, Mrs. H. T. Halliday; Orange, Mrs. J. Dalton; Pyrmont and Redfern, Mrs. C. Boyce; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Günther, Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. E. B. Docker, Mrs. N. Harper, Mrs. F. C. Cox; Penrith, Mrs. A. Cadden, Mrs. F. E. Lethbridge, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Cox; Picton, Mrs. F. Elder, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard; Paterson, Mrs. Cooper; Queanbeyan, Mrs. G. Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Emery; Raymond Terrace, Mrs. S. Simm; Ryde, Mrs. Collingridge; Richmond, Mrs. Onus, Miss Onus; Redfern, Mrs. Stoddart; Rookwood, Mrs. E. Colvin; Rooty Hill, Mrs. Mackay; St. Leonards, Mrs. J. P. Abbott, Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Jas. Atchison, Mrs. Flood; Sutton Forest, Mrs. M. A. Badgery; Stanmore, Mrs. J. B. Johnson; Stroud, Mrs. McKenzie; Scone, Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Singleton, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Kingston; Surry Hills, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Norris; Shoalhaven, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. J. Best, Mrs. J. Thompson, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Parr; Stockton, Mrs. R. Minton Senhouse; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton; Taralga, Mrs. J. Martyn, Mrs. T. A. Loder; Ulladulla, Miss I. Kendall, Mrs. McMahon, Miss Rutter; Windsor, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. J. B. Johnston; Wollongong, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. M. R. Turner, Mrs. E. Hewlett; Wallsend, Miss Neilson; Woollahra, Miss Deane, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Gerber; West Maitland, Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Trenchard, Miss A. Wolfe, Mrs. W. G. Lipscombe, Mrs. M. A. B. Lamont; Waverley, Mrs. A. T. Simpson; Waterloo, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Ballard; Wallerawang, Mrs. Abbott; Wellington, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh; Wollombi, Mrs. Wiseman; West Kempsey, Mrs. Kellie; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. H. Bayles, Mrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. T. W. Watt; Windeyer, Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss Laughton; Woodville, Miss Croaker; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby, Mrs. P. F. Hart.

I have always forcibly dwelt upon the desirableness of not placing more than two, or at the utmost three children in an ordinary home, except where it is necessary to keep members of the same family from being separated; and last year the Board decided that where there were more than four children not related in homes, the number should be reduced as soon as suitable opportunities occurred.

This has been done as far as it could be without severing strong ties of affection, and the numbers in each home now stand as follow:—

679 homes with 1 child.					
159	"	"	2 children each, including 68 homes with children of same family.		
71	"	"	3	"	52
80	"	"	4	"	54
3	"	"	5	"	5

992 homes, containing 1,545 children, exclusive of 100 children in cottage homes for invalids, 5 cottage homes for healthy children, containing 31 inmates, 94 children apprenticed by the Orphan Schools who are now under control of this Department, 12 children in hospitals, 16 in depôt, and 4 absconders. Total, 1802.

Last

Last year 132 families were thus kept together, and the number has increased during 1886 to 179. It occasionally happens that brothers and sisters must be separated, for their own sakes, as, for instance, when suitable homes for numbers cannot be obtained in the country, and when it is in such cases not considered advisable to place the elder members near to the towns. Exclusive of the homes containing children of the same family, and of the five subsidised cottage homes, there are—

679	homes	containing	1	child	each.
91	"	"	2	children	each.
19	"	"	3	"	"
26	"	"	4	"	"

815 homes, containing 1,022 children, or an average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ child in each home, the same average as the preceding year's.

The homes of the Orphan School apprentices are not included in either of these statements, because they were not selected by the Board, but they contain one child each. The arrangement of the homes in this way is a matter of considerable importance, because the fewer the children in each the less is the risk of "baby farming;" and, indeed, in Victoria, where the system is working most satisfactorily, a minute has been forwarded from the Government to the heads of the Department, notifying that the number of children in each home must in future be limited to four.

7,444 registered visits have been paid to the children, which is an advance of 1,288 on last year's returns. 3,978 were by inspectors, and 3,466 by lady visitors, the numbers in the previous year having been—lady visitors, 3,278; inspectors, 2,878. This return gives an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ visits to each child, exclusive of the Cottage Home children, who were separately visited. A number of the ladies' reports have not yet come in, and in several districts ladies who are known to have visited regularly have not found time to fill in the usual report forms.

THE ADOPTED CHILDREN.

There has been an increase in the number of children adopted during the year, which, apart from the higher advantages already pointed out, has led to a further considerable saving in the cost of maintaining State children. On April 5, 1886, there were 28 boys and 65 girls adopted; 28 boys and 6 girls have since been placed out, and there are therefore now 123 children in this division, of whom 49 are boys and 74 girls, 43 boys and 61 girls being Protestant, and 6 boys and 13 girls Roman Catholics. In this section there is a direct saving to the Government of about £1,850 per annum, as the only cost of these children is the proportionate charge for inspection and management. I last year mentioned that the one danger against which the Board had to guard in dealing with applications of this class arose from the attempts occasionally made to obtain children for service under the pretence of adopting them as members of the family. It has, however, as usual been obviated by placing out only young children. Several applicants have objected to receive children for adoption on the ground that they are still subject to supervision from the Department. This point was fully considered by the Board, but although it was apparent that the little ones were in safe homes, it was not deemed advisable to dispense altogether with inspection, in view of the possibility of circumstances arising to render their recall necessary. One such case really did occur, in which, in consequence of serious domestic differences and unhappiness, it was thought unwise to allow the child to remain in the home. In this instance the boy had to be brought back from another Colony, where the foster parents had gone to reside under the authority of the Board, in accordance with the regulations.

regulations. The inspection is, however, very discreetly exercised and in some cases the homes have been exempted from supervision by lady visitors, so that it shall not be known locally that the children are not State children, and an inspector from the office merely calls occasionally to see that they are well cared for.

APPRENTICED CHILDREN.

On April 5, 1886, there were 128 boys and 103 girls apprenticed. 172 boys and 34 girls have since been added to this division, so that on April 5, 1887, there were 447 children under indentures, including the 95 apprentices remaining from the Orphan Schools at Parramatta. All the girls have been sent to domestic service, and the following is a statement of the occupations of the boys apprenticed direct from the Department:—Farmers, 176; gardeners, 6; tailors, 5; bakers, 4; chemists, 3; grocers, 3; grooms, 3; provision merchants, 2; butchers, 2; painters, 2; plasterer, 1; undertaker, 1; carpenter, 1; blacksmith, 1; upholsterer, 1; builder, 1; wheelwright, 1; saddler, 1; boat-builder, 1; potter, 1; salesman, 1; storekeeper, 1; bootmaker, 1; orchardist, 1.

It will be seen that the number of lads apprenticed to farming has increased from 103 in 1886 to 176 in 1887, and of boys sent to trades or business occupations, from 25 to 43. The Board do not seek trades for the boys except in special cases, because it is thought best, for the reasons fully stated under another heading, that as many of the elder children as possible shall be kept away from the towns. When a lad shows particular ability, an effort is made to suit his future occupation to the bent of his mind. To account for the seeming discrepancy between 176 farmers' homes here mentioned, and the 373 set forth in the list of guardians' occupations, it should be stated that the latter includes 197 homes containing boarders, whose age is within a year or two of the apprenticing period, but who are not yet apprenticed. Nearly all these 197 children will probably remain in their present homes under indenture when their boarding-out term expires. Only one apprentice has actually left the control of the Department. Her indentures expired in March last, and she preferred going to reside permanently with a married sister to accepting a place of service which had been provided for her.

The cost of administering this Department has been £571 1s. 7d., or at the rate of £1 9s. 9d. per child, the cost in the previous year having been £1 10s. The apprentices have, of course, only been debited with their proper proportion of the total amount expended for salaries and travelling expenses.

THE CHILDREN CLASSED AS UNOFFICIAL.

There is little to be said about this department of the work in addition to my remarks of last year. There were then 5 boys and 5 girls under control, and there are now 7 boys and 7 girls. The term "unofficial" is, as I have explained, applied to big boys and girls who do not come under the operation of any law, but who are morally persuaded to surrender themselves to the Department so that they may be removed from evil surroundings. During the year three of these children have discharged themselves from control, and as they were all over 16 years of age it was not possible to interfere with them. One of them, a girl, is conducting herself respectably with well-to-do relatives; a boy has gone back to his friends; and a third, aged nearly 17 years, is believed to be on the streets. She was, together with a
younger

younger sister, removed from an infamous house about 18 months ago, but refused to leave Sydney; and although she promised amendment there is little doubt that she never conducted herself properly, and her conduct and her associates became so disreputable that the lady visitor refused, and the Inspector objected, to visit her. The sister is doing well, and the other children in this division are behaving themselves satisfactorily. Their histories were stated in my Report last year, and it is surprising they have done so well considering their social antecedents. The only expenditure upon these children has been the inspection and office charge of £1 9s. 9d. each child, and about £13 for renewal of clothing.

THE CENTRAL HOME.

816 children have been admitted into the Central Home at Paddington, and the average number of inmates daily has been $11\frac{1}{2}$. The expenditure has been £108 11s. 4d.; in the preceding year it was £103 0s. 5d. The average cost has therefore been £9 9s. per head for maintenance, against £3 10s. in 1885. The increase has been caused by the advanced ages of the children, as compared with those of the previous year's inmates, a number of boys and girls having been accommodated who were almost young men and women. There is no clothing charge in this division, as in consequence of the children usually remaining a few days only until they are boarded-out, they are clad from returned outfits. One lad absconded during the year. He was of weak intellect, and as he had only been received from the Industrial School three or four weeks previously, and as it was found impossible to prevent him from running away from any of the three homes he was sent to during that period, he was returned to the school. The Home is still the administrative centre of the Department, and all outfits are made up and the general business is carried on there. The children accommodated in excess of the number shown by the tables to have been boarded-out last year consisted of those returned to be restored to parents, and others sent in for apprenticeship or to be forwarded to the Cottage Homes. This addition to the Department has only existed two years and a half, and it has proved most useful in fulfilling its various purposes, and particularly in enabling the officials to arrive at some knowledge of the characters of the children they have dealt with; besides which the centralization of the business in this way is saving a considerable annual expenditure, and is altogether more convenient.

THE COTTAGE HOMES FOR INVALID CHILDREN.

I cannot speak too highly of the work accomplished in these homes during the year, nor of the interest which continues to be taken in them by all concerned in their supervision and management. Their objects have been so often described, that I need only say once more that they are Cottage Hospitals for scrofulous, crippled, ophthalmic, and weakly children, who from time to time pass into the asylums and hospitals, and for whose suitable accommodation and treatment in regard to the convalescent or chronic cases, no suitable provision had previously been made. There are two homes at Pennant Hills, four at Mittagong, and one at Picton, which, however, is about to be removed to Mittagong, because the climate of that district is considered healthier for scrofulous and ophthalmic patients, and also in order that there may be only two centres for inspection. In order that the extent and character of the work which this division of the Department is effecting may be fully understood, I have had two sets of figures prepared—one showing the
total

total number of admissions and discharges since the first two homes were opened on 13 March, 1885, and the other indicating the past year's operations only; they are as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children admitted to Cottage Homes up to 5 April, 1887	123	105	233
Total number of children discharged up to 5 April, 1887	71	62	133
Number in Homes on 5 April, 1887	57	43	100
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates on 5 April, 1886	30	43	73
Placed in Homes during year ending 5 April, 1887	67	38	105
Total	97	81	178

Discharged during year ending 5 April, 1887:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Relatives	2	4	6
„ Boarding-out	32	33	65
„ Hospitals	3	...	3
„ Department of Insane	...	1	1
Died	3	...	3
Total	40	38	78

In Cottage Homes on 5 April, 1887

Boys.	Girls.	Total.
57	43	100

The deaths were those of a lad who had suffered for eight years from paralysis; another who was afflicted with paralysis of the brain; and one who died from chronic diarrhoea. All three were believed to be incurable when admitted, but it was thought the country climate and change of diet might in two cases prove beneficial. It will be seen from the foregoing table that of the 233 children hitherto admitted, 133 have sufficiently recovered from their ailments to be boarded-out with healthy families, and of this latter number 65 were sent out during the past year. A large number of the children are, however, permanently afflicted, and what is to be done with them as they become older is a question which has yet to be considered and will not be very easy to solve. No less than 85 cases of ophthalmia in various forms have been dealt with, and nearly all these patients had been for years previously inmates of the various public asylums, 26 having been taken from the Coast Hospital alone. The benefits which such children have experienced from their change of treatment and the bracing mountain climate can hardly be realized by those who have not witnessed their improvement. No child is sent to a cottage home who is in the first instance fit for boarding-out in an ordinary home. I feel sure that none of the hundreds of visitors to these refuges during the past year can have felt any other sentiments than deep compassion for their inmates, and gratification at the wise and humane provision made by the Government for ameliorating their unhappy physical condition, which is in most instances an inherited affliction.

The following is a statement of the infirmities which have been treated:—

Abscesses - ...	1	Eruptions ...	7
Abscesses and swollen glands ...	1	„ of scalp and deformed chest ...	1
Contraction of leg sinews ...	1	Eruptions and bad habits ...	2
Delicate and lame ...	1	„ scrofulous ...	1
„ ophthalmic ...	5	„ of scalp ...	7
„ partial paralysis ...	4	„ scalp and bodily ...	1
„ running ears... ..	3	Epilepsy ...	2
„ scrofulous ...	1	Hip disease ...	3
Deformed feet ...	3	Hip disease and partial paralysis ...	1
Dysentery ...	1	Heart disease ...	1
Dirty habits and sore ear ...	1	Hip disease and running ears ...	1
Dropsy and rheumatism ...	1	General debility ...	21
Deaf and Dumb (change of air) ...	1	Incontinence of water ...	3
Diarrhoea ...	1		

Malformed

Malformed hands	1	Paralysis (partial) and spinal	
Marasmus	2	disease	1
Deformed mouth	1	Running ears	2
Necrosis of foot	1	" and skin eruption ...	2
Ophthalmia... ..	70	Rheumatism	1
" and scrofulous	5	Ringworms	3
" semi-idiotic	1	Scrofulous	22
" ulcerated foot	1	Spinal disease	5
" running ears	6	Sfrumous	1
" scalp eruption,		Semi-idiotic... ..	1
and general debility	2	St. Vitus' dance	1
One leg	1	Weak legs	1
Paralysis	4	Whooping cough	1
Paralysis of brain	1	Weak intellect	1

19 other children have been passed through the homes as apprentices.

The children have been taken from the asylums in the following proportions:—Benevolent Asylum, 110; Randwick Asylum, 43; Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 26; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 18; Protestant Orphan School, 16; Children's Hospital, 6; Bilocla, 5; "Vernon," 2; Ashfield Home, 2; Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle, 1; Asylum for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind, 1; Hospital for Insane, 1; Prince Alfred Hospital, 1; Sydney Hospital, 1.

The expenditure in these homes during the past year set forth in the balance-sheet has been £2,061 0s. 2d., and to which has to be added £37 2s. as a fair proportion of the travelling expenses, and also a sum of £140 for new clothing, which brings the total cost up to £2,238 2s. 2d. The average number of inmates has been 96, and the cost per child, £23 6s. 3d. In the preceding year it was £23 11s. 3d. If these children had been treated in ordinary hospitals their cost would have been nearly doubled.

Although the management has probably been as satisfactory as it could be in the only premises it has been possible to obtain for the homes, it cannot be fully efficient or economical until buildings particularly adapted to the requirements of the class under treatment have been erected. This was the plan projected before the invalid homes were established, but it could not be carried out in consequence of the necessity which arose for hurriedly removing the children from the public institutions, through overcrowding of the divisions for the sick early in 1885. It is proposed, however, to remedy this defect in the system by asking Parliament for a special grant for purchasing sites and erection of eight cottage homes for ophthalmic, sick, crippled, and delicate children. For this purpose the Government have caused an item of £5,040 to be placed on the Estimates for the current year; and if the amount is granted by the Legislature there will be no more beneficent or economical expenditure upon any branch of our charities. It will admit of the crection of two groups of cottages at Parramatta and Mittagong, which medical authorities consider to be the localities best suited for this class of children, and special provision can then be made for dealing with ophthalmic and other cases requiring complete isolation and particular treatment, for more efficiently instructing the children whose ailments prevent their attendance at school, and for giving some kind of industrial training to the elder boys and girls who cannot for the same reason be sent to service. Last year I stated that under this plan from £3 to £1 per annum could be saved in the cost of each child; and, according to the figures of the year just ended, the annual capitation cost would never be likely to exceed £20.

The dietary scale which was fixed when the homes were opened is found to be sufficient. It consists, as I have stated in a previous Report, of bread and milk or porridge, with bread and butter, honey,
or

or treacle, and tea for breakfast; meat and vegetables, with soup occasionally, and pudding (about four times a week) for dinner; bread and butter, dripping, treacle, or honey, with tea for supper. Extra or different diet is of course allowed in particular cases. It is not practicable, nor is it considered desirable, to adopt any scale of quantities; but the domestic accounts are carefully scrutinized monthly, and any extravagance is promptly checked.

The homes have been very fully inspected during the year. They have been visited 205 times by the officials of the Department, which gives an average of about thirty visits a year to each home, seeing that one was opened in November last. No previous notice of these visits is ever given. They have, in addition, been inspected about twice a month by the lady visitors. Visiting books were opened at the beginning of last year, and the following record, which is taken from them, shows the number of visitors' signatures in each book from 5th April, 1886, to 5th April, 1887:—Parramatta home No. 1, 156 visits; No. 2, 137; Picton home, 117; Mittagong home No. 1, 160; No. 2, 138; No. 3, 184; No. 4 (from November 6th only), 58. This gives a total of no less than 892 visits to the homes by inspectors, lady visitors, and others interested in their management, or an average of $127\frac{1}{2}$ visits to each home.

SUBSIDIZED COTTAGE HOMES FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN.

There are now three homes thus classed, in addition to two private homes containing between them eleven State children, which only differ from ordinary boarding-out homes in that the guardians have not any other than dependent children to care for. They contain altogether thirty-one children, or an average of six to each home. The inmates are subject to all the conditions of boarded-out children, and cost the same for maintenance. One home is situated at Glebe Point, two at Burwood, one at Colo Vale, and one at Bathurst. A regulation legalizing their establishment was approved by the Governor in Council on September 17, 1885. There were six of these homes last year, but the guardian of one at Bethungra having left that district only retained two children, and the remainder were distributed among other families. It is not intended to increase the number of such homes, as it is found that suitable provision can now be made for children of any class in the ordinary boarding-out division. When they were established those in the isolated districts were intended for Industrial School children, and in other cases, with two exceptions, for large families. They have worked satisfactorily enough so far, and the inmates have improved both physically and morally. The two private homes at Burwood are those which have been established and carried on by the philanthropic efforts of Mrs. Jefferis and Miss Mullens (now Mrs. Sly), and as they contain State children, they are under official supervision.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will be gathered from the foregoing Report that the work of the State Children's Relief Department has largely increased during the past year, but the only addition to the official staff has been the appointment of another inspector of boarded-out children, which was indispensable in order to keep the supervision up to a standard of efficiency.

Before concluding, I have much pleasure in tendering the thanks of the Department to Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, for

for the valuable assistance which he has rendered personally, and permitted his officers to render throughout the Colony, and also to those officers for the help they have thus voluntarily given with more than official zeal; to Mr. Walker, the Principal Librarian of the Colony, for his usual courtesy in sending our official Reports through Trübner and Co., of London and New York, and the Smithsonian Institute, of Washington; to the principal charitable institutions of England and America, which have sent us many valuable Reports in return; and to the officials of the Benevolent Asylum, and particularly to Mrs. Elric, the Matron, for the great and unpaid-for assistance rendered in connection with the placing out of children. I have also to thank Capt. Evans, R.N., Inspector of Charities of Victoria, Mr. George Guillaume, Secretary to the Reformatory and Industrial Schools' Department of that Colony; and Dr. Stirling and Mr. Whiting, President and Secretary of the State Children's Relief Council of South Australia, for their official Reports, which have contained much useful information in reference to the management of dependent children in the sister Colonies.

The Appendices contain, as usual, some very useful and interesting information, and will well repay the trouble of perusal. The large number of letters from the children, guardians, lady visitors, and school-teachers are valuable, as indicating how the system is working; and although the whole number received have not been published, still none of a contrary tendency are suppressed. Similar letters have now been published in these Reports for six years past, and as the purpose of this correspondence has now been sufficiently served, and as it takes up a good deal of the officials' time which cannot well be spared, it is intended to omit the greater part of it in future.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children placed out on 5 April, 1886	779	587	1,366
" from 6 to 30 April, 1886.....	14	9	23
" during May, 1886	26	12	38
" " June, 1886	23	7	30
" " July, 1886	30	12	42
" " August, 1886	30	12	42
" " September, 1886.....	8	6	14
" " October, 1886	102	28	130
" " November, 1886	24	11	35
" " December, 1886	17	9	26
" " January, 1887	26	28	54
" " February, 1887	17	8	25
" " March, 1887.....	22	13	35
" from April, 1 to 5	10	4	14
Withdrawn from Institutions and placed in cottage homes during the year	41	20	61
	1,169	766	1,935
Died, from 5 April, 1886, to 5 April, 1887	Boys. 3	Girls. 3	Total. *6
Drowned	1	...	1
To "Vernon"	3	...	3
Discharged to relatives	51	51	102
Discharged and over age.....	12	7	19
To Female Refuge .....	...	1	1
To Imbecile Asylum .....	...	1	1
	70	63	133
Remaining under supervision of Department, 5 April, 1887.	1,099	703	1,802

* Include three crippled and diseased children at the Cottage Hospitals. † "Unofficial" and Orphan Schools apprentices whose indentures have expired.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
16	40	142	179	181	154	190	185	233	246	212	220	177*	2,185

* Include 111 apprentices handed over on the abolition of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools.

APPENDIX C.

TABLE showing Religion (as recorded at Institutions) of all Children hitherto placed out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Protestants not otherwise specified.	Primitive Methodist.	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Unknown.	Total.
655	675	59	44	6	731	4	7	1	3	2,185

APPENDIX D.

TABLE showing Asylums from which Children have been taken.

Benevolent Asylum.	Remond's Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.S.S. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Biloela.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Shaftesbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Department of Insane.	Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	Total.
1,283	305	180	182	88	52	43	10	1	26	1	2	1	10	1	2,185

APPENDIX E.

THE Children treated in Cottage Homes for sick Children have been received from Institutions.

Ashfield Home.	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.	Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle.	Industrial Schools for Girls, Biloela.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.	Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Protestant Orphan School.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Remond's Asylum.	Sydney Hospital.	"Vernon."	Total.
2	110	1	5	6	26	1	1	1	16	18	43	1	2	233

APPENDIX F.

DISTRIBUTION of Children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department on 5th April, 1887.

	Boarders.					Appren- tices.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depot.	Total under control.
	7s. Special.	7s. Under 8 years old.	6s.	5s.	Total.								
Boys ...	2	2	10	648	662	300	49	2	7	10	57	12	1,099
Girls ...	5	.....	12	407	424	147	74	2	7	2	43	4	703
Totals	7	2	22	1,055	1,086	447	123	4	14	12	100	16	1,802

APPENDIX G.

SHOWING Social Antecedents of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother contributes to support.....	8	Father helpless, mother deserted	5
" " " " dead	335	" " " " insane	2
" " " " deserted	52	" " " " in gaol	2
" " " " destitute	290	" " drunkard, mother bedridden	1
" " " " drunkard	25	" " " " destitute.....	9
" " " " half-caste aboriginal.....	1	" " " " deserted	12
" " " " in asylum	1	" " " " dead	22
" " " " in gaol	21	" " " " in gaol	5
" " " " killed by step-father.....	2	" " " " and cripple, mother drunkard	5
" " " " lunatic	13	" " " " mother drunkard	10
" " " " on streets	17	" " cannot work—blind, mother destitute	1
" " " " paralyzed	2	" " " " cripple " bad character (illegitimate)	2
" " " " sickly	16	Father cannot work—cripple, mother deserted	8
" " " " unknown.....	27	" " " " in gaol.....	1
" " " " vagrant	13	" " " " deformed " prostitute.....	3
" " " " step-father deserted, mother destitute ...	4	" " " " destitute " ill	2
" " " " " " " " unknown ...	1	" " " " " " dead	3
" " " " " " " " in gaol ...	1	" " " " in asylum " deserted	3
Father hanged, mother destitute	2	" " " " ill " ill	1
" " killed in fight by another man, mother of dissolute habits.....	2	" " " " in hospital " insane	3
Father deserted, mother consumptive	2	" " " " " " destitute	17
" " " " contributes	4	" " " " invalid " doubtful character ..	1
" " " " three times confined in asylum (illegitimate children)	1	" " " " in hospital " unknown	2
Father deserted, mother dead	95	" " " " paralyzed " deserted	4
" " " " destitute	211	" " " " destitute and consumptive, mother in asylum	7
" " " " drunkard	17	Father cannot work, mother dead	14
" " " " deserted (legitimate)	71	" " " " " " deserted	2
" " " " " (illegitimate)	55	" " " " " " destitute	5
" " " " in gaol	35	" " " " " " bad character	5
" " " " found sleeping with children in paddock	2	" " " " " " contributes, mother dead.....	66
Father deserted, mother in service	8	" " " " " " deserted	9
" " " " " " insane	10	" " " " " " drunkard.....	15
" " " " " " in asylum	13	" " " " " " insane	1
" " " " " " children living with Indians	2	" " " " " " in gaol	5
Father deserted, mother eloped with another man	2	" " " " " " (illegitimate).....	1
" " " " " " in hospital	4	" " " " " " prostitute	2
" " " " " " on streets.....	23	" " " " " " unknown	9
" " " " " " paralyzed (illegitimate).....	1	Step-father contributes, mother unknown	1
" " " " " " supports an illegitimate child ..	2	Father cannot support—of dissolute habits, mother dead children uncontrollable, mother dead	4
" " " " " " unknown	30	Father cannot support—an Indian mother unknown ...	1
Father in gaol, mother destitute.....	73	" " " " out of work " drunkard ..	1
" " " " " " dead	33	" " " " " " " " deserted ...	9
" " " " " " destitute (illegitimate)	1	" " " " " " " " dead.....	6
" " " " " " drunkard	5	" " " " " " " " confined in asylum	2
" " " " " " deserted	9	Father cannot support, mother insane	1
" " " " " " in gaol	41	" " " " " " cannot support	2
" " " " " " in asylum with child	1	" " " " " " of dissolute habits, mother prostitute	2
" " " " " " a lunatic	1	Father cannot support—French convict, mother dead ..	2
" " " " " " on streets	21	" " " " " " has 15 children, " " dead ..	1
" " " " " " partially blind	4	" " " " " " has 7 children, " " dead ..	1
" " " " " " unknown	6	" " " " " " an actor, mother prostitute ...	1
Father unknown, mother contributes	10	" " " " " " maintains 2 children, mother insane.....	1
" " " " " " deserted	20	Mother contributes	3
" " " " " " destitute	28	" " " " " " has a bad leg	1
" " " " " " dead	11	" " " " " " in gaol	1
" " " " " " insane	17	" " " " " " in asylum	5
" " " " " " in gaol	21	" " " " " " insane	1
" " " " " " in hospital.....	5	" " " " " " drunkard	3
" " " " " " on streets	8	" " " " " " half caste ..	1
" " " " " " prostitute and thief	1	" " " " " " living with man at Narrabri	1
" " " " " " " (found in brothel) ..	1	" " " " " " in service, with illegitimate child (illegitimate)	1
" " " " " " vagrant	1	Mother confined of illegitimate child (illegitimate) ...	1
" " " " " " unknown	87	Parents keep a brothel.....	1
" " " " " " native of Islands ..	1	Child from Dublin Orphan Asylum	1
" " " " " " insane, mother dead	5		
" " " " " " destitute	10		
" " " " " " deserted	2		
" " " " " " in asylum	1		
" " " " " " in gaol	1		
" " " " " " insane	2		
" " " " " " helpless " " dead	3		

APPENDIX H.

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ending 5th April, 1887.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Board of children	13,194	0	11	By Balance in Bank	1,409	13	10		
„ Clothing	1,649	13	9	„ Deposit from Treasury, June 30, 1886	4,500	0	0		
„ Advertising	1	10	0	„ „ „ September 29, 1886	4,500	0	0		
„ Conveyance of children	323	19	6	„ „ „ January 3, 1887	3,700	0	0		
„ Medical attendance and medicine	122	5	3	„ „ „ December 31, 1886	20	0	0		
„ Travelling expenses	614	13	1	„ „ „ February, 1887	110	0	0		
„ Salaries, &c.	1,711	13	10	„ „ „ February 17, 1887	500	0	0		
„ Dépôt account	108	11	4	„ „ „ April 4, 1887	4,500	0	0		
„ Cottage homes	2,061	0	2	„ Treasury, towards salaries	1,150	0	0		
„ Incidentals*	182	3	2						
„ Balance	420	2	10						
	£20,389	13	10				£20,389	13	10

* Spectacles, 18s.; Money Orders, £21 14s. 1d.; cleansing closets, £83 10s.; labour at depôt, £21 10s.; rubber stamp, £1 12s. 6d.; Gas Co., £30 4s. 5d.; milk, £1 0s. 5d.; allowance to sub-matron in lieu of rations, £20; solicitor's fee, £1 1s.; boots, £24 14s. 1d.; board of children in transit, £6 3s. 5d.; sundries, £18 15s.

Parents' Maintenance Account.

1886.		Dr.	£	s.	d.	1886.		Cr.	£	s.	d.
April 30.—To collections from parents towards support of boarded-out children	33	6	6	May 1.—By Cash to Treasury	33	6	6				
May 31. „ Do. do.	52	10	6	June 1. „ Do.	52	10	6				
June 30. „ Do. do.	36	0	6	July 1. „ Do.	36	0	6				
July 31. „ Do. do.	43	8	6	July 31. „ Do.	43	8	6				
Aug. 31. „ Do. do.	60	14	6	Sept. 1. „ Do.	60	14	6				
Sept. 30. „ Do. do.	60	9	0	Oct. 1. „ Do.	60	9	0				
Oct. 30. „ Do. do.	48	10	0	Nov. 1. „ Do.	48	10	0				
Nov. 30. „ Do. do.	64	8	6	Dec. 1. „ Do.	64	8	6				
Dec. 31. „ Do. do.	46	0	0	Dec. 31. „ Do.	46	0	0				
1887.				1887.							
Jan. 31. „ Do. do.	41	7	6	Feb. 1. „ Do.	41	7	6				
Feb. 29. „ Do. do.	76	12	0	Mar. 1. „ Do.	76	12	0				
Mar. 31. „ Do. do.	52	15	6	April 1. „ Do.	52	15	6				
	£616	3	0		£616	3	0				

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from Lady Visitors' Letters.

Mrs. COMBES, Picton :—

I send you for my sister (who is staying in Melbourne) the papers which I have filled up from the observations made on my visits to the cottage home and the children boarded-out with Mrs. O'Keefe. These are the only ones visited by me, as Mrs. Elder, I believe, visits in Picton. The children in both places are well attended to, and seem healthy and happy.

Mrs. ADRIAN, Branxton :—

The children under my care are doing well, and in every respect prove the blessing of a system which gives the waifs and strays of society a taste of home life and association. Some of the boys in particular have, during the last two years, developed into fine sturdy youths who, I have no doubt, will some day become our most useful and industrious colonists.

Mrs. LITTLEJOHN, Manly :—

In accordance with your request, I will endeavour to give you my views as to the result of the boarding-out system. This system, I consider most useful; the more I see of it the better pleased I am with the result; these children I find well cared for in every way; they are taught to cook, wash, and all necessary in the way of housekeeping and management; I speak of course of the girls—I consider that they learn far more and much better than with their own parents, for my experience shows me that amongst the lower classes, both girls and boys are more ready and willing to obey strangers than their own parents. With proper supervision there is no doubt but that it will prove of incalculable service and help to these poor children. Those in Manly look so bright and happy, and tell me they are contented—it is a pleasure to see them.

Mrs. EWING, Wollongong :—

In reply to your circular regarding my experience of the working of the boarding-out system, I beg to say that the boys in my district are all well cared for and in comfortable homes, kindly treated and watched over. I regard the system, if properly carried out, an excellent one.

Mrs. BELLBRIDGE, Balmain :—

The boarding-out system has impressed me most favourably. It gives the children all the advantages of a well regulated home, with the freedom and association of family life. It is the most natural training a child could have, and the effect is to bring out the affections of the children in a marked degree. A judicious selection has been made by the officers in placing the children in their present homes. The foster-parents seem greatly interested in the welfare and happiness of the children, and the children appear to be well clothed, healthy, contented and happy. Out of the large number of children in my district I have not found one serious cause for complaint. The homes have been frequently visited, and I have always found the same uniform kindness and attention given to the children.

Mrs. SIMPSON, Waverley :—

Mrs. Simpson has very much pleasure in speaking favourably of the boarding-out system in the district of Waverley, where she is visitor. All the children in homes under observation have certainly improved in health and every other particular. In most cases the foster-mothers, although complaining at times of bad temper, or of the habits of the children being unclean, yet become so attached to them, that they do not like to part with them. This is especially the case with the younger children.

Mrs. WEATHERILL, Newcastle :—

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the State boarding-out system, and from some years' experience, as a lady visitor to a goodly number of children, who have been, and are under my charge, I can truly say that I think the great superiority of this system over that of keeping the children in large numbers in a public institution, cannot be too highly estimated. This can be easily proved, by noticing the great difference in the children placed out in homes now from those who were boarded-out at first from the public institutions. The children now have not nearly such bad or dirty habits, and are rarely found with such immoral habits as those at first sent out, showing that many evil habits were contracted in the institutions, and by practice, fixed as part of the children's character. The homes which have come under my notice are good, and the guardians kind and careful, having in most cases a feeling of true Christian charity towards their young charges, which prompts them to do their very best for them. I think the Colony will have reason to thank God that so wise and sensible a change was made in the management of State children.

Misr

Miss FRASER, Cambewarra :—

I have not any occasion to alter my opinion given in last year's report, respecting the boarding-out system. It seems to work admirably here. All the children I visit have good homes, and kind foster-parents; they apparently are very contented and happy. I have not had to make any complaints yet about any of the children or foster-parents, a fact that speaks well for the good relations existing. The system is to be commended.

Mrs. ELDER, Picton :—

In answer to your circular letter, inviting my opinion on the general results of the boarding-out system as at present conducted, I have much pleasure in expressing my approval of the system, and satisfaction with the general results. Most of the homes are thoroughly suitable and the foster-parents kind, in some cases taking a pride in keeping the children nicely dressed and well looked after. Only in one case have I noticed any carelessness.

Mrs. M. HOLLIDAY, O'Connell :—

The boys under my supervision are, with one exception, doing well. As you are aware the boys, excepting the one we have, are apprenticed to farmers, and having plenty of out-door duties and exercise, are in good health. They have comfortable homes, and are well cared for by kind guardians. From my experience the boarding-out system is conducive to the social and moral well-being of the helpless children.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta :—

I again have much pleasure in testifying to the really useful and good work done under the boarding-out system. The homes in this district are clean, healthy, and cheerful, and the children appear to be happy and contented. The cottage homes at Peimant Hills are well conducted, and the unfortunate invalids are well cared for, and are as happy and comfortable as under their painful condition it is possible to expect.

Mrs. LODER, Taralga :—

I am satisfied the boarding-out system is every way preferable to the barrack system. The children are well cared for.

Mrs. ARCHIBALD, Moruya :—

I have only two children in my district, and in their case it is admirable, for they have a happy home and many advantages of which they would be deprived in an institution. I am most favorable to, and highly commend the system.

Mrs. M. A. BADGERY, Sutton Forest :—

I can only say that each year's experience confirms my first opinion—that the system is the best that could be devised. I can refer to one case of a foster-mother, having brought up all her own children, has now charge of five little girls who seem to be always busy and happy, and certainly neat and clean.

Mrs. H. E. KATER, Moss Vale :—

In the one home at present under my supervision in this district, I can speak in terms of the highest praise. There are five little ones who all seem to lead a very happy home life, and appear very fond of their foster-mother, who is a kind, motherly woman, who has brought up a family of her own.

Mrs. ONUS, Richmond :—

The children here are well cared for, and being distributed, ought to turn out better than when so many are together. I consider it a great advantage to the children to be boarded-out.

Miss DEANE, Woollahra :—

The children I visit seem happy and well cared for. Those who are adopted are treated by the foster-parents as their own. Altogether, the boarding-out system appears most satisfactory.

Mrs. DYMCK, Jamberoo :—

With reference to the State children under my control, I have pleasure in stating that I think the guardians are very kind to the children, and although some of the children have been rather troublesome, they now seem to be trying to improve and seem contented and happy. I therefore have much pleasure in stating that I think the boarding-out system is working well.

Mrs. J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle :—

Having again been requested to give a statement as to the boarding-out system, I do so with much pleasure, having now had nearly five years' experience; also having at the present time forty children under my supervision. Out of this number seventeen have been adopted—five boys, twelve girls, and two have been apprenticed. In some instances, when unable to visit some of my homes, I have obtained the kind assistance of a reliable friend, or the clergyman's wife of the parish where the children are living, which has been duly reported to the Board. I have never changed my opinion previously expressed, and consider the boarding-out system a great and excellent work. Those who take up the work heartily will find a grand opening in the Master's vineyard, for the ladies' work is entirely a labour of love. Great care is needed in selecting the homes for the little ones; and I consider that no child should be placed in a home where the few shillings they obtain as maintenance money will be thought a help to poor people. I have had many applications of this kind; for instance, a very respectable woman wanted two children; her plea was that her husband was often out of work, and that if she had two children it would be a help to them. I have never recommended such a home. Young growing children need plenty of plain nourishing food, and the payment should only be looked upon to keep up their stock of clothing, and in this is shown the wise decision of the Board in having refused to give more than 5s. a week for children of a certain age. There is no doubt when foster-parents first receive the children many complaints are made; in one case of adoption they wanted to send back the child at once, and now they would sooner part with all their worldly possessions than the child. I could enumerate many more instances of this kind, but will conclude by stating that the system has proved an undoubted blessing to those who are without children, but especially to the children themselves who have such good homes found for them, and under the constant supervision of the Department.

Mrs. ARGUMBAU, Leichhardt :—

In answer to your request, I beg to say that in my experience the boarding-out system answers admirably. All the homes under my supervision are excellent and the children happy and contented, and the guardians faithfully performing their duties as foster-mothers.

Mrs. E. MCKAY, Rooty Hill :—

As far as I can judge from my experience I feel assured the boarding-out system is an excellent plan. The children I have visited seemed contented and well cared for; having also the advantages of a rural life.

Mrs. MARTYN, Taralga :—

The child under my care is most happily placed, the guardians doing their part conscientiously.

Mrs. H. PARR, Broughton Creek :—

In reply to your letter, requesting a brief statement as to my experience of the boarding-out system in this district, I can only say that I consider it is working remarkably well. The class of homes visited by Mrs. Dymock and myself is principally that of ordinary farmers. In them the children are provided with good wholesome food and very clean and comfortable sleeping accommodation (in one or two instances particularly so). They appear very healthy, kindly treated, and on being questioned privately, always express themselves as thoroughly contented and happy, and the guardians appear to take great interest in their welfare.

Mrs. OSBOURN, Bundanoon :—

There are only two in my district, and if all that are boarded-out are anything like these, they show a marked improvement to the appearance of those in the Asylum, which I visited a few years ago; these having a more free and open expression; they also have the opportunity of exercising their minds on things in common; thereby better fitting them for the battle of life.

Mrs. E. NEWTON and Mrs. GERBER, Woollahra :—

Judging from this, our first quarter's experience as lady visitors to the State children in this district, the seven children under our supervision look remarkably well and happy, and kindly treated by their guardians.

Mrs.

Mrs. F. B. SUTTON, Bathurst :—

Having been asked to express my opinion of the boarding-out system, I am pleased to be able to reiterate my previous statement that I consider it most beneficial to the children; of course there are some instances where all the care of the guardians or foster-parents has not the desired effect in making the children as good as they ought to be. But the result, on the whole, is very satisfactory, particularly when the former habits and bringing up of the children is taken into consideration. In many instances the guardians have a hard and thankless task. The children at present under my supervision are well and happy.

Mrs. BEACMONT, Mittagong :—

I have visited the houses constantly during the year. The children are well cared for, better than hundreds that are living with their parents; they always seem quite happy and contented; those who are able go to school and church. I think no other system could be so good. I take great interest in visiting them, and they are always pleased to see me.

Mrs. WHITTON, St. Leonards :—

I am glad to be able to report favourably of the system of boarding-out children by the State. In my district it has worked well, the children are healthy and happy, and I think the foster-parents treat them as if they were their own children. This gives the poor orphans a home-like feeling. The apprentices who have been with their several mistresses for the past two and three years are giving every satisfaction.

Mrs. V. KELLIE, West Kempsey :—

I have much pleasure in stating that, as far as I can judge, the working of the boarding-out system answers admirably. I have only one child under my supervision, and she always seems happy and well cared for.

Mrs. K. MARSH, Wellington :—

I beg to offer a few observations, as the result of my experience of the boarding-out system in the portion under my control. The only home for children in this district is Mrs. Downie's, about five or six miles from Wellington. This person has the care of three young boys under the system, and I, as well as the members of my family, have been in the habit of visiting the place and inspecting and interrogating the children, as to their welfare generally, at irregular periods. I have always found them clean and obedient, as well as cheerful and happy, and, judging from appearances, well nourished. Mrs. Downie is a widow and resides on her own farm. The boys attend day and Sunday-school regularly, and have plenty of healthy out-door play and exercise, and have no complaints against treatment they receive, Mrs. Downie, herself, being a very kind motherly person.

Mrs. INGLIS, Strathfield :—

The children in the homes visited by Mrs. Fraser and myself, seem all to be well cared for, and the life for them must be much brighter than if they were brought up in an institution.

Mrs. WILFRID DOCKER and Miss MURRAY, Darlinghurst :—

We think the homes we now visit, there are five of them, answer the requirements of the Government exactly; the treatment of the children is uniformly kind, and they all appear happy.

Mrs. K. A. DONNELLY, Armidale :—

The three children who have homes here are particularly well cared for, and the guardians are faithfully performing the duties they have undertaken.

APPENDIX J.

Extracts from Children's Letters.

I received your kind letter which you sent me. I had a letter from one of my uncles in England, so I wanted to answer his first. Mrs. S. is very kind to me, and I am happy. Mrs. S. is teaching me how to make some of my own clothes, and how to mend them. I am learning how to make jam and several other things. I go to school and I am in third class. I got a prize about two Sundays ago at Sunday-school. We do essays at our Sunday-school now. We have one every month. There is a prize given every quarter for the one whose essay has been the best. Mrs. S. says that I am getting on nicely with my household duties.—C.G.

I am very happy and I should like to ask you, please, to let me stay with mother another year. I like my school pretty well, and I have plenty of little children at home to play with. I am very strong, and I like this place better than any other that I have yet been in. I am sometimes a little bit slow about my duties, and I have been very wrong. I have not been stealing since I came back to mother, and I have plenty of good things and plenty of pleasures when I am good and quick with my duties. I am never sick or weak. I have plenty to eat, and I am well cared for. I don't believe I shall find such a nice comfortable home while I live.—M.L.

I received your kind and welcome letter, hearing that you wished me to write to you again. I am happy and comfortable, and I hope you will be glad to hear so. I do not go to school at all now. I could not wish to be better off. I have all I need want, ask for, help or advice I never have wanted.—J.E.F.

I have not been doing very well lately; but I am going to try and do better in the future. I have been to many places since Christmas—to the Japanese Village, the Pantomime, Zoological Gardens; I have been to Manly Beach and the Aquarium during the holidays; I was round the Gardens; I have been also to the fireworks. I am both happy and comfortable. I have been going over to North Shore every Sunday. I have been also to Woollahra.—E.L.

It is a long time since I wrote you a letter; so now I must tell you the good news. I am very happy and healthy. I like being boarded-out very much better than the Asylum. I like my Sunday-school very much. I love my mother with all my heart. We all received our prizes on Sunday; and I have been twenty-two times on Sundays in the quarter. I must say good-night.—J.M.

I like my home very much. I am very well cared for, and I get plenty to eat, and I have very good clothing to wear. I have a great many pleasures in this home, and I like it very much. I am thankful that I am not shut up in the Asylum.—M.M.

I received your kind letter last Saturday. I am glad to say I am very comfortable in the position I am in now. I get plenty to eat, and there is not much work to do here. I go to school regularly, and I am very happy; and after living so long in this way I would not like to go back to the Institution. I speak this honestly and truly.—A.J.

I am quite happy living here. I like living here very much. I try to do my best. I am progressing very well at school. I am doing compound addition sums. I can milk, and have a pony to ride to school, and a saddle and bridle of my own. I like my foster-father and mother very much, and I have got what I want. I like living here better than anywhere else, and I try to do all I can to please.—D.M.

I received a kind and welcome letter from you. I have a kind mistress and master, and a comfortable home. I like living with Mr. M. better than I do at the Asylum. I am getting on well at school. I am happy and comfortable. I go to school and I am getting on very well; I go to church once a week; the school is about two miles and a-half, and I have a hill to go up when I go to school.—W.C.

I received your kind letter, and I am happy to tell you that I like my place very well. I do not wish to go back to the Asylum. My work is in a saw-mill; there are seven men working in the mill; I like them all, they are all kind. I am getting on well at school. My foster mother and father are kind to me. I have a horse and saddle to ride when I wish.—J.H.

I write you these few lines to let you know how I am getting on in my home. We received the notice to write this on the 21st inst. My foster mother and father could not be any kinder. I am very happy and do not wish to go back to the Asylum as long as I can stop with Mrs. J. I like school very much, and I try to learn as much as I can; Solomon and I go to school every day, and go to Sunday-school, and Solomon and I and Mrs. J.'s girls belong to the Temperance Lodge and we are altogether very happy. One night I stopped out all night and I was a very naughty boy, but I am trying to be a good boy and to love God as I ought to do. I send my love to my companions in the Asylum, and Solomon does the same.—A.H.

I received your kind letter the other day. I like to be living with my grandma very much, and I like to go to school. My brothers and I are never in want of anything. We get everything that we want. I would not like to go to the Asylum. I would rather stay with my grandma. We go to school regularly, only sometimes the creek is flooded and then we cannot cross. I am reading the fourth book.—M.H.

I have received your kind letter, asking me if I am comfortable in my home; I am happy to tell you, Sir, that I am both happy and comfortable. My foster father and mother are very good to me; they treat me and my sister as if we were their own children. I am doing very well at school; I have home lessons to do every night. I go to church every Sunday.—C.G.

I write you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, I enjoying my health very well, I am quite as happy and comfortable in the place I am in; I have no fault of the place where I am stopping. I go to the Convent school, but I cannot go very regular on account of the wet weather and the bad state of the roads; I am in the third class; my father came to see me at Christmas and stayed two nights with the people whom I live with.—P.M.

I received your kind and welcome letter, and I was very glad to hear from you. Mrs. S. is very kind to me, and I like the place very much. I attend Sunday-school regular, and last year I got a nice prize from Sunday-school called the Family Friend, and Mrs. S. was very pleased with it. I get private lessons at home. Would you kindly let me know where my sister is if you have found her out, as I should like to write to her to know how she is getting on.—A.B.

I am getting on very well, and like school pretty well, and live very comfortable. I would a great deal sooner live where I am than in the Asylum. I am learning to drive the horses and milk the cows.—W.H.G.

I now write the letter you told me. I like living here, dear sir, far better than in the Asylum, and I am progressing very well at school. I am trying to improve myself, and I am able to milk. I was glad when my brother came home, he was very thin and weak; but mother has still a great deal of trouble with him in the night. He is a great deal better than when he first came home. He has now got a better appetite, and will take more nourishing food. Mother said she thinks she will not send Tommy to school till after the winter, as it is very wet, and he is not strong yet. I will now conclude.—J.F.

I am quite well. We had a great deal of wet weather, but there are no floods near us because we are on a hill. My foster-mother is kind to me, and Mr. M. says he thinks that I will make a good farmer when I grow up. I can milk a few cows, and sometimes help to do other work on the farm. I like living at Little Forest, and I go to school pretty regular, and I like the school because there are six more State boys besides myself. Mr. E. is the schoolmaster's name. Frederick Phillis is quite well. Mr. U. came to see us once since I have been here.—J.W.G.

I am comfortable here, and my foster-mother is very good and kind to me, and I try to obey her in all things, and am getting on well at school and like it very much. I like living here better than in the Asylum, and am quite well, and so is little Dora, and is growing a fine child.—A.G.

I am very thankful to you for sending me down here, for I have a good place and there are a lot of the boys down here also. I am going to stay down here as long as you will let me. I hope Jack Collet is all right, as I am at present.—T.C.

I received letter with great pleasure on the 19th instant. I should have received it long before, but it was directed to Jamberoo instead of Tullimbar, and so it was delayed. I am living very comfortable. I am living far better than in the Asylum. I try to be as good as I can. I am in the upper third class, which is the highest in the school that I am going to. It is a lady that teaches me. Her name is Miss D., from Sydney. Mr. W. has got about eight horses, and he is going to learn me to ride, and when I am a good rider I will be able to ride out to the post for the letters and papers. This is a very nice part of the country. The Macquarie River runs past this farm. I have nothing else to tell you of this time.—H.J.C.

I received your letter the other evening, and was glad to hear from you. I like living here, they are very kind to me. I am very happy, and comfortable as can be. We have a new Sunday-school in the Valley. Mr. S.'s three little boys go to it, and I go to it also. Mrs. S. is one of the teachers. I go to school every day except washing day.—M.A.B.

You wish to know if I am comfortable? Yes, I am, and happy too. I would rather live where I am than in the Asylum. I am getting on very well at school, I am in upper third in the big school.—L.G.

I received your kind letter asking me if I am very happy and comfortable here. I would far sooner live here than in the Asylum. My foster-mother says that I am very dutiful to her. I am progressing very well at school. My foster-mother says that I must obey you in all things, as I hope to do.—H.B.L.

I am very happy and comfortable. I like living as I am at present. I try to be good to my foster-mother. I am getting on very well at school. I am in no trouble or want. My brother is also healthy and well. I thank you kindly for your letter and advice.—G.J.

I received your letter this morning with great pleasure, it being some time since I received your last one. I am happy and comfortable, and enjoy the greatest of health. I like living here far better than any of my former places. I try the best I can to be good and dutiful to my master. Mr H. has not been so well lately, but he is a little better now. All the rest of the family are enjoying good health at present. It has been cloudy looking this last week or so and very unpleasant. On Easter Monday it rained nearly all day. Towards evening it ceased for a short time; at about 7 o'clock it started again and kept on until this morning. I went to the Agricultural Show, which I enjoyed very much. I hear that there has been very heavy rain in Sydney, and also that houses have been washed away. Business is very dull in Goulburn at present, and from what I can hear it is the same complaint almost everywhere else. I hope you are enjoying the greatest of health.—A.B.

I am glad to say that I am quite well and quite happy. At Christmas I passed my examination under Inspector Allpass, and received my certificate. Since the beginning of the year, I have been attending the Technical College along with my adopted brother. I go to church every Sabbath morning with my adopted parents who treat me as one of their own. I also go to Sabbath-school Sabbath afternoons, and I have received several prizes. I hope, if I am spared, that I shall grow up a good and useful boy.—G.B.R.

I am truly happy and comfortable, and I like living in this place better than at the Asylum. I try to be good and dutiful to my foster-mother, but I am sorry sometimes I have told my foster-mother lies. I am getting on at school, and I am in upper second class. We get home at half past four o'clock every day, and as we are not allowed to go outside the gate, I occupy my spare time in our garden; I feed the fowls, and I planted some pretty flowers; and I mind the kids, and one died on Wednesday, and I dug a large hole and buried it. The kid's name was Daisy, and we have got two more goats named Buttercup and Violet. My dear sir, my foster-mother says I may come with my brother any day you wish, to see you.—J.A.

I am very happy and comfortable, and I would much rather be where I am now than in the Asylum, and I try to do my best for Mrs. S.; and Mrs. S. says that I read very well. Mrs. S. will let me write you a letter any time you like. I go to St. Thomas' Church every Sunday morning, and Sunday-school every afternoon. Miss W. is my teacher. I got my Sunday-school report, and my marks for attendance were twenty-two, possible twenty-four; lessons, twenty-three, possible twenty-seven; behaviour, good. Mrs. S. said I behaved very good. So, good-bye. Would you please give me the address of my grandmother.—E.A.B.

I received your letter this morning, and was very pleased. I am happy and comfortable. I like living as I am now better than the Asylum. I try to be good and dutiful, and think I am getting on very well at school; I am in upper second class. The Inspector was examining us last week. I was the only girl in the class that had no mistakes in dictation. We often have singing lessons. I am very fond of singing, and know a number of new songs. When I come home from school of an afternoon, I mind the baby and play in the paddock. We often go out for a drive, but it has been raining so much lately we could not go out anywhere. I go to church and Sunday-school. I cannot think of anything more to interest you this time.—E.J.

I am pleased to know that you sent this letter to me. I have a comfortable home, and my foster-mother is very kind to me, only I am sometimes a bad boy. If I could only be a better boy she would be much kinder to me, and I am now getting on in age, and I hope I will be much better after this. I am living joyfully and happy in this home. Dear sir, I am not very dutiful to my foster-mother, but I will try to be after this. I am getting on fairly at school. I get plenty to eat, and I am well clothed, and sent to school every day, which is I think a good thing for me when I grow up. I am sorry to hear of the Bulli disaster, which has made about 300 poor children orphans. My affectionate friend, I think my foster-mother is glad to see me writing to you. I will try to obey her in all things.—F.B.

I am very happy and I like being with Mrs. L. very much; she is very kind. Miss W. took me for a picnic yesterday to North Shore, and I have also been to the fireworks. I am sorry I don't write a better hand. Mrs. L. tells me to say that I am getting obedient and good. I have got some nice flowers in pots, but I have got such work keeping the insects off them this weather. I had a beautiful card sent to me by one of Miss W.'s cousins. I was over at Mrs. S.'s some time ago, and she gave me a house-wife, you know it is a needle book, and I am making some underclothing for Mrs. S. to see. Hoping you and Mrs. M. are quite well.—M.B.

I received your letter with many thanks. I like place well. I am going to school every day, and I am in the third class. My foster-mother and father are very good to me, and I like them very well. I am very good sometimes, they have not very many complaints of me so far. I would rather live here than in the Asylum.—J.K.

I hope you will excuse me for not answering your kind letter before, as we have been busy. I am quite well and happy, and I like my place. I try to do all my foster-mother tells me, and I am getting on very well at school; the sisters are very kind. I am going to the new school that is opened in Marrickville, and I like it very well. The baby is very fond of me, and so am I of her. I think I have told you all now. I must conclude thanking you for all your kindness to me.—M.A.C.

I received yours of the 15th instant, asking me to let you know how I am getting on. I am happy and comfortable. I like living here better than the Asylum. I try to be as good as I can. I go to Sunday-school and church when its not raining. I can milk very well now, and I am beginning to get used to work now; but it is very wet up here now. I have no more to tell this time.—W.D.

I have a good and comfortable home. I have one fault, that is, I forget everything; but I will think better. I like living in Waratah much better than the Asylum. I am in the fourth class at school. I am not very forward in sums and in other things; but I am trying all I can to get into the fifth class. Mamma and papa are very kind to me. Mamma's brother and his son spent Easter with us, and took Sydney back with them; he was not well. Mamma said the change of air would do him good. I am to go next time; won't that be nice? Our day-school picnic will be soon. I took some flowers to the church to decorate it; it looked so pretty. I am in the highest class at Sunday-school. Papa intends building a house in Georgetown; and making a nice yard. I will close with love to you.—G.H.

I forget when I last wrote to you. Mrs. B. has consented to me writing to you at once. I am happy and don't wish to leave at present. I have been to a Sunday-school picnic on Saturday last, my brother and me; I enjoyed myself well. The master says I am getting on well at school; he says that I will be shifted in June holidays. I am going to join the juvenile order of Good Templars. I go to Sunday-school twice every Sunday, and to church. Mother says that I am a very good boy. I have told you all I think of at present. I must conclude.—W.E.

I have received your beloved letter. I send you this letter in reference to my home, and I am very happy and comfortable living where I am, and I have been going to school all the time all except the last week, because Mrs. B. told me it was no use going to school this week on account of the rain, and the roads are so muddy.—W.B.

In regard to your letter of the 14th instant, I have asked my foster-mother, which she is quite agreeable for me to write you a letter, which I must say I am quite comfortable, and also, I would rather live at my present home than in the Asylum; and I try to be a good girl, and be dutiful to my foster-mother; and I am progressing very well at school.—A.G.

I now write this letter to you as you have told me. I hope you are getting on. I am getting on all right myself; I am enjoying myself very much. Mrs. F. is very kind to me, and I like my home very much. We go out to the lake very often; I have been twice with them. All that I have to do is to mind a little boy about three years old. Mrs. F. says I am a very good girl, and she is very pleased with me. I feel very happy; I have no hard work to do, they have another servant to do the rest of the work. I go to school nearly every day. Now Mrs. F.'s mother is sick, I have to mind the house, Mrs. F. has to go to her mother every day. Give my love to Mrs. M.—E.J.

I received your letter on Saturday, and was very happy to get it. I am quite happy and comfortable here, and I have a real good home. I am going to school still, and I am in third class, but reading the fourth book and working fraction sums. You asked me in your letter if I try to be good and dutiful to my foster-mother, and I did not when I first came here, but I will promise you faithfully that I will now. I go to church every Sunday that there is mass, but there is only mass here once a month. I was at the sports here the other day, and it was a very provoking day. Please Mr. M. will you allow me to write to Mrs. B., because I am very anxious to hear how the children are getting on.—E.M.

I have arrived at my new home in Queanbeyan, and the trade I am going to learn suits me very nice. I have a good master and good home. I have a little work to do in the morning, but that does not make any difference. I can sew very well now, and I have been on the board a week and can do many little pieces of work that is put to me. After I have done my work in the day, I do some drawing, which takes my time up until I go to bed. I will now conclude, with best wishes to you.—J.C.

In reply to your kind letter to me, dated the 12th of this month, I am pleased to inform you that I am very happy and comfortable, and that my foster-mother does all she can to make me so, and in return for her kindness I try my best to be good and dutiful to her, and much prefer to live as I am at present living than in the Asylum. I am getting on very well in the school, and have lately been removed to a higher class.—J.B.

I feel happy and comfortable. I like living here better than the Asylum. I try to be good, and I try to help Mrs. N. as much as ever I can. I am not in trouble, and I will try to write to you sometimes as soon as possible and I should like to know how my brother is as soon as possible, if you would kindly let me know; I have been thinking of him this long while. I am growing tall and fat, and go out every day with the children.—A.B.

I am just three months here now, and I do like the place very well, for it is a very nice place, and I think it is better than the Asylum, and I would not like to go back. They treat me very well, and I go to school every day. I like the master very well, and I am living very well and am happy. The master or mistress have never beaten me yet; and I go to Sunday-school, and I like going; and I have two little puppies. There were very heavy rains, it rained for nearly a week. We have a lot of oranges, and they are very nearly ripe, and we have got lots of other fruits, and a lot of fowls and ducks, and we will soon have a lot of young chickens; and I like the school, and the children, and the new church. I have got a comfortable bed, and all the people about the house are very kind, and they feed me and give me everything I want. I hardly know the time since I wrote you a letter before, and I did not expect that letter you sent me. I want you to answer me this letter back as soon as you can.—T.B.

I now write you these few lines to you to let you know that I am quite happy and comfortable. I would much rather live where I am than in the Asylum. I try to do all I can. I am in third class. I am doing the least common multiple sums; reading in the fourth book. I go to Sunday-school, but I am too far away from the church to go very often; I read the Bible at home. My foster-brother and I milk twice a day. It has been very wet here for this last week or two; it made the stock-yard very muddy and overflowed the creeks.—G.H.

I am perfectly satisfied with my present home and foster-parents. I have a very good home and am treated as one of the family. If I were with my own parents I could not be more comfortable. Both Mr. and Mrs. H., as well as all the members of the family, are very kind to me, and I treat them with respect and obedience. I do not go to school, as I am over age, but my studies are not neglected, as I work at night and try to improve myself. I go to church regularly and try to lead a good life, so as to grow up a good man. If ever I am unfortunate enough to go astray in life it will not be for want of a good religious training.—J.F.

You

You asked me to let you know how I like my new home. I like it very well, and I feel quite happy, and try to do all I can for my mistress, who is very kind to me, and I know whatever advice she gives me it is for my own good. So you need not trouble about me, as I am quite happy in my new home.—C.D.

The first I have ever wrote to you. I am improving at school in sums; copy books I write, and the teacher says I write well. Mother buys the copy book, and exercise and lesson books, and geography and grammar. Mother took us all up to the Agricultural Show. I'm very comfortable in this little place, and I would not like to go back into the Asylum again. I try to be good to my mother in ways, and I live in a very nice place, where we can see the steamers passing by to Sydney. My father brings me down to the sea, and I have a very good bath. We get plenty of fruit in the fruit season. I go to Sunday-school and church. We have prayers night and morning.—C.J.

I received kind letter. I go to Sunday-school, and I go every day to the public-school. I am quite well and happy. I wish to stay here. This is the first time I have wrote on paper, the next time I write I hope it will be better done than this. I will try to do all you wish me.—J.H.

I received your kind letter, and I am glad to say I am happy and comfortable both. I like living with Mr. M. and I have left school a good while now, and I am nearly fifteen years of age. The night I received your kind letter I went to the fancy fair, and it was very nice indeed. Sir, I thank you very much for those pretty cards you sent me this year.—C.L.

I am very comfortable where I am. I would rather be with Mrs. D. than in the Asylum, for both Mrs. and Mr. D. are very kind to me. And I go to school every day except when it is raining, for Mrs. D. said that she don't like me sitting in damp clothes for fear I might catch cold. When I first went I was in the highest class, but the master put me down a class lower, that is second class, and when I am able to do arithmetic better he said that he would put me up again. And I go to Sunday-school of a Sunday afternoon; there is no service of a morning, only of an evening, and Mrs. D. don't care about me going out of an evening.—E.A.

APPENDIX K.

Letters from School Teachers upon Children attending their Schools.

I do not think the boarding-out system can be excelled. 1. In behaviour and habits, those children that I have had to deal with, are on an equality with any child attending this school. 2. They are well clad, and apparently as well cared for as if they were the guardians' own children. 3. In general progress they will compare favourably with other children, and indeed, in some cases shows a decided superiority to children placed in more favourable circumstances. 4. Up to date I have no reason to complain of irregularity of attendance. The boys that attend this school seem perfectly happy and contented, and no casual observer would be able to recognise them as children of the State.—H.L.

In answer to your request, I beg to state that, in my opinion, the boarding-out system is a great improvement upon the old system. There are three of the children in my department, and I have always found that their behaviour is good, and their habits appear to be well trained; they are always neatly and seasonably clothed, and look clean and healthy, as if they were well fed and cared for; their progress is good, quite equal to that of any other child in the school, and their attendance has been excellent.—A.L.

In reply to your circular, I beg to offer the following expression of opinion of the children from the State Children's Relief Board who have attended this school. 1. Nothing special to note in their behaviour or habits. 2. They were fairly well clad, and apparently well fed, and as far as I could judge well cared for. 3. None attended long enough to afford means of comparison with other children. 4. They were fairly regular, but fell short in punctuality.—D.A.

We beg to inform you, that judging from the cases that have come under our notice, the boarding-out system seems to work very satisfactory results. The behaviour and habits of the children are very creditable, and the greatest care is apparently taken to provide them with food and clothing. The general progress as compared with other children, and the regularity of attendance are also very satisfactory.—S. of St. J.

In reply to your invitation for an expression of opinion respecting the boarding-out system, I have much pleasure in stating that so far as my opportunities for observation extend, I am satisfied that the methods adopted by the Board are calculated to be most beneficial to the little waifs brought under its supervision. The children in speaking of a foster-mother, call her mother, and appear to have as good and comfortable a home as the majority of their school companions. Besides, the officer who visits this district does his duty in such a thorough manner as to be almost certain of securing to the children whatever benefits are to be derived from the system. 1. Their general behaviour and habits compare favorably with those of the other pupils. 2. They are sufficiently well clad, with properly mended and clean clothes; and are apparently well fed. 3. In progress they are about average. 4. Their attendance is very satisfactory.—J.C.

1. I have observed no special difference between the behaviour of the State children and those children who live with their parents; the former, if anything, being more obedient and respectful; 2. Their appearance is as bright and cheerful, and they present the appearance of being as well fed and clad as other children. 3. Their progress in school is on a par with that of other children. 4. Those who have attended this school have always been very fairly regular and punctual. P.S.—I have written the above report after consulting with the mistresses of the girls' and infants' departments.—S.B.

In reply to your circular received yesterday, I have to state that the State children attending the boys' department of this school are well behaved and decently clad, and appear to be well fed and cared for. So far as my personal experience of the boarding-out system extends, it seems to work very satisfactorily.—W.G.M.

In reply to your circular of 19th instant, I have much pleasure in stating that the State children who have been attending our school for about three years and a-half, appear to be well cared for in every respect. They are well behaved, well fed, and well clad; they are also punctual and regular in their attendance; and compare very favourably with other children attending this school.—W.R.

With reference to your circular of the 19th instant, I beg to state, that so far as my experience carries me, your boarding-out system appears to be a good one. 1. Any boarded-out children that have come under my notice have been well behaved. 2. Their appearance has invariably betokened at least a fair amount of care on the part of their guardians, both as regards food and clothing. 3. The progress of such children in my experience has in most cases been rather below the average. 4. Their school attendance has been uniformly regular and punctual.—M.M.

So far as the children attending this school are concerned, I feel no hesitation in saying the system works well. In fact no one could distinguish the boarded-out children from the ordinary pupils. With regard to the points requiring special mention, I have only to say:—1. Good. 2. Neatly clad, and apparently well cared for. 3. Learn equally well with the majority. 4. On the whole good.—J.W.E.B.

I have the honor to make a report on A.A. He is progressing famously. He has grown 2 in., is as fat as possible, and is advancing exceedingly well in his studies. He has not been sick since he has been here, and attends day and Sunday-school regularly. In short I can say nothing concerning him but in his favour.—A.H.B.

In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, requesting my opinion of the boarding-out system, I desire to state that as regards the cases which have come under my notice:—1. The behaviour and habits of the children are good. 2. The children are well clad, and apparently well fed and cared for. 3. In some cases the progress does not compare favourably with other children. 4. Very regular in all but one instance.—E.C.

In reply to your circular of 19th April, I am happy to say, that I have always considered the boarding-out system to be one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon the poor destitute children of our Colony, far superior to keeping them confined in the crowded institutions, both morally and physically; and where they will be taught to work and fit them to become good members of society. 1. The children's general behaviour and habits—The children under my immediate notice will bear favourable comparison with any other children of the same age. 2. Appearance, if well clad, and apparently well fed and cared for—In appearance healthy, fairly clad, and cared for. 3. General progress as compared with other children—Quite equal to the other pupils. 4. As to regularity of attendance—Up to the minimum.—E.P.

I have observed that the two boys, J. and T. B., from the above-named Department, living in this locality, are always cheerful and appear to be quite happy. Their conduct and habits, which I must say have improved, are now like those of other children of similar ages who are under the immediate control of their parents. They have a strong and healthy appearance, well clothed, and, apparently, well fed and cared for in every respect. I have noticed them on several occasions going to church on Sundays with their master and mistress. Their educational progress and regularity of attendance will compare favourably with those of other children of like ages in the school.—J.R.

1. With regard to the children's general behaviour and habits.—From my observation of the State children during their attendance at school, I am able to state that their general behaviour and habits are very satisfactory. This result is, I think, largely due to the excellent homes in which the children have been placed, and the good training they receive in them. 2. The children's appearance and clothing.—Their appearance is healthy; they are kept very clean in person, and neatly and comfortably dressed. 3. General progress.—Those who have attended this school have made satisfactory progress, their advancement being equal to that of the majority of the pupils in the school. 4. Regularity of attendance.—The school records show their average attendance to be from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to over 4 days per week, and that they have attended more than the number of days (70 in each half-year) required by the Public Instruction Act. 5. In conclusion, I have very much pleasure in stating that my opinion of the boarding-out system is a highly favourable one.—E.B.

In reply to the above, I have, from my experience of its working, to state that I think it very satisfactory so far as the children's welfare is concerned. Of these children placed under my care, I have no very great fault to find after they have been at school some little time, though somewhat troublesome at first. I find they soon fall into the habits and manners of the other children. All the State children attending my school are well clad, fed, and cared for; they are clean and neat in appearance; their progress is satisfactory compared with that of other children; and their attendance exceeds the requirements of the law.—A.H.

With regard to behaviour and habits, it is frequently the teacher's task to grapple with habits formed almost in infancy and therefore the more difficult to alter. But, fortunately, when the child sees that teacher and guardian work together in this respect, it is rarely that he does not find it the better plan to give up such habits. Where appearance is concerned, so far as I can judge, little fault can be found, as the children often compare favourably with others attending the same schools. In most cases that have come under my notice the children have made satisfactory progress with their school work; as with all children, there are exceptions to this. Then as to regularity of attendance, I have found it to be the guardian's aim to see that the children attend the required 70 days in each half-year, while others conscientiously send them whenever possible.

In reply to your communication requesting information relative to children boarded-out, I beg to state that there are two boys attending the school. 1. The children's general behaviour and habits.—I find the two boys in these respects just like the other children and as easily managed. 2. Appearance, if well clad, and apparently well fed and cared for.—I have nothing to say against any of these points. They appear quite happy and cheerful. 3. General progress as compared with other children.—They are not particularly bright in this respect, but not so far below the average as to take much notice. 4. As to regularity of attendance.—Attendance has been much affected by wet weather. One has attended the minimum—35 days in 3 months, the other 28 days.—W.M.

In answer to your letter of 19th instant, I beg to furnish the following:—(1.) The general behaviour and habits of all State children that have come under my notice have been good. (2.) They are all well clad, and appear to be well nourished and cared for. (3.) With the exception of F.S., I consider they make very fair progress as compared with other children. (4.) They are very regular, but, as a rule, not punctual.—M.McS.

In answer to your circular containing questions as under, I have the honor to forward answers to same:—1. The children's general behaviour and habits.—I have always found their behaviour and habits compare more than favourably with those whose parents are in fair circumstances, and far superior to those who do not pay much attention to their children. I am sorry to say I find a number of this stamp. Of course the result depends on the care of selecting proper homes for them. 2. Appearance, if well-clad, and apparently well fed and cared for.—For the three years I have been here, and had children belonging to the State attending, I have only once had to make a serious complaint, threatening to report if repeated. As she knows I never threaten in vain, I am happy to state my note was attended to. As a teacher, I have always considered it my duty to pay more attention to State children than any others attending school. 3. General progress, as compared with other children.—There are four attending here, and three of the four always manage to keep in the front of their respective classes. The fourth is rather young to press. (4.) As to regularity of attendance.—Their attendance is far above the average. Reason.—I make it a practice to find out why and for what they have been detained, in the event of being absent. *Summary.*—The best guide I can give is—they never play truant; and this twelve months I do not find their names for any serious offence. By their companions they seem well liked, and no complaints, of even a trifling nature, have been made against them. My experience is, therefore, in praise of the system.—M.T.

In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in giving you my opinion of the boarding-out system. The better to do this, I shall deal with the case of E.W.W.B., who is under the care of the Rev. J.S., of this town. 1. E.'s behaviour is very good. He is well and carefully trained to correct habits. 2. He is well clad, and evidently well fed and cared for. His appearance is that of a happy, contented boy. 3. He compares very favourably with other children, and occupies a high place in his class. Mr. S. expresses great pleasure at his progress. 4. He is very regular and punctual in attendance at school. 5. The great object of providing a home for State children has been attained in E.'s case. He receives every attention from his guardians, who endeavour to fill the place of parents to him. He is considered one of the family. 6. It gives me great pleasure to speak so highly of the boarding-out system. It is certainly a wise step to place children with families where they will be well cared for and made to feel at home. Where care is exercised in placing the children with suitable families, the good results I have observed in this one instance must certainly follow.—J.T.D.

In reply to yours respecting the State children attending the school under my charge, I beg to inform you that two are attending—T. D. and J. C. These, apparently, have much improved by the boarding-out system. The children's behaviour and habits are good. They appear well clothed, fed, and cared for. General progress, good, more especially one. His progress, compared with other children, is very good, as he excels in many subjects. As to regularity of attendance, there is a marked improvement in this respect recently.—E.M.K.

With regard to the particular points mentioned in your letter, I may make a few remarks as far as it concerns the children attending this school. 1. The children's general behaviour and habits.—On the whole I think they conduct themselves very well; but I think they would not conduct themselves so well if they were associated with more like themselves. 2. Appearance, if well clad, and apparently well fed and cared for.—They appear to be as well clad as most other children; and I think they are well fed and cared for. 3. General progress as compared with other children.—I do not know that there is much difference in their progress.—T.M.

No fault can be found with the children as regards their general behaviour and habits. They are as well clad, fed, and cared for as if they were their guardians' own children. They are quite regular in their attendance; and as regards their general proficiency, they are in no respect inferior to the other children who attend the school.—B.L.

I have the honor, in reply to your circular, to acquaint you that the pupils from the State Children's Relief Department differ in no respect from other children attending the school under my charge. In fact I should not know, from their appearance, behaviour, habits, progress, or regularity of attendance, that they belonged to the State Children's Relief Department.—J.C.

In reply to your circular I have to state that my experience of State children proves:—1. The children are of exceedingly good behaviour, cleanly in their habits, and their general conduct is all that can be desired. 2. The clothing of the children is good, neat, and clean, and they (the children) have the appearance of being well-cared for. 3. The progress of the children compares favourably with that of the ordinary school children, and though no signs of unusual brilliancy have been observed, still, on the other hand, no signs of dullness or stupidity have been noticed. 4. The children are regular in their attendance, and I am convinced they are not kept from school except under conditions which could not be avoided. In conclusion, I may state that I believe the boarding-out system to be the only successful method of dealing with State children. When such children are crowded into large institutions, the "sympathy of numbers" often leads them to commit

commit faults which, when alone, they would never dream of. In orphan asylums it is impossible to give each child individual supervision, but under the boarding-out system each child feels that the eyes of his foster-parents are constantly upon him, and that is a powerful incentive to good. Again, paid officials of orphan asylums cannot take the same amount of interest in the children that the foster-parents, who receive them into the bosom of their family, do. The very fact of being in an orphan asylum, is a constant reminder to the child of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the early part of his life; and this, especially to a child of spirit, is a heavy burden to bear, whereas, if he be adopted by a kind motherly woman, he in time forgets that he is not an actual member of the family, and looks forward to an honorable and useful life such as he sees is led by the people with whom he is living.—L. McD.

In reply to your communication with reference to the boarding-out system, I have the honor to state:—1. The children's general behaviour and habits are very satisfactory. 2. Their appearance is pleasing, and they are well clad, and appear to be well fed and cared for. 3. Their progress at school, as compared with other children, is satisfactory. 4. The regularity of attendance is, with little exception, satisfactory. I consider the boarding-out system a great success, and, as far as I can judge, the training which the children are getting is good, and calculated to make them good and useful citizens.—C.W.W.

With reference to the boarding-out system, I have the honor to furnish you with the following information respecting the State children who have been or are attending the above school:—1. The behaviour of the girls is not, generally, satisfactory, as I have found many to be untruthful and difficult to control, but they show improvement in time. 2. They have, without exception, appeared well fed and well cared for. 3. The general progress is favourable, as compared with other children in the school. 4. The attendance of the children has been regular, none having failed to complete the requisite number of days for the half-year.—F.J.C.

APPENDIX I.

Letters from Foster-parents.

Sir, yours per favour of the 14th has been handed upon the 16th, and in reply the children under my charge are in very good health at present, and as regards their habits, when I received them, the girl clean, but dishonest, and much given to falsehood, the boy dirty and dishonest; but of late they are rather more to be trusted than formerly, and the boy is cleanly in his habits.—H.J.L.

In answer to your inquiry of the children, I may state that they are all well in health, and getting on very well. But I must tell you that when we first had A. B. she was a very dirty child, but she has improved greatly of late. J. H. and E. H. are both very good children, and also very healthy.—H. E.

In reply to your request of the 14th inst., I hereby give particulars. When I first received the children, they were very unruly and troublesome at night. Since then they have become very obedient, and no trouble at night. They have been going to school regularly, only one of the little fellows had the whooping cough before Christmas for about five weeks, and had to stay at home. And, I think, they are progressing very well. They go to the Brothers' school. They also go to church every Sunday morning, and to Sunday-school in the evening. When I first received them one of the little boys had a rupture; but the Inspector provided him with a truss.—M. A. C.

In reply to your questions with regard to the child in my care, I beg to say that when she came to me her health did not seem very good; she complained at times of pains in her sides, and regret to add she was also untruthful. I am pleased to say she has improved in every respect, her health is much better, and also in the matter of truthfulness she is decidedly improved; on the whole she is very fair.—M. A. S.

I have much pleasure to inform you that the children under my care have greatly improved. When first they come they were dirty in habits; also, stubborn and self-willed, but by being firm with them they have become obedient and docile. Health not very good at first, but now quite healthy. I have now no fault to find with them.—F. B.

I beg to inform you that as far as I can see the boarding-out system agrees with the children far better than the school. They were in good health when I received them, and they are still so, but they have improved greatly in their habits and manner since I have had them.—A. C.

I received your note inquiring about the health and habits of the children under my charge. When I first received them, A. was not at all well; we thought we should have a deal of trouble with her, but she has improved very much since then; the others are all well and cleanly in their habits. I think the boarding-out system is good, more especially in the country, as they are more out of the way of temptation.—M. M.

In reply to your communication of the 14th inst., respecting the foster-children, G. C. and P. P., I have much pleasure of assuring you they are progressing favourably with their scholastic duties, and their behaviour at home is all that is commendable. The boy C. has been respectably brought up; he has excellent health and rather studiously inclined; his mother often calls on him, and is quite pleased with his appearance. The boy P. appears to have been neglected, and appears to have no feeling of parental affection; he is a smart boy, very irritable, requires kindness, but strictness attending it; he also enjoys excellent health. I think the boarding-out system is a great advantage to unfortunate children, particularly when placed out in the country.—C. W. G. A.

In reply to your communication I have much pleasure in stating that the children, C. and P. H., now under my care, are in good health. I have had them vaccinated, which seems to have improved their physical condition; they are growing well and are fat and strong; I may state their health and habits were in a sad way when I took charge of them; they are now well conducted interesting children; the elder C. is going to school, P. I am teaching myself. I think the boarding-out a great improvement on the barrack system, as the children can receive more individual training and care, and also have more freedom, which is, I think, conducive to health.—M. B.

You want to know how the children in my charge are. They are, all that are any size, very well behaved children. The most of them were very young when they came to me, and were not very clean in their habits; but there are not cleaner children any place than they are now; and some of them were not in good health, especially the little girl, but I think she will grow strong, there is a great improvement in her lately, and the others are all strong and healthy now.—E. C.

In reply to your circular of the 14th inst., I beg to state that V. B.'s health, habits, and manners are satisfactory. His progress in school is more than satisfactory; it is very good. He is now in the third class; and, having been promoted with some half-a-dozen others, he has distanced all his competitors, he being by far the best among them. I must add that, having had the pleasure of meeting Mr. N. some time ago at Broughton Creek. I had some conversation with him, *re* V. B. I took the opportunity to state my deliberate opinion that V. B. will never make a good farmer or dairyman, as he does not take kindly to out-door work; but that I believe he will be qualified for a position superior to that of an ordinary farmer. The next 12 months, I believe, will decide this point.—G. T. B.

In reply to your inquiries, respecting the children under my charge, I am happy to say they are much improved in their habits and ways since under my care. On my first receiving them they were very dirty in their habits; also A. the eldest boy, was in the habit of stealing, but he has not done so of late. As to the boarding-out system I think it is very good for them if suitable persons have charge of them, but it needs patience and perseverance.—M. C.

In reply to your inquiries, concerning the children placed under my care, I beg to state that the health of my five children is very good. They are all just recovering after a very severe attack of whooping cough. The children are growing fast and they are all strong. Their habits and manners are greatly improving. They all had very dirty habits when I received them, especially C. J.; I thought he never would be a clean boy, and although a big strong boy now he wets the bed yet. He is a good boy and is learning very fast at school. They are all good intelligent children. There is not much time to teach them domestic duties, as I keep them constantly at school if the weather permits. M. and L. can sew very nicely, as Mrs. E., the school teacher, takes a great deal of trouble to teach them. R. L. is not long at school as he is just past six years old, but is commencing well under Mrs. E.'s good teaching. They all like going to school. Dear little J. W. is a very fine intelligent child. He is growing very big and strong, a very clean child now, but dreadfully dirty when I had him. He often wants to go to school, but he is too young. I think the boarding-out system a grand thing where the dear children have good homes, as they are able to learn a good many things they could not shut up in an asylum.—S. C.

I am glad to say that the three children under my charge are in good health except M. She has a few bad sores on her face. They are very well behaved children. They had good manners when I received them, and they continue so. The two girls were very sickly when they came to me first. I am very well satisfied with my three. They are nice children. I cannot answer for more.—E.L.

In compliance with yours of the 18th, I beg to state that my foster-children are in, and always had very good health. Their habits are good and cleanly, and their manners are good. I have had them for four years. They had never been to school when I got them. Now they are all well forward.—E.W.

I have pleasure in telling you that the children under my care are behaving themselves very well on the whole. They, when I first received them, had indeed very dirty habits, especially the Ws., which took me a deal of time and trouble to eradicate. Their health was far from good, they being very weakly and subject to excessive colds; but now I am happy to say they are in perfect health. As to A. W., he, poor child, was in a very bad state, for the first eight months he had periodical outbreaks of immense sores from head to foot, his body being covered with old scars, but now he is perfectly free and healthy, and is getting quite a strong boy. As to their schooling, they are splendid, as far as J. W. and A. are concerned, but as you are aware, V. W.'s intellect is impaired, and much progress in that quarter cannot be expected. As to the boarding-out system, as far as the children entrusted to me are concerned, they seem perfectly contented and happy.—F.T.

In reference to your letter I received this morning respecting the children F.T. and H.B., they are in good health and attend day and Sunday schools very regularly, and church twice a day on Sundays; and I have no particular fault to find with them, for children will be children, but they have improved very much since I have had them. Of course F. was very young when I took her, so that I have the training of her, but K. was in a very bad state when she came to me, but she has greatly improved and is getting on very nicely now, and I hope they may be able to reward you in due time for all my trouble.—S.W.

In reply to yours of the 15th, I have pleasure in informing you that A.E., who came to us with a very bad character from her last and previous homes, has, up to the present time, given us no trouble, although she has required careful kind treatment to ensure this. She has wonderfully improved in manners, health, and appearance, and is very happy and contented with her lot.—J.W.

Concerning the little girl I have charge of, her health is generally good, but she has been suffering from a bad cold which has kept her from school for the last fortnight, but she has quite recovered and returned to school, in which she is making great progress. Her habits and behaviour are good.—M.W.

I beg to state that C. S., from a poor little shoeless *Evening News* boy, is growing up to be, I hope, a credit to society. You will see by his photo. that he is not the poor neglected child he was when first taken under your care. I need hardly tell you we have had a deal of trouble with him. *Re G.C.*, he came to us from another home. I have hopes that he will be a smart man, of course, boy like, he is slow and untidy, but will in time get over all that. Your boarding-out system I consider is simply a blessing, and an institution that the country might be well proud of. Doubtless hundreds of children will grow up to bless the originator and the ladies and gentlemen who work so hard now for their welfare.—F.C.

In reply to your letter of 14th instant, I beg to state that it affords me great pleasure to give you a report of the two little boys you were good enough to send me from your institution. When they came to me, I found them simple, good children, but with rather neglected habits, wetting their beds continuously. The elder one was rather delicate, showing every sign of a predisposition to consumption, but since he has been at Rockdale he has got comparatively strong and healthy. He is growing rapidly and keeps thin, though his appetite is good. He does not care much for manual labour, but will, I think, be fond of his books. The younger boy is a sturdy healthy little fellow, very wilful and headstrong, but will improve with kind careful management; he has more energy of character than his brother, gets into trouble more easily and gets out of it just as quickly. V. seems ambitious and is beginning to think a great deal of himself. So far as my experience has gone, I approve of the boarding-out system for poor children. They feel that they have a home, and are with friends whose sympathy they so much need, and assists to raise them in their own estimation. These two boys are happy independent little fellows.—E.C.

Your note to hand in reference to the children now in my charge. The child D.J., was in good health when I received him, and has continued in good health ever since. He has improved in habits and manner of behaviour, and especially in truthfulness, since he has been with me, and progressing favourably in every respect. The child M.A.P. was very delicate when I received her, but is now very much improved and doing very well. She was very dull and stupid at the first, but I see a great improvement in her and I hope by kindness and perseverance to make her a good girl. Her habits and manner of behaviour are improving. The other children, R.S., E.M., and K.P., I have only had them a little over a week. They are in good health and their habits and manner of behaviour generally are very good.—M.M.

I am happy to say my foster-children are all improving very much. The A. boys were suffering with a skin disease which was very irritating, but the treatment I have given them is, I think, quite curing them of that. And about their manner, I see a decided improvement in that quarter, in fact the only fault I find with the boys now is their untruthfulness; it is so difficult to get the truth from them about the most trivial things. I am sorry to say little W.M. is not at all well just now. He is a most wonderfully intelligent child, quite above the common standard. I have not sent him to school yet, but give him short lessons at home. C. is improving in every way, though not near so intelligent as W., but much stronger. All are very happy and willing to do anything about the home. The A. boys say their mother will not get them again, for they intend to live with me always, and I am sure I should be sorry to part with the lads.—M.A.C.

I received your note, requesting information concerning foster-child in my charge. In reply, I beg to state, the boy is very small to his supposed age, was very sickly, delicate, in his manners and habits careless, disobedient, in general not promising. By kindness, patience, and perseverance, we notice decided improvement in health, honesty, industry, and moral conduct generally.—R.B.

I have great pleasure in stating that the three boys I have had in my charge eleven months, are now in perfect health, and well behaved, good boys. They have been put into higher classes at the superior school since Easter, although they have lost time through living in the country, and the wet weather. With respect to habits and manners of the boys when first they came to me, they were good.

As regards the behaviour of my foster-children, it is very good. When I first received them their habits were very filthy, but now, I am happy to say, they are all that can be desired. I feel confident that the boarding-out system will prove beneficial to the children in after life, as it takes them away in most cases from evil influences. I have no doubt that many children will thank the State for its care of them.—A.M.W.

I am happy to inform you that the children in my charge are in good health and spirits, and I believe they were, in all respects, when I received them. Shortly after I got them, they all took the sandy blight; I was compelled to call the doctor in to D., and have her eyes burned with caustic, but they are as well as ever again. They are well behaved and obedient. E. and D. were very dirty in their habits when they came, but I have broken them off that. I do not mean to say they are perfect, but take them all through, they are very good. They go to both day and Sunday-school. I had a visit from Mr. W., their father, he was very pleased to see how comfortable they were, and went away quite contented at leaving them with me. I shall be sorry when the day comes that I have to part with them, for their father intends taking them when he can make a home for them.—E.B.

My foster-children are progressing and behaving themselves very well. The habits of the children, when I received them, were cleanly, and I have noticed an improvement in health. Two of their faces were very sore; I think they were only recovering from chicken-pox. As far as my foster-children are concerned, I think the boarding-out a very good system.—A.W.

You wish to know how the children are getting on. I am happy to be able to inform you that they are greatly improved in their health and learning, in fact in every respect, since I got them.—W.W.

I wish to let you know how my foster-children are getting on. They are doing very well indeed, and behaving themselves well. Their habits and health were not good when they came to me. I have noticed that they have much improved in health and manners.—J.F.

Regarding

Regarding the children, A. F. is growing very well, and is honest, truthful, and clean, and is doing well at school; but for R. M., I am sorry to have to state is not so. He had dirty habits when he came, he is very slow and untruthful, and very sulky. I am trying my best to improve him all I can, but it is almost impossible to break him off his dirty habits. He is doing well at school, and growing well, and got first prize in his class.—Mrs. A.

I beg to inform you that the general conduct, at present, of the children placed in my care is very good, and they are progressing very well. Their health was good when I received them, and continues the same; but they had very dirty habits, and not very good manners. They are improving both in habits and manners. And my general idea of the boarding-out system is, that it is a good thing for the children in my care, as they appear children that have been under very little control, and I think it a great blessing for them that they are sent away from the town.—R. A. T.

I received your letter and am glad to state to you that the children in my charge are in a good state of health; They never were sick an hour since I got them. They are very obedient. A. is a very hot tempered child, but we all have our own tempers.—J. K.

I have the pleasure of saying that my children are all very good and healthy, and were so when I received them. And from what I observe of others in the neighbourhood, I think the boarding-out system is an excellent thing for the children.—E. C.

I am pleased to say the boys are doing well. A. K. is preparing for confirmation. His ears are a little better, I am pleased to say.—J. F.

My foster-children have not made much improvement as yet. They knew nothing whatever when they came, and very little yet. They are very stubborn. I am doing my best with them, hoping they will soon improve. I send them to school every day, and give them lessons with my own children. They are quite well in health.—H. W.

I am glad to tell you the little boys are getting on very nicely. The younger child when first he came to me was very dirty in his habits, but am very glad to tell you he is much improved, and that they are both in very good health, and they behave themselves very well.—E. W.

The children are all well and were in good health when I got them. The oldest is very hard to manage, she is very obstinate; but I have no fault to find with the other two. I think they are greatly improved in appearance and got much stouter.—M. W.

Referring to yours of 18th inst., it affords me pleasure to state that the boys are both progressing favorably. Their health—judging from appearances—has wonderfully improved, they are both hearty and well, willing and obedient, therefore have no reason to complain of them; and if they improve in the future as they have done in the past they will make useful men and good citizens.—J. W. B.

In reply to your note I may state that my foster-child is progressing as satisfactorily as I can expect, and she is behaving very well. I am strict with her, and I hope not harsh. She was very much inclined to get on the street to play, and rather given to telling falsehoods to screen anything she thought was wrong and very dirty. Her health was not very good, and manners were very rough and uncouth. I do not allow her on the street to play, and I have checked her in all falsehoods that I have found out. I now find that she is more truthful, and I am trying to get her more cleanly in her habits. She is not nearly so often sick now as when she first came.—H. B. S.

You wanted to know how my foster-child was behaving herself. There are times that she wants a great deal of telling and talking to, but I have all hopes of her improving. She is very kind to my little children, also she is very truthful. I find a difference in her than when I first got her. She seemed quite stupid, and was very delicate; but now she has quite grown out of all that. No one would think that she had been ever in an orphan school. I believe very much in the boarding-out system; and I strongly believe in keeping those children to themselves. I always find a difference in the child after her friends have been to see her. I think they put things into her head.—M. T.

I received your letter. As regards the boy's health, he is improving very much since I got him. He had a polypus in his nose when he first came, but it is getting better—it was very disagreeable to everybody. He also had a very dirty habit of wetting his bed, but he is leaving that off this last few months. He attends school regularly and is getting on very well, in fact he is improving every way lately. I approve very much of the boarding-out system, it is a great improvement to the little ones; of course when you get them young you have a great deal of trouble with them. I would not like to part with this little boy now after having all the trouble with him.—A. W.

I beg to inform you that the general conduct of A. R. and J. L., the children placed with me by the State Children's Relief Board, as foster-children, has, during the four months I have had them, been very good, and the only ailment they have had has been sore eyes, but they are quite recovered now. They were nice and tidy and well-mannered when I received them, and they are looking a good deal stouter in appearance since I have had them.—T. A. T.

It affords me great pleasure in answering your letter of Friday. I may tell you that when I received the children, they were all very obedient and in good health as they are at present. They are kept regular to day-school and Sunday-school, and are progressing in every way as well as can be expected. They are very good children indeed, they have always been brought up in a right way, as they had a very pious father and mother.—S. G.

In reply to yours, I beg to state that the children are progressing favourably and behaving themselves well. And as regards improvement, I have not noticed any as they were always good mannered and obedient children. I notice a great improvement in their education. They are all in the best of health. They had no illness since they have been in my charge.—M. A. B.

In answer to yours of the 15th instant, I beg to state that G. C. and M. M. were too young when I received them to form an opinion of their improvement. They are the best of the five. They were both sickly and had sore eyes, but are healthy children now. E. C., the next I received, had a few childish faults such as spiteful and greedy, but is and has been a very good child. K. N., the last, was a little troublesome at first, but has greatly improved. In fact these four children are the best behaved children to be found in Moss Vale—not my opinion only, but every person who comes in contact with them. They are regularly visited by the lady visitor, also by the local priest, and His Eminence the Cardinal, when in Moss Vale, paid them a special visit. My opinion of the boarding-out system is that it is a great blessing for the poor little waifs.—W. P.

In reply to your questions, I have the pleasure in stating that the children are in every respect improved, especially in their health and manners. The youngest child, S. D., who was very delicate when we got him, is getting very good health and behaving himself well.—J. N.

In answer to your inquiries concerning the children formerly in my care, T. and J. L. were always honest, truthful, and obedient. They were very attentive to their school lessons and had made great progress with them in comparison with other children attending the same school. Their health was good during the time they were with me, with the exception of J., whose eyes are naturally weak, and who needs to be kept out of the cold evening air, especially in winter. J. B. (who was not so long under my care as the L. boys) has also improved considerably in his education and habits, his health was always very good, except one of his ears, which need to be carefully attended to by the person having him in charge. None of them knew the alphabet when I received them, or had the slightest idea of prayers or what was their meaning. With respect to my opinion on the boarding-out system, I consider it the very best thing that could be done with the children, as it is in many cases far better for them than being left with their parents, particularly if they are placed with honest intelligent people who will treat them as if they were their own, and so fit them to become useful members of society and a support instead of a burden to the State. But I consider that the members of one family should be kept as nearly as possible together, if not with the same foster-parents, at least in the same neighbourhood, so that they may not grow up strangers to each other, as it is not on account of mere relationship that they will cleave to and assist each other in after life.

Your

Your letter of the 14th duly to hand, asking how the foster-children are progressing. I must say well; and how they are behaving themselves, I have no reason to complain of them. Their health was fair when received; but as a general rule all the children we have had under our charge have had a breaking out all over them; after a few months with attention, get quite right. We had some trouble with one; he being very dirty in respect to his bedding; but I am glad to say that he is much improved in that way. The only thing wrong in my idea is apprenticing so soon, the age being 12 years instead of 14, which should be the age.—G.B.

In reference to yours of the 14th inst., I wish to state that the children in my charge are progressing favourably upon the whole, and are behaving very well. They are greatly improved in every way.—A.M.

Received your letter dated April, concerning the children, and am glad to inform you that they are progressing favourably, and behaving well. Their habits, health, and manners were very good, and have improved a little; the eldest is going to the public school regularly.—J.W.

In answer to your inquiries how M. is progressing and behaving, I thought I should have had to send her back for her dishonesty and dirty habits; but I am glad to say she has wonderfully improved; I don't believe she would take a farthing from anyone. I think where the orphans get good homes it is a great boon for the children; but people who take them must expect a little trouble. M. is quite happy and contented, and very willing and anxious to please; I certainly treat her as my own child, and I hope she will always remain with me as she has no other mother.—M.L.

In answer to your inquiries about my foster-children I beg to state that they are all in perfect health, and much improved in manner, and in every respect very well conducted children since entrusted to my care.—M.W.

I am happy to tell you the children in my care are all good boys, the boys W. D., and T. W. have been so long with me they seem like my own children to me. W. R. wet the bed every night for over a month, but he is leaving it off, he only did it once this week; he had a cough when he came to me, I got cod liver oil for him, and he is all right now; he used to go about as if he was lost; but he is like the others now; W. W. will be a smart boy if he gets into good hands. I think the boarding-out is a good thing for the poor boys, and I think that everyone that has them ought to impress upon their minds the kindness and trouble you take for them. So that when they are men and women that at least they can be thankful to the ladies and gentlemen that see they are kindly treated by their foster parents.—Mrs. F.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(QUARANTINING OF THE S.S. "PREUSSEN.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 March, 1887.

The Secretary, Board of Health, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Quarantine of the s.s. "Preussen."

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street,

Sir

Sydney, 5 March, 1887.

I have the honour to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, the enclosed Report from the President of the Board upon the recent outbreak of Small-pox on board the s.s. "Preussen," together with the attached papers, including a letter from the Consul-General for the German Empire, were taken into consideration, when, after deliberation, it was resolved,—

"That this Report be received and adopted for transmission to the Treasury,
"with a view to its circulation amongst the Australian Colonies interested,
"whose joint reports it may be thought fit to submit to the Imperial
"authorities."

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

REPORT to the Board of Health by the President upon the outbreak of Small-pox on s.s. "Preussen."

IN placing before the Board my final report upon the outbreak of small-pox on the s.s. "Preussen," I find it necessary to attach to it certain documents to which I may have occasion to refer, and in which more detailed information will be found than it is necessary to give in this report. These are—(1st) my interim report to the Board, dated 3rd January, 1887; (2nd) a report from the Chief Medical Inspector of the Board; (3rd) a letter, which the Consul-General for Germany has done me the honour to address to me, containing the results of an elaborate inquiry which he made into the whole circumstances of the case after the release of the "Preussen" from quarantine, together with certain documents attached thereto; and (4th) certain memoranda by the Chief Medical Inspector, having reference to questions raised by the Consul-General.

The

The North German Lloyd's s.s. "Preussen," 4,000 tons, with a crew of 120 officers and men and three stewardesses, left Bremer haven, November 3rd, 1886, and arrived at Antwerp, November 6th, where she embarked all her steerage passengers, amounting to 544; of these 392 were of British nationality. These British passengers were conveyed at the expense of the Company from various ports in the United Kingdom to Antwerp, in Belgium, for the purpose of embarkation. As the ship afterwards called at Southampton, where she embarked a few cabin passengers, it would seem that the intention of the Company by embarking her British steerage passengers at Antwerp was to prevent the "Preussen" from becoming liable to the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863 (18 and 19 Victoria, c. 119, and 26 and 27 Victoria, c. 51). The vessel sailed from Southampton on November 7th, and arrived at Port Said on the 18th, where she remained until the 22nd, being delayed as I am informed, to await the arrival of mails coming by Brindisi. During her stay at Port Said the passengers were permitted to go on shore without any restriction. Leaving Port Said on the 22nd, the ship arrived at Aden on the 27th, and left again on the 28th for Albany. Several cases of dysentery and diarrhoea occurred after leaving Aden, and on the 7th of December, John Pryce, aged 24 years, fell sick with symptoms which pointed to dysentery. On the 8th, however, the eruption of small-pox declared itself in Pryce's case.

A full account of the measures of precaution which were taken when Pryce's case declared itself will be found in Dr. Ashburton Thompson's report and in the letter of the Consul-General. It is not necessary for me here to recapitulate them; it is sufficient for me to say that, while I recognize the difficulties experienced by the captain and surgeon of the "Preussen," the measures they adopted fell short of those recommended in the suggestions issued by this Board for the guidance of captains of ships upon the appearance of small-pox; and, moreover, that in my opinion the measures taken were not so stringent as the circumstances required.

The ship arrived at Albany at 8.15 a.m. on 15th December, 1886, when the existence of a case of small-pox on board was reported to the Customs authorities, and by them to the Health Officer.

It will be in the recollection of the Board that efforts were made by me to induce the Health Officer at Albany to remove the patient from the ship, but without success. For the further details of the voyage from Albany until the ship's arrival in Sydney, I would refer the Board to my interim Report of the 3rd ultimo, attached hereto, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate.

The ship arrived here at 1.40 p.m. on the 26th December, having apparently no infectious disease on board. She was at once sent to Spring Cove, and placed in the strictest quarantine. As there was strong ground for suspecting that we should have to deal with an outbreak of some severity, I arranged with the Chief Inspector (Dr. Ashburton Thompson) to take medical charge of the Quarantine Station during the period of the vessel's quarantine.

All the passengers were at once landed, their clothes were washed, and they were housed in different parts of the ground, so that cases which should occur might at once be removed to a place of isolation, so as to minimise the risk of their infecting the other passengers. Steps were also taken to cleanse and disinfect the ship, and every facility was given to the officers and men to wash and disinfect their clothing.

Sickness

Sickness began to show itself upon the 27th of December, on which date one man was sent to the hospital-ship "Faraway" with a papular eruption, which turned out to be small-pox. Cases continued to appear almost daily either among the passengers or among the crew until the 7th of January. On this date the last case of sickness occurred, which developed the rash of small-pox on the 9th of January, being twenty days from the removal of the corpse of the original source of infection from the ship at Adelaide. A full tabular statement of the number of cases and the dates upon which they occurred will be found in the report of the Chief Inspector. It is sufficient here to state that there were in all seventy-nine cases, of which thirteen died.

In order that the patients should meet with every attention which their painful circumstances required, two other medical gentlemen were engaged to attend upon them, viz., Mr. E. J. A. Haynes and Mr. T. M. Harding. Of these Mr. Haynes was placed in charge of the "Faraway" and Mr. Harding of the hospital enclosure on shore, while Dr. Ashburton Thompson continued to exercise a general supervision over the medical and sanitary arrangements of the station. It was also found necessary to send a staff of trained nurses from the Coast Hospital at Little Bay to carry out the nursing of the patients, and no pains were spared to provide the persons quarantined, whether sick or healthy, with every reasonable requirement.

Constant daily inspections were made of all persons on the grounds, and as soon as the slightest appearance of sickness manifested itself in anyone, the person affected was forthwith removed to a suitable place of isolation until the nature of his complaint should declare itself, when, if it proved to be small-pox, he was at once placed in the small-pox hospital.

Great praise must be given to the Superintendent of Quarantine, Mr. J. F. Vincent, who showed the utmost zeal and assiduity in carrying out very arduous and harassing duties.

As the proclamation defining the Quarantine boundaries was of very old date, and seemed to be misunderstood by certain persons, it was considered advisable on the 5th of January to issue a fresh proclamation defining the boundaries, and extending them so as to include the fishing-grounds known as the Green Flats, immediately adjoining the small-pox hospital enclosure.

It is my duty in this connection to bring under the notice of the Board the very efficient manner in which the Quarantine regulations were carried out by the Police Department, and more especially by Mr. Inspector Donohoe, of the Water Police, and the men under his charge.

On the 30th of January, by order of the Board, the ship and those of the crew and passengers who had not been attacked by small-pox were released from quarantine; and on the 1st of February, twenty persons convalescent from small-pox were also released, leaving forty-one passengers and four of the crew who were not yet fit to be discharged.

During the present month these persons have been released at different dates as soon as they were sufficiently convalescent, and there are now only three persons on the Quarantine Station, a mother and two children of the name of Fritz, who are not yet well enough to be discharged. I hope, however, to be able to release them in the course of a week.

It

It will be seen from the evidence in the attached documents that the disease was in all probability introduced into the ship during her stay at Port Said, where small-pox was at the time raging among the Arab population, and it seems to have been highly imprudent on the part of the master to allow any communication with the shore under such circumstances. The first case, that of Pryce, sickened on the 5th of December, thirteen days after leaving Port Said, and the distinctive eruption appeared on the 8th. The patient remained on board until the 20th, when he died at Adelaide, and after a few hours' delay his corpse was removed and buried at sea. No further case appeared among any of the passengers or crew until the 27th of December, when two cases showed themselves simultaneously at the Quarantine Stations of Adelaide and Sydney. From the 22nd of November to the 27th of December is thirty-five days, a time far beyond any that has ever been reasonably suggested as the incubation period of small-pox. It is therefore clear that no one of the passengers or crew, excepting Pryce, contracted the disease in Port Said, and it is perfectly certain that all the cases which occurred subsequently owed their existence, whether directly or indirectly, to infection spreading from Pryce.

From a careful observation of the dates on which these various cases occurred at our Quarantine Station, the results of which are given in detail in Table VII of the Chief Inspector's report, it will be seen that at the outside not more than three persons of those who came to Sydney had been infected with the disease before the arrival of the ship at Albany on the morning of the 15th of December. If the patient had then been removed from the ship without delay it is in the highest degree probable that the spread of disease would have been restricted within very narrow limits. But the patient was not removed, as was suggested by this Board, and he consequently continued to be a source of danger until the 20th of December, on which date his corpse was taken out of the ship for burial.

A further consideration of the dates of the various attacks convinces me that all the persons who suffered at our Quarantine Station owed their illness to infection direct from Pryce, and that the rigorous system of inspection and isolation which we adopted was successful in preventing the disease being communicated to healthy people from any of those who sickened under our charge. I would further note as a matter of interest to this Board that from the 20th of December, on which date Pryce's corpse was taken out of the ship, to the 9th of January, when the eruption showed itself in the last case, a period of twenty days elapsed. This confirms the old standing regulation of the Board, "that no body of persons in quarantine for small-pox should be considered perfectly safe from a possible outbreak of the disease until at least twenty-one days have elapsed since the last case of disease was removed from among them."

As usual in such cases, the progress of the epidemic shows very clearly the beneficial effects of perfect vaccination as a protective against small-pox. Full details will be found on this subject in the report of the Chief Inspector; but I may mention the following salient points: Of the passengers detained at our station nineteen had never been vaccinated; of these, fifteen took small-pox, nine of whom died, and one lost her eyesight. There were fifty-five passengers who were said to have been vaccinated and revaccinated; of these, four were attacked, but none died. Thirteen persons had had small-pox before; three of them had small-pox now, but none died. One hundred and fifty persons had good or fairly good vaccination marks; of these, twenty-nine were attacked, with no deaths. Fifty-nine had deficient vaccination marks; of these, sixteen were attacked, and three died. The

The awful proportion of mortality among the unvaccinated passengers should furnish a warning to the inhabitants of this Colony, who, whether from carelessness or from the influence of evil counsellors, persist in neglecting to avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination in a way that cannot fail before long to produce the most disastrous results. The efforts of this Board to prevent the introduction of small-pox into the Colony have hitherto been attended with success; but it would be unreasonable to expect, considering the extraordinary development of steam communication, that these efforts should not at some time fail. If by any misfortune this loathsome disease were to be introduced into our community, which, so far at least as the young are concerned, is practically unvaccinated, the results would be in the last degree calamitous. I have done everything in my power by advertisement and by notices in the newspapers to awaken the public to a sense of their danger, but as yet I regret to say that no impression seems to have been made upon them. The number of children vaccinated every week at the head office in Sydney is ridiculously small; and in the country, so far as I can judge from the returns of the Government Vaccinators, there must be an enormous number of children who have never been submitted to the operation.

Although it was not considered advisable that the Board as a body should undertake the duty of inspecting this ship after her discharge from Quarantine, I took advantage of an invitation by the agents to examine her while she was lying at Circular Quay. She is a perfectly new ship, fitted with all the most recent improvements to secure the comforts of passengers. The number of closets, however, provided for the steerage passengers being only seven for over five hundred persons seems to me to be quite insufficient. This deficiency, especially considering the outbreak of diarrhoea, which took place after leaving Aden, must have been a source of great discomfort to the persons on board.

After careful consideration of all the evidence, both in the Chief Inspector's report and in the Consul-General's letter, I cannot but come to the conclusion that on her arrival at Sydney the ship was far from being in that state of cleanliness which we have been accustomed to find in vessels arriving at this port under the control of the Passengers Act. The excuse offered for this by the master, that it was owing to the dust from Australian coal affecting injuriously the light coloured paint of the vessel is, to my mind, quite insufficient.

I am also satisfied that the discipline on board during the voyage, especially with respect to sanitary matters, was by no means what it ought to have been. It would seem that the steerage passengers were allowed to remain in their bunks during the daytime; that they were allowed to take their beds on deck to sleep; that they were not made to air their bedding on deck or to assist in keeping their quarters clean; and that barrels of provisions were stowed for some time at least under the bottom berths in the single men's quarters forward. These statements are practically admitted to be fairly well founded by the Consul-General's letter, in which he speaks of the difficulty of dealing with noisy passengers belonging to the class of low people; of passengers wilfully throwing their food on the bottom of the between decks; of passengers refusing to leave the between decks in order to have them washed and cleaned; and of passengers objecting to have their beds carried on deck to be aired. This amounts to a confession of inability on the part of the master to enforce those salutary rules of discipline which long experience has shown to be absolutely essential to the proper conduct of an emigrant ship.

I would point out to the Board that all the difficulties enumerated by the Consul-General have been carefully provided for by the Orders-in-Council, dated the 7th of January, 1864, which give a detailed account of the various rules of discipline which are necessary for the good conduct of a ship carrying steerage passengers, and which provide the master with authority for carrying out those rules, sanctioned by suitable penalties, which may be inflicted by any magistrate on the arrival of the ship at any port in the British Dominions. If the North German Company had brought this ship under the control of the Imperial Passengers Acts, the master would have been armed with the authority conferred by the Orders-in-Council. But the Company chose to embark their British passengers at a foreign port, and thereby to remove their ship from the salutary control of British law. As a result of their action, the master of their ship found himself powerless to enforce the most ordinary rules of discipline. I am compelled to conclude that in this matter the action of the Company has been highly reprehensible, and that they must be held responsible for the want of discipline which was shown on board their ship, inasmuch as by their deliberate action they deprived the master of that due authority and control which he would have obtained by sailing under the Acts 1855 and 1863.

It would further appear that, although separate quarters were provided for single men, single women, and married people, yet, in some instances, single men and single women who were not related were berthed in close proximity to each other, without any screens or partitions between them, in the part of the ship assigned to the married people. The proof of this will be found in a memorandum by the Chief Inspector at the end of this Report, in which it is stated that a young woman named Mary Jacobs was berthed in a bunk immediately over a young man named William Deacon. Several similar cases are mentioned in the same memorandum. Such an arrangement is forbidden by the Orders-in-Council of the 3rd February, 1863, and is, moreover, contrary to the most elementary ideas of morality.

A complaint appeared in the newspapers as to the quality of the fresh water supplied at the Quarantine Station. I had it consequently analysed at the Government Laboratory, with a result that it proved to be perfectly wholesome and good. A copy of the analysis will be found in the Appendix.

Although many persons have had occasion to visit this office during the last month, no complaint has been made by any one as to the treatment which he or his friends received while under detention at the Quarantine Station.

In conclusion, I would again repeat to the Board my conviction that if the Health Officer at Albany had not committed a calamitous error of judgment in failing to remove the sick man from the ship, a great part of the consequent disease and death would have in all likelihood been averted; and I would again recommend that the Government should be urged, in concert with the other Australian Governments, to establish such a system of Federal Quarantine as shall effectually prevent any similar occurrence in future.

H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D.,

President.

Offices of the Board of Health,
28 February, 1887.

INTERIM REPORT, submitted by the President of the Board of Health, on the outbreak of Small-pox on the S.S. "Preussen."

ALTHOUGH from the difficulty of receiving detailed communications from the Quarantine Station it is impossible to lay before the Board a complete account of all the features of this outbreak so far as it has gone, still it has been deemed advisable to bring forward, in the shape of an interim report, some of the facts which seem to have a very practical bearing upon the relations between this and the other Colonies.

The S.S. Preussen, 4,000 tons, Captain Pohle, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived at Albany on the 15th of December, with a case of small-pox on board. It was believed that the infection was taken at Port Said; the initial fever appeared on the 5th of December, and the rash on the 8th. Immediately on the appearance of fever the patient was isolated in a second-class cabin, with two of the crew to attend on him, so that he might be removed from contact with steerage passengers. On the 9th about 130 passengers are said to have been vaccinated by the surgeon of the ship.

On the evening of the 15th, on receipt of a telegram from the Health Officer at Albany, announcing the arrival of the vessel at that port, the President telegraphed to him inquiring further particulars and what he proposed to do. In reply, the following telegram was received:—

We propose to send ship on her way after giving her coal and water; she is anchored in our outer harbour in strict quarantine; I find she has about 600 people on board; only one case of small-pox, eight days old; passengers both for Adelaide and Melbourne; most likely she will get to Sydney; how about Federal quarantine.

The President then telegraphed the following suggestion:—

Message 16th received; if ship not started would suggest you land the patient and disinfect ship, following the principles of Federal quarantine.

To this the Health Officer at Albany replied:—

Thoroughly approve of suggestion, but no means; the other Colonies have not recognised the principles of Federal quarantine, consequently we are not prepared to act alone.

Finding that the authorities at Albany declined to remove the source of infection from the ship, the President caused the following telegram to be sent to the Central Board of Health at Adelaide:—

This Board suggests that patient from s.s. "Preussen" be landed at Adelaide, and ship thoroughly disinfected by Health authorities.

To this the following reply was received:—

Board's Solicitors advise no power to compel captain to disinfect ship.

Being desirous of leaving no stone unturned to prevent the spread of disease, the President at once communicated with agents of "Preussen," and recommended them to instruct their correspondents at Adelaide to give Health Authorities of that port full authority to deal with the disinfection of the ship. This they readily consented to do, and they prepared a telegram to that effect in this office, which was despatched without delay. In order that there should be no mistake, the President also directed the accompanying telegram to be sent to the Board of Health at Adelaide:—

Am informed agents of "Preussen" will authorize your Board to disinfect ship.

To this telegram the following reply was received:—

Doctor will board ship on arrival, order disinfection of part occupied by patient, remove patient and Adelaide passengers, and go with them into quarantine; disinfection of ship occupied by passengers over whom we have no authority untrustworthy.

The ship arrived at Adelaide on the 20th December, the patient being too ill to be landed; he died almost immediately after arrival. The body was not landed but afterwards buried at sea. The two attendants and twenty-seven Adelaide passengers were landed at Adelaide Quarantine Station, the South Australian cargo was discharged and the patient's clothes were burned.

The ship arrived at Melbourne on 22nd December, where all the crew were vaccinated. Two hundred and sixty passengers were landed at the Quarantine Station, Point Nepean, the cargo and mails were discharged, and George von Ructi, an assistant engineer, succeeded in deserting. The

The ship left Melbourne for Sydney at 4.30 p.m. on December 24, and arrived in Spring Cove at 1.40 p.m. on the 26th, there being apparently no infectious sickness on board on her arrival.

On the 27th December disease began to show itself both in Sydney and in Adelaide, one man being sent to the "Faraway" with a papular eruption, and one woman at the Quarantine Station, Adelaide, having developed small-pox.

From that date to the present no day has passed without the occurrence of several cases of small-pox at North Head Station, and we have, on the evening of the 3rd of January, fifty well-marked cases of small-pox under treatment, with twenty-seven cases in isolation, besides one patient, who died from small-pox at 4 o'clock this morning.

Although the incubation period of small-pox may sometimes be considerably prolonged, as is well known in the experience of this Board, yet it is agreed by most authorities that the most common period is about twelve days.

On examination of the facts above detailed it will be seen that from the date of the arrival of the ship at Albany to the appearance of the first cases of small-pox in this Port and in Adelaide a period of exactly 12 days elapsed, a duration which coincides with singular accuracy with the most usual incubation period of small-pox.

The vast majority of the cases which have appeared here have shown themselves after a period of considerably more than 12 days from the arrival of the ship at Albany.

It would not seem unreasonable to infer from this statement that the means taken to isolate the patient on the ship before her arrival at Albany had been on the whole fairly efficient; that prior to her arrival at that port infection had scarcely, if at all, spread to the other passengers, and that the patients who are now suffering from small-pox owe their illness for the most part to infection received after the fifteenth.

Had the authorities at Albany, immediately on the ship's arrival, removed the small-pox patient to the shore, and suitably disinfected the ship, it is reasonable to conclude that the terrible amount of suffering and danger which has since ensued might have been almost, if not altogether, averted.

Apart from any consideration of the advisability of adopting the principles of Federal Quarantine, as laid down by the Intercolonial Sanitary Conference of 1884, common humanity demands that when a ship with infectious disease on board touches at any port the authorities of such port should afford her the very obvious assistance of removing, if possible, the source of infection from her midst.

H. N. MacLAURIN, M.D.,

Sydney, 3rd January, 1887.

President.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 17 February, 1887.

ANALYSIS of a Sample of Water received from the Quarantine Station, Port Jackson, 15 February, 1887.

	Results expressed in	
	Grains per gallon.	Parts per 100,000.
Appearance in 2-ft. tube	Light.	Brown tint.
Odour on heating to 100° Fah.	None.	
Chlorine as Chlorides	5.10	7.2
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates	None.	
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	None.	
Do equivalent in Nitric Acid		
Do existing as free Ammonia		
Organic Nitrogen, or 'Albuminoid Ammonia' ... ..	.004	.005
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 80° Fah. ... ..	.036	.05
Do 4 hours do ... ..	.100	.14
Hardness in degrees, Clarke's Scale, before boiling		
Do do do after do		
Poisonous metals	None.	
Total solid residue dried at 220 Fah°	13.30	19.0
Culture examination for pathogenic organisms:—	No living organisms.	

General observations on the character of the water:—The water is quite wholesome and free from animal pollution. The Chlorine is doubtless derived from salt water spray, and the dark colour is due to peaty matter.

WILLIAM M. HAMLIT, F.C.S.,

Government Analyst.

REPORT

REPORT upon the Outbreak of Small-pox on board the
s.s. "Preussen," anno 1886.

The Chief Medical Inspector to The President of the Board of Health.

Sir, Health Department, New South Wales, 7 February, 1887.

I have the honour to present herewith a Report upon the recent outbreak of Small-pox on board the North German Lloyd steam passenger vessel "Preussen."

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

Diary of the Voyage.

THE North German Lloyd S.S. "Preussen," 4,000 tons; Pohle, master; Jens, surgeon; crew, 120, and three stewardesses; sailed from Bremerhaven 3rd November, 1886. Antwerp was reached and left November 6th. There all steerage passengers were embarked. Many of these were English who had been conveyed to Antwerp to join, although the vessel next proceeded to Southampton, where a few saloon passengers came on board, the total number being then 539. Southampton having been reached and left November 7th, Port Said was reached November 18th. The ship lay there until November 22nd. All passengers had permission to go ashore, and all, or nearly all, did so at one time or another; many went every day, and some slept there. Provisions and curiosities were freely purchased. On the last day of stay the captain was informed that there was much small-pox in the Arab quarter. Suez was passed November 23rd, and Aden was reached November 27th.* The voyage was continued on the 28th, and about this time Hans Vung, a Norwegian passenger, was placed in hospital for dysentery. Diarrhoea was very prevalent between Aden and the line, but the cases did not last more than two or three days; however, at least two other cases of dysentery occurred. On December 5th, John Pryce, aged 24, reported himself sick, and Dr. Jens, seeing some reason to suppose that he too was about to suffer dysentery, at once placed him in hospital with Vung. On December 8th the rash of small-pox was recognised in Pryce's case. On December 15th Albany was reached at 8.15 a.m. The Customs boat came alongside and received the captain's account, and a request for coals and water. The officer in charge directed the captain to stay at anchor while he returned to the shore to inform the health officer. On coming back he said that the coals and water would be put on board with due precaution, but that strict quarantine would be maintained against the ship. The health officer did not go off to the "Preussen," and no offer of vaccine or other assistance was made. As soon as the supplies named were aboard the vessel proceeded to Adelaide, reaching that port at 12.45 a.m. on the 20th. At 1 a.m. the Customs boat came alongside and made enquiries; at 4.30 a.m. Pryce died; at 6 a.m. the Customs boat instructed the captain to come farther in; and between 10 and 11 o'clock the health officer went on board, and mustered all hands on the hurricane deck for inspection.

* On leaving Aden the total number of passengers was 570; of those 412 were British subjects, 77 were Germans, and 81 belonged to some other European State. There were 544 in the steerage.

inspection. At the same time Pryce's body was removed in a boat, towed by a launch, and containing the fourth officer and the two stewards who had done hospital duty, and buried at sea. At 4 p.m. the health officer took 27 passengers for the port and the two stewards to the Quarantine station. Dr. Jens asked for vaccine, and a supply was promised, but it did not come. On December 21st the voyage was continued to Port Phillip, which was reached 9.45 p.m., December 22nd. At 10.30 a boat came alongside and put the health officer on board; he stayed all night, and during this time the lower hold was fumigated with sulphur. During the morning of the 23rd passengers' luggage was landed, and in the afternoon 230 passengers for the port were taken to the Quarantine station. No general inspection was made here. Some calf-lymph was obtained with which the crew were again revaccinated. The vessel proceeded on the 23rd, and entered Port Jackson at 1.40 p.m. December 26th, with 117 crew, 3 stewardesses, and 312 passengers.

State of the ship on arrival.

The accounts given by officers and passengers of the measures adopted to maintain cleanliness on board during the voyage differ widely. Certain matters are admitted, however, of which the most important are that steerage passengers were allowed to remain in their bunks during the daytime; that they were allowed to take their bedding on deck to sleep; that they were not made to take their bedding on deck to air it, or to assist in keeping their quarters clean; that although separate quarters were provided for single men, single women, and married people, yet in many instances single men and single women, not related or acquainted with each other, were lodged together in the married quarters, where all these three classes occupied berths without screens or partitions of any kind between them; that the space under the bottom berths in the single men's quarters forward was occupied by barrels of provisions, most of which remained there to the end of the voyage; and that only seven closets, according to Captain Pohle, or five, according to the unanimous testimony of the passengers, were allotted to the use of 544 persons in the steerage. I am satisfied, farther, that these closets were filthy throughout the voyage, except after special complaint made by bodies of passengers to the captain. But as to steps taken to insure cleanliness, it is not worth while to endeavour to settle what they were, since they failed in any case; for the Quarantine officers, who supervised the fumigation and cleansing of the "Preussen," and who have, during the past three years, performed the same duties in respect of very many steam passenger-ships of all lines running to this port, when they have been sent to Quarantine either because they were infected or because they were dirty, agree in considering this the filthiest vessel they have had to deal with. (*See Appendix.*)

Special measures taken after the first case was discovered.

It has already been stated that when Pryce was found to be sick on December 5, he was for some reason at once placed in the hospital. This apartment is the most forward of the deck-houses on the upper deck which, with the partitions enclosing the upper part of the engine-space, form the port alleyway. It consists of two cabins, each holding four berths, and each having its own door opening on a little alleyway, the end of which nearest the bulwarks is shut off to hold a water-closet common to both cabins, the other end being closed with a door giving on the main port-alleyway already mentioned. The forward partition of the forward cabin forms, therefore, a part of the boundary of that part of the upper deck which, roughly speaking, is round the fore-hatch; and it is pierced with a port. Pryce lay sick in this forward cabin, and under this port, which was not especially railed off, although it is true that a cow was tied up under it for a part of the time; and the deck outside was a part of the promenade space allotted to steerage passengers. Hans Vung, the Norwegian, was in this cabin, too, suffering from dysentery; and he continued to share it with Pryce until he died on December 12th. The men were not separated because the after hospital cabin was already occupied by Mrs. Hill, a passenger who was also suffering from dysentery. Her husband was at first allowed to go to and fro between the hospital and his quarters in order to wait on her; but as soon as the nature of Pryce's case declared itself he was confined to the after hospital with his wife. Two
stewards

stewards were told off to wait upon these four persons. Supplies were ordered to be carried to the alleyway between the two hospital cabins and set down in it; then the doors of the cabins were to be opened, and the things taken in. These stewards did not sleep in the hospital; they were assigned a cabin on the starboard side of the main deck amidships; and in going there they must often have come in contact with passengers. The degree of isolation thus attained cannot be fully judged of until the arrangements made on the spar and hurricane decks with regard to passengers have been described. Most of the steerage passengers were placed, either on the main-deck or between decks, forward of the second saloon companion; but a number of single men were put between decks under the quarter-hatch, down which there was a ladder for them. Steerage passengers were therefore allowed to use the spar-deck both forward and in the waist (or round the quarter-hatch); and the men lodged aft had to go forward for every purpose except to sleep. For these reasons it was considered necessary to assign one alleyway as a passage of communication for this class so that the other might be kept for the second class; and the port side (where the hospital stands) was chosen, the starboard alleyway being closed by a door at its forward end. This arrangement was continued even after Pryce's case was known, thus compelling the third-class passengers to pass and repass the hospital door. But, more than this, the forward part of the hurricane deck, which properly belonged to the second-class passengers, was allotted to the steerage; and the entrance to the companion leading to it was nearly opposite the hospital door. Lastly, the ladders leading to the forward stoke-hole were reached by a door which is exactly opposite the hospital door. Even had the very strictest precautions been observed in keeping the hospital door closed and in preventing the hospital attendants from standing in the alleyway (which I have small reason to suppose was the case), to continue the arrangement described after Pryce was known to have small-pox appears to me to have been most injudicious; nor am I aware of any reason to prevent closure of the port alleyway and opening of the starboard passage for the steerage traffic described, other than the comparatively trifling inconvenience which would have been caused to the second-class passengers and the officers whose cabins are placed on that side. Upon the whole I think it will now be clear that there was no reasonable probability that the so-called isolation described would limit the spread of this disease. It is more important, however, to inquire what measures were taken in the only direction of very great consequence under the circumstances, that is, of vaccination. When the vessel left Bremerhaven there was no vaccine on board, and it was not until the prevalence of small-pox at Port Said became known that a small supply was got at a French pharmacy there. The lymph was improperly stored in tubes of at least a millimetre in diameter; but whether that was in this case of importance or not, there was not much of it, and when, on December 9, Dr. Jens set about revaccinating as many persons as he could prevail on to submit, he diluted it with glycerine to eke it out. This, of course, is a perfectly legitimate proceeding, but a very dangerous one. As he suggested, it is by no means certain that dilution had not already been practised by the vendor; but, at all events, of about 250 persons operated upon, only "four or five may have been successful." But even in taking this step a very serious omission was made in not first seeking out those among the passengers who were unvaccinated or badly vaccinated in infancy only, and, at whatever risk of reducing the amount of vaccine available for revaccinations, first vaccinating them with the pure lymph. Had this been done it cannot be doubted that some of the insertions would have been successful, and some lives therefore saved. A fresh supply of lymph was procured at Melbourne, and with that the crew were again all revaccinated, about twenty-five being successful. The arrangements during Pryce's illness having been as described, the day before Adelaide was reached Mr. and Mrs. Hill, who afterwards developed small-pox, were removed from the after hospital-cabin to a cabin on the starboard side of the main-deck. After Pryce's death his body was properly wrapped in canvass; and while all hands were mustered on the hurricane-deck for inspection it was handed out of the ash-port just forward of the hospital into a ship's boat by the stewards who had been attending on him. They went in the boat, together with the fourth officer; and were towed a good distance out to sea where the body was thrown overboard. The clothes and bedding of the deceased were burned in the furnace of one of the donkey-engines by the doctor's attendant, Steuer, who later suffered small-pox. The hospitals were then several times washed, fumigated, and painted.

Analysis

Analysis of the state as to vaccination of, and the incidence of Small-pox upon, 312 passengers landed at the Quarantine Station, Port Jackson.

NOTE.—In considering the following figures it must be always remembered that the numbers dealt with are extremely small; and that although statements of percentages are made they have no significance of general application. The influence of vaccination upon susceptibility to small-pox has been deduced from many million observations, and the results of this unparalleled experience may be stated as laws. But their application is true only of large numbers of persons. The fate of individuals or of small communities cannot be foretold by them.

Passengers Unvaccinated.

There were nineteen persons who had never been vaccinated.

TABLE I.

CLASSIFYING nineteen unvaccinated persons by their ages, and showing the number who escaped, the number attacked, the degree of illness in each case, and the number who died.

Percentage attacked, 78·9; percentage of attacks fatal, 60 per cent.

	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40
Number at each age	4	3	3	2	1	3	3
Number escaped	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Very slight ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slight ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moderate ... ..	.....	2	.....	1 ¹	.....	.....	.....
Severe ... ..	.....	.....	1 ²	1 ³	.....	1	.....
Fatal	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	2

¹ This child was successfully vaccinated on Dec. 27, and fell ill Dec. 30. The rash aborted at fifth or sixth day. ² This child lost one eye. ³ This child lost both eyes.

* * On the present occasion I prefer to the usual classification of cases into confluent, semi-confluent, and distinct, that which is shown, in which "very slight" means an eruption of from 1 to 30 or 40 vesicles at the most; "slight," a larger number; "moderate," the discrete or distinct eruption; "severe," a semi-confluent or confluent eruption. "Fatal" has reference to small-pox alone, and is, of course, in reality, a sub-head of "severe," used for perspicuity.

Passengers alleging vaccination, but showing no scars.

There were sixteen persons of whom vaccination was alleged, but whose arms showed no scars; fourteen of them were over 20 years of age. Two were attacked, and both recovered. One, a man aged 38, suffered slightly, developing only about 100 vesicles in all. The other, a girl aged 7, was revaccinated December 28; and as the operation seemed likely to fail, it was repeated on January 2, with ultimate success. But on January 5 she fell ill; six or seven vesicles appeared, which aborted at an early stage.

Passengers who had been vaccinated and revaccinated.

There were fifty-five persons who had been vaccinated and revaccinated before embarking. They are classified in the following table:—

TABLE II.

TABLE II.

CLASSIFYING the revaccination of persons vaccinated and revaccinated before embarking and showing the incidence of Small-pox upon them, and the degree of illness in each case.

Total, 55; attacked, 4; percentage attacked, 7.3; mortality, nil.

		Showing scars of revaccination.					
		No.	Very Slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Done ...	Under 15	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Over 15	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Revaccination alleged; showing no scars.					
		No.	Very Slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Done ...	Under 15	14	... ..	2	.....	.....	.....
	Over 15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—But in point of fact only those persons can be classed as successfully revaccinated, who show a scar or scars of the operation done after puberty (or, as taken here in dealing exclusively with Europeans of both sexes, after the age of 15). Of those there are among the fifty-five, fifteen only; and of the fifteen one was attacked, and that in a very slight degree, not more than twenty vesicles having appeared. Even this very small proportion of very slight attacks is much higher than the known proportions of attacks occurring among well-revaccinated persons when large numbers are dealt with; and the mortality from small-pox among this class is practically nil.

Passengers who had already had small-pox.

There were thirteen persons who had already had small-pox; eight of these were well-scarred, while five showed but few scars. It was said by Jenner—and it is too often overlooked—that vaccination can scarcely be expected to protect from small-pox in a greater degree than an attack of small-pox will protect against subsequent attacks; and that as the protection afforded by the latter is not absolute, so the protection afforded by vaccination cannot be expected to be absolute either—as, indeed, it is not. But it is not generally known that second attacks of small-pox are not so infrequent as to be very remarkable. Among the thirteen persons at present under consideration three such cases occurred. The scars of their former illness were not recognisable as scars of small-pox with certainty; I therefore append a brief statement of the account given by them, in order that the evidence upon which I accept their statement may be judged by all.

Case 1.—Margaret Taylor, aged 25, was living at Newport, Isle of Wight, when an epidemic of small-pox prevailed. Her father and three other persons in the house were attacked. She was 7 years old at the time, and had been vaccinated in infancy—two characteristic scars, sufficient in area. She fell ill, developing about twelve vesicles. Dr. Breton attended her. On the present occasion she had a slight attack.

Case 2.—Lucy Booth, aged 28. At the age of 15 years she arrived at Macclesfield, England, from America. About the same time a girl returned to Macclesfield from Birmingham ill, and later showed the rash of small-pox. Mrs. Booth went to visit her, and within a fortnight also fell ill, but developed only a few spots. Dr. Hughes attended her. On the present occasion her attack endangered her life.

Case 3.—Robert Crawford, aged 33, was vaccinated in infancy—one characteristic mark sufficient in area. He has been told by his mother that, while living in Glasgow at the age of 5 years, he was attacked during an epidemic then prevailing; his playmate died of the disease; he himself had a very copious eruption, but not a very severe attack. Dr. Young attended him. On the present occasion he had a moderate attack.

Passengers

Passengers who showed scars of vaccination.

There were 209 persons who had been vaccinated before embarking.

TABLE III.

CLASSIFICATION* of the Vaccination-marks of 209 persons done in infancy or childhood, showing the number attacked with small-pox, and the degree of illness in each case.

CLASS I.—(Area of scars, sufficient; character, good).

Total, 103; attacked, 20; percentage, 19.4; deaths, 00.

Age.	Number.	Cases of Small-pox and degree of illness.				
		Very slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Under 15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-25	38	8	1	1	1	.....
Over 25	30	4	.....	4	1	.....

CLASS II.—(Area of scars, deficient; character, good).

Total, 47; attacked, 9; percentage, 19.1; deaths, 00.

Age.	Number.	Cases of Small-pox and degree of illness.				
		Very slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Under 15	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-25	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Over 25	22	5	1	.....	1	.....

CLASS III.—(Area of scars, sufficient; character, bad.)

Total, 27; attacked, 5; percentage, 18.5; deaths, 00.

Age.	Number.	Cases of Small-pox and degree of illness.				
		Very slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Under 15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-25	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 25	16	1	1	1	1	.....

CLASS IV.—(Area of scars, deficient; character, bad.)

Total, 32; attacked, 11; percentage, 34.3; died, 3; percentage of attacks fatal, 27.2.

Age.	Number.	Cases of Small-pox and degree of illness.				
		Very slight.	Slight.	Moderate.	Severe.	Fatal.
Under 15... ..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-25	12	.....	2	.....	1	3
Over 25	13	.....	1	.....	4	.....

* "Sufficient" and "deficient" area mean respectively that the scarred surface is equal to half a superficial inch at least (equal, that is to say, to "four or more scars"), and to something less than half an inch. "Good" and "bad" character are equivalent to Marson's "good" and "indifferent," as defined by him; and I substitute "bad" for "indifferent" because it appears to me that the latter term does not summarise Marson's unmistakable definition, and because to some minds it would admit to the class it heads, scars which, for such as the present purpose, should be accounted "good" unreservedly.

For

For the reasons already given scarcely any deductions can be drawn from so small an array of figures; but it may be pointed out that the only deaths which occurred in any class, except the unprotected, occurred among persons who were at the age of greatest susceptibility to post-vaccinal small-pox, and who had scars of a character which showed that their infantile vaccination had been of a very imperfect kind. It may also be observed that only one child, aged 5 years, and but ill-vaccinated, was attacked out of all those protected persons under the age of 15 who were exposed to infection.

Revaccination at Quarantine.

197 persons were revaccinated at Quarantine; and of these 124 were successful, or 63 per cent. nearly. The failures were therefore 37 per cent.* The lymphs used were three, viz., English (Bädecock), in tubes, all 6 weeks old and much of it more than 2 months; Sydney (Vaccine Station), in tubes, and not more than 2 months old; and Melbourne calf lymph on points, from 6 weeks old and upwards. The following analysis shows the number of insertions in each case, the number of successes, and the percentage of the latter to the former. Twenty-three are included in whom the first attempt was unsuccessful and who, being tried a second time, are counted as separate individuals.

TABLE IV.

Lymph.	Insertions.	Successful.	Percentage successful.
English	185	162	87·5
Sydney	169	69	40·8
Calf-lymph	136	36	26·4

There is a remarkable difference apparently in the activity of these three lymphs; and in the case of the calf-lymph it is necessary to note that in almost every case there was evidence of some action at the seat of inoculation, showing that the insertion had been properly made. The inferiority of the Sydney lymph is due to the indifference of the people to vaccination. It is impossible to procure the most active kind of lymph capable of producing the best results, except a large weekly attendance of children at the station gives opportunity for very judicious selection of vesicles to continue the propagation; and the attendance at the public station in Phillip-street is both small and irregular, varying at the present time from none to three or four children a-week.

Details of the cases of Small-pox.

The following tables show particulars of the cases of small-pox which occurred among the passengers and crew respectively. There were in addition, however, several cases of variolous fever without any eruption.

* "Even with the best lymph, and with every care, we shall meet with failure in a very large proportion of cases; probably from a third to a half of those operated on."—A Handbook of Vaccination. Edward Seaton. 1868, p. 276.

TABLE V.—Passengers by the S.S. "Prussen" in Hospital.

No.	Sex	Age.	Description.	State as to Vaccination.					Revaccination at age.		Date of attack.	Degree of illness.	Died on day of illness.
				At age.	Area.	Formation.	If characteristic.	Class.	Showing scars.	Not showing scars.			
1	M.	21	Steerage passenger.....	Infancy.....	.17*	Bad.....	No.....	4	.....	.....	27/12/86	Severe.....	Thirteenth.
2	F.	11	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28/12/86	Moderate.	
3	F.	11	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28/12/86	Severe.	
4	F.	19	".....	Infancy.....	Sufficient.....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	28/12/86	Moderate.	
5	M.	18	".....	".....	".....	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	28/12/86	Severe.	
6	F.	33	".....	".....	".....	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	28/12/86	"	
7	F.	19	".....	".....	Deficient.....	Bad.....	No.....	4	.....	.....	28/12/86	Very slight.	
8	F.	23	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	13	.....	29/12/86	"	
9	F.	23	".....	".....	.23	Bad.....	No.....	4	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	
10	F.	7	2nd class passenger.....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	Severe.....	Fifteenth.
11	M.	24	Steerage passenger.....	".....	.12	".....	".....	4	.....	.....	29/12/86	Moderate.	
12	F.	35	".....	2½ years.....	.22	".....	".....	4	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	
13	M.	6	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	Severe.....	Fifteenth.
14	F.	3	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	
15	F.	38	".....	Infancy.....	Sufficient.....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	12	29/12/86	Moderate.	
16	..	3 weeks.	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	Severe.....	Eighth.
17	F.	9	".....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	
18	M.	22	".....	".....	.24	Bad.....	No.....	4	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	
19	M.	40	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29/12/86	"	Eleventh.
20	M.	32	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	".....	No.....	3	14	.....	30/12/86	Slight.	Fourteenth.
21	M.	23	".....	".....	".....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	30/12/86	Very slight.	
22	M.	22	".....	".....	.25	".....	".....	2	.....	.....	30/12/86	Severe.	
23	F.	17	2nd class passenger.....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30/12/86	"	Fourteenth.
24	F.	1	Steerage passenger.....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30/12/86	"	Fifteenth.
25	M.	24	".....	".....	.6	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	31/12/86	Very slight.	
26	M.	26	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Bad.....	No.....	3	.....	.....	31/12/86	Severe.	
27	F.	2	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31/12/86	"	
28	M.	38	".....	".....	Shows no	scars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31/12/86	Slight.	
29	M.	25	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	31/12/86	Very slight.	
30	F.	25	".....	14 years.....	.7	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	31/12/86	Slight.	
31	M.	22	".....	Infancy.....	Sufficient.....	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	31/12/86	Very slight.	
32	M.	30	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31/12/86	Severe.....	Fifteenth.
33	F.	40	".....	".....	.12	Bad.....	No.....	4	.....	.....	31/12/86	Moderate.	
34	F.	20	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	.....	31/12/86	Very slight.	
35	M.	25	".....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31/12/86	"	
36	M.	40	".....	".....	".....	Bad.....	No.....	3	.....	.....	31/12/86	Moderate.	
37	M.	23	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31/12/86	Severe.	
38	M.	24	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Bad.....	No.....	3	.....	.....	1/1/87	Very slight.	
39	F.	32	".....	".....	.43	Good.....	Yes.....	2	.....	.....	1/1/87	Severe.	
40	F.	15	".....	".....	.6	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	1/1/87	Very slight.	
41	F.	26	".....	".....	.58	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	1/1/87	"	
42	F.	43	".....	".....	.62	".....	".....	1	.....	.....	1/1/87	Moderate.	
43	F.	1	".....	Unvaccinated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/1/87	Severe.....	Ninth.
44	M.	32	".....	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1/1/87	"	Twelfth.
45	F.	28	".....	".....	Sufficient.....	Bad.....	No.....	3	12	.....	1/1/87	Very slight.	
46	M.	32	2nd class passenger.....	".....	".....	Good.....	Yes.....	1	.....	7	2/1/87	Moderate.	

* The decimal figures in this and the following table show the area of the scars in parts of a square inch by actual measurement. "Sufficient" and "deficient" mean respectively that the area of scar obviously was more or was less than half-a square inch.

TABLE V.—continued.

No	Sex	Age.	Description.	State as to Vaccination.					Revaccination.		Date of attack.	Degree of illness.	Died on day of illness.
				At age.	Area.	Fortenon.	Characteristic.	Class.	Showing scars.	Not showing scars.			
47	F.	25	Steorage passenger.....	Infancy.....	33	Bad	No	4	2/1/87	Severe	Tenth.
48	M.	25	"	"	Sufficient	Good	Yes	1	.....	.....	2/1/87	Slight.
49	M.	5	"	"	Deficient	"	"	2	.....	.....	2/1/87	Very slight.
50	F.	25	"	Has	already had small-pox.	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	2/1/87	"
51	M.	31	"	Infancy.....	Deficient	Bad	No	4	.....	.....	2/1/87	Slight.
52	F.	34	"	"	32	Good	Yes	2	.....	.....	3/1/87	Very slight.
53	M.	42	"	"	Deficient	Bad	No	4	.....	.....	3/1/87	Severe.
54	M.	50	2nd class passenger.....	"	28	Good	Yes	2	.....	.....	3/1/87	Slight.
55	M.	30	Steorage passenger.....	"	Sufficient	"	"	1	.....	.....	3/1/87	Very slight.
56	M.	34	"	"	38	"	"	2	.....	.....	3/1/87	"
57	M.	27	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	1	.....	.....	3/1/87	"
58	M.	38	"	"	Deficient	Bad	No	4	.....	.....	3/1/87	Moderate.
59	M.	27	"	Has	already had small-pox.	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	3/1/87	Severe.
60	M.	34	"	Infancy.....	Deficient	Good	Yes	2	.....	.....	5/1/87	Very slight.
61	M.	27	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	1	.....	.....	5/1/87	"
62	M.	42	"	"	Deficient	"	"	2	.....	.....	5/1/87	"
63	M.	33	"	Has	already had small-pox.	"	"	5/1/87	"	
64	F.	7	"	Infancy.....	Shows no scars.	"	"	6/1/87	"	
65	M.	2	"	10 years.....	Deficient	Good	Yes	2	7/1/87	"	

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TABLE VI.—Crew of S.S. "Preussen" in Hospital.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Description.	State as to vaccination.					Revaccination at age		Date of attack.	Degree of illness.	Died on day of illness.
				At age.	Area.	Fortenon.	Characteristic.	Class.	Showing scars.	Not showing scars.			
1	M.	23	Fireman	Infancy.....	Sufficient	Good	Yes	1	14	25/12/86	Slight.	Twenty-fifth.
2	M.	27	"	"	"	"	"	1	.....	.....	27/12/86	"
3	M.	27	Assistant engineer	"	"	Bad	No	3	.....	.....	28/12/86	Moderate.
4	M.	35	Doctor's attendant	"	"	Good	Yes	1	.....	.....	29/12/86	Severe.
5	M.	26	Fireman	"	"	Bad	No	3	.....	14	30/12/86	Slight.
6	M.	16	Seaman	"	"	Good	Yes	1	12	.....	30/12/86	Very slight.
7	M.	27	Assistant engineer	"	Not noted.....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	30/12/86	Severe
8	M.	26	Coal-trimmer	"	Sufficient	Good	Yes	1	.....	14	31/12/86	Very slight.
9	M.	30	Ship's cook	"	44	Bad	No	4	.....	.....	31/12/86	Moderate.
10	M.	28	2nd carpenter	"	Sufficient	"	"	3	.....	.....	31/12/86	Slight.
11	M.	27	Coal-trimmer	"	"	Good	Yes	1	21	.....	31/12/86	Very slight.
12	M.	44	Chief engineer.....	"	"	"	"	1	.....	.....	2/1/87	Moderate.
13	M.	23	Assistant engineer	"	"	"	"	1	18	2/1/87	Very slight.	
14	M.	37	Purser	"	37	Bad	No	4	2/1/87	Slight.	

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Remarks.

The dates of attack of persons in quarantine at Sydney are respectively earlier and later than the dates of attack noted either at Adelaide or at Melbourne, and cover the whole period of the outbreak among the "Preussen's" passengers subsequent to the first case. Any conclusion which may be arrived at after considering these dates will therefore be based upon the whole of the facts which it is necessary to consider before attempting to show what steps to prevent disease should be taken in similar cases. In constructing the following table that period of incubation is used which is by far the most common, namely, fourteen days, or, more exactly, thirteen times 24 hours. But while accepting this period for the present purpose, it must not be forgotten that shorter terms of incubation are not infrequently observed, and that longer terms are uncommon. With regard to the fourth column it is only necessary to remark that a successful vaccination done the day but one after the infection has been received will arrest its development; done a day later it will render the attack mild; and a day later than that it will have no effect at all on the disease, which will follow the usual course. At present it is only to vaccination done the day but one after infection that it is necessary to refer.

TABLE VII.—Showing the date of attack and the probable date of infection of 79 cases of small-pox.

Date of Attack.	Number Attacked.	Date of Infection.	Successful Vaccination as late as date below would have prevented development of disease.	Position of ship at date in last preceding column.
December 25	1	December 12*	December 14	Albany reached 15th, 8 a.m.
" 27	2	" 14	" 16	
" 28	7	" 15	" 17	
" 29	13	" 16	" 18	
" 30	8	" 17	" 19	
" 31	17	" 18	" 20		Adelaide.
January 1	9	" 19	" 21	Melbourne.
" 2	8	" 20	" 22	
" 3	8	" 21	" 23	
" 5	4	" 23	" 25	
" 6	1	" 24	" 26		Sydney.
" 7	1	" 25	" 27†	

* This patient, a fireman, did not land at Port Said.

† On this date Sydney passengers were landed at Quarantine.

Although every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent communication of small-pox by contact, as of every other infectious disease, yet vaccination alone is of chief importance as a preventive measure.

The first case of small-pox was recognised December 8, and as it is now known that the patient was the only person infected at Port Said, it is certain that if the vessel had been well supplied with vaccine and if everyone had been successfully vaccinated, there would have been no farther cases of illness. It is true that some revaccinations would have failed at the first attempt, and perhaps even some primary vaccinations; but between the 8th and the 14th failures on the first attempt would have been recognised, and the operation would have been repeated on the 12th. Those persons who failed the second time might or might not have been tried a third time successfully; but if the course indicated had been followed, the chances of infection of those whose revaccination was twice unsuccessful would have been very small indeed. But whether farther disease were thus entirely prevented or not, there can be no doubt whatever but that the unvaccinated, and those who were worst vaccinated, if they had been selected from the whole company by careful examination, might have been successfully operated upon; and had this been done thirteen deaths and many cases of very serious illness, in two instances involving loss of sight, would have been prevented among those landed at this port alone. This vessel however, which was to carry persons drawn from a dozen different countries, very likely therefore to have among them some who had come from infected neighbourhoods, sailed without having any vaccine on board. An attempt was made to supply this deficiency at Port Said; but, whatever the quality of the lymph, the quantity purchased

was

was insufficient. How much there actually was does not matter. If small-pox breaks out on board ship the quantity of vaccine required is that which is sufficient to vaccinate every soul on board, and to leave some over besides for second attempts in unsuccessful cases; and one consequence of having an insufficiency was that the surgeon, with an entirely laudable desire to make it go as far as possible, diluted it with glycerine, and his attempts failed in about 245 cases out of 250. A very serious mistake had, however, been committed; this vaccination was carried out without discrimination upon all who offered themselves, or who could be prevailed on to submit. No endeavour was first made to search out the unvaccinated and those among the vaccinated who stood most in need of farther protection. These should have been objects of especial solicitude; because, although to successfully vaccinate them might have reduced the number of possible revaccinations (the store of lymph being insufficient), nearly all of them were certain to be attacked if they were left without protection, and a large proportion of them were certain to die. It is to be observed, however, that there was great reluctance, and especially among the English, to submit to vaccination. This was partly due to the false confidence which ignorance of danger inspires, and partly to vulgar prejudice against a foreign doctor. Many of these have paid dearly for their arrogance.

But could nothing have been done at Albany to check the outbreak? The "Prussen" arrived there on December 15 at 8.15 a.m. She then had on board a single case of small-pox at the tenth day of illness, and one man whose illness might or might not have been avoided by vaccination on that date. It is clear that there was yet time to do everything that was necessary. Had the patient been landed, had an intelligently conducted inspection been made by the health officer, and had even only those persons who were found to stand most in need of vaccination been done; had the unvaccinated been removed and ordered to perform quarantine there; and had only such fumigation and cleansing been done as is possible while all passengers remain on board, it is probable that no farther cases would have occurred, and all but certain that there would have been no serious cases. And this, I venture to say, would have been not merely the humane and neighbourly, but the scientific course to have taken; no argument against it can be advanced which can be supported without a blush. Nevertheless it is a fact that the vessel not only received no assistance of the kind referred to, but that the health officer who remained on shore sent to the captain a callous mandate to be careful not to approach nearer than he then lay. It has been asserted, indeed, that there is at Albany no quarantine staff to disinfect a ship. But this is a mere evasion. What was most urgently required was removal of the patient, some vaccine, a few barrels of sulphur, and an intelligent physician to supervise and to carry out the necessary operations; the ship could have furnished hands. Even thus much carefully done would have saved much suffering and several lives; there is no reason whatever to hesitate to accept that conclusion. Nor can it be supposed that the course followed was taken in accordance with general instructions issued by the Royal Colonial Office to the Government of the Crown Colony of Western Australia. Such instructions would doubtless be in accord with the English practice of Medical Inspection—a practice which is not accepted in Australasia generally, and which will not be accepted here until Australasia's circumstances accord much more closely with those in which England finds herself placed. But even the most bigoted Inspectionist would have done as much as I have last mentioned above. I am reluctantly driven to conclude that the Government of this Crown Colony is willing to save its people from even remote risks at no matter what cost to the afflicted voyager and to the people of the rest of Australasia.

I have shown above what might easily have been done at Albany. But a properly conducted Federal Quarantine Outport, established on the lines laid down by the Australasian Sanitary Conference of Sydney, 1884, would certainly have afforded the means of escaping all the death, suffering, pecuniary loss, and risk which were incurred on this occasion. Had it been situated at Albany—but possibly it might be placed in a more convenient position—it would have removed the patient and those persons who appeared to be in most danger from infection—that is to say, the unvaccinated who have suffered so heavily, and not one of whom had been infected at the time Albany was reached; it would have lodged on shore for thirty-six hours every person on board; it would have thoroughly cleansed and disinfected the ship; it would

would have washed and boiled everything susceptible of that treatment which had been exposed to infection, and would have otherwise disinfected the rest; the medical officer in charge would have done all necessary vaccination and revaccination; and he would have supplied the ship's surgeon with as much vaccine as would serve to make good any failures which might later be discovered. At the end of three days the vessel could have resumed her journey with confidence; and, unless some fresh case should have arisen, she would have had but few days of detention to suffer at her port of destination.

I believe it is unnecessary to follow the vessel farther in her voyage along the South Coast, although it may be pointed out that successful vaccination at Adelaide would have prevented forty-nine cases and four deaths, or at Melbourne would have prevented twenty-three cases, of those which happened at this port alone; the events will be found in the diary of the voyage above. But one noteworthy point remains to be described. Vaccination in this Colony not being compulsory it is impossible to maintain a stock of vaccine of any very large amount here. Operations were commenced at the Quarantine Station, however, with a quantity which served for the vaccination of about 150 individuals. Already application had been made to all the other neighbouring Governments, among which were those of South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, where vaccination is compulsory, for farther supplies; but it was not until after fifteen days that a very small quantity of Melbourne calf-lymph was kindly forwarded by the Central Board of Health of Tasmania, and a little more by the Central Board of Victoria. From this it appears that the stock of vaccine in hand was not large enough to allow of the vaccination of 700 extra persons. This is a very grave circumstance, and deserving of the most serious consideration.

I have dealt with this outbreak at somewhat greater length and more minutely than I should have dealt with an event the like of which is within the knowledge, and, in most cases within the experience, of all medical men, were it not that it affords a glimpse of this terrible disease, which may well serve as a warning to the unvaccinated population of New South Wales. I take up a few more lines for the same reason, in order to point out that this was a quite ordinary and commonplace manifestation of small-pox. Its incidence was most severe upon the unvaccinated; it fell next most heavily upon the imperfectly vaccinated; and the only deaths that occurred happened among these two classes. The death-rate was cent. per cent. among unvaccinated children under 1 year of age; and had a thousand such been attacked it would still have happened that the mortality was 98 per cent. Among the older unvaccinated persons the mortality was 40 per cent.; and that again is a usual mortality among that class. Of the survivors, one has lost both eyes, and another one eye; and that is an accident commonly observed in the course of small-pox in unvaccinated persons. For the rest, who were vaccinated, and in some cases even revaccinated, although they suffered in rather large numbers, the degree of illness was in almost all slight, and most often trivial. The course of the cases of all degrees of severity was quite normal, and usual; there was none in which the least sign of malignancy was observed. In short the history of this epidemic affords a faithful picture of the usual effects of the disease called small-pox, without an exaggerated line; and it affords a true picture too (although not as favorable a one as deductions from larger numbers warrant) of the protective power of vaccination against it. The attack in a slight degree of a large number of vaccinated persons—many of whom however were but imperfectly vaccinated—alone seems unusual, and that only until the circumstances of ship-life are considered. It is then seen to approximate closely to other outbreaks on board ship. The degree of exposure to infection is so important an element in determining the spread of disease, that outbreaks of small-pox at sea, where the exposure is most prolonged and the infection most intense, may be said to be characterized in this way; and so severe was the trial in the present instance that three persons protected in the best possible manner, that is by previous attacks of the disease, now suffered a second time. Nor must it be supposed that the filthy state of this ship was the reason that the disease spread so widely. I do not intend to assert that filth has nothing to do with the spread of small-pox, but the distinction must be borne in mind between this and some other diseases. Cleanliness can save cities from cholera but it can do nothing of consequence against small-pox. It can relieve Sydney of typhoid, but it cannot keep
small-pox

small-pox out. And, in point of fact, in many outbreaks of this disease on Her Majesty's ships of war, where, if on any ships, cleanliness is scrupulously maintained, the proportion of attacks amongst the persons on board has been as large (and even larger) than it was on board the "Preussen." I repeat, therefore, that this account renders a true and average representation of the usual effects of small-pox; and from it the fate that will sooner or later overtake Sydney, if she remains as at present an unvaccinated city, may be accurately foreshadowed.

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON, M.D. (Brux.),
San. Sci. Cert. (Camb.)

APPENDIX I.

Sir, Quarantine Station, North Head, 17 January, 1887.
In accordance with your request I have the honor to inform you that I commenced duty at this station on the 10th September, 1883. From that time up to the present I have been sent by you from time to time to disinfect forty-six ships.

To the Superintendent of Quarantine.
The Chief Medical Inspector, B.C., 17/1/87.—J.V.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM NICKELS.

Sir, Quarantine Station, North Head, January, 1887.
In accordance with your request as to the state of the s.s. "Preussen," when first I boarded her in quarantine I found her in a most filthy condition in all the compartments, with the exception of the saloon. The paint-work and deck looked like as if it had not been cleaned all the voyage. In the fore compartment of the third class was stowed, under the berths, provisions, comprising salt meat and potatoes, which could not have been shifted all the voyage, as the smell was abominable. She is, without exception, the dirtiest ship that I have ever done.

To the Superintendent of Quarantine.
The Chief Medical Inspector, B.C., 17/1/87.—J.V.

I have, &c.,
W. NICKELS,
In charge of the Disinfecting Staff.

G. Travers, Esq., Consul-General for Germany, to The President of the Board of Health.

Sir,

Sydney, 22 February, 1887.

You are aware of investigations having been made through this office as to the arrangements, sanitary and otherwise, on board the German mailboat, s.s. "Preussen," now on her voyage home from Sydney.

Although proper notice had been given to the passengers, that inquiries would be made and that anyone having anything to complain of against the ship, should call at my office to get their evidence taken, only very few availed themselves of the opportunity thus given to them, and those who did turn up could show no proper cause for complaints.

Having gone through a thorough inspection of the steamer and her arrangements on the day following her release from the Quarantine, I at once proceeded to examine the officers and attendants of the ship, as well as those of the passengers, who presented themselves at my office.

As witnesses were examined—nine 'tween-deck passengers, five Germans, and four English, besides an English cabin-passenger, further the captain, first officer, the doctor, and the purser of the ship, the two stewards attending the hospital, three 'tween-deck stewards, and the steward in charge of the closets.

These investigations having now been concluded, and as so many, and as will appear from the evidence taken, so unjust complaints having found their way into the press and otherwise about the improper management of the steamer,—want of proper accommodation, insufficient precautions against the outspread of small-pox, &c.,—I think it becomes my duty towards the Commander and officers in charge of the s.s. "Preussen," to place at your disposal the whole of the evidence taken by me, comprising some ninety pages foolscap, as well as the documents accompanying the same, such as the report of the English engineer on board, about the ventilating apparatuses, two reports of the purser, as to the arrangements on the Quarantine Station, the list of medicine on board, the plan of the whole ship, and the compartments, and finally six testimonials handed over to the Captain by a number of passengers, English and German, desiring thereby to illustrate to the Board of Health and the public in general, the condition of the ship whilst on her voyage, the sanitary and other arrangements on board, and the way in which the Commander and officers discharged their various duties, and further, to communicate to you the conclusions I have arrived at, after a minute and impartial investigation into the matter.

However, I may beforehand observe, that it is much to be regretted, that the report of the Sydney Board of Health as well as the reports from Adelaide and Melbourne have not been placed at my disposal, as the contents of the same would likely have put me in a better position, as to extend the enquiry to points, possibly complained of, of which I have no knowledge whatever. It is hardly fair that the reports of the sanitary authorities in the different ports have been withheld from the authority, which in the interest of all concerned has instituted an official enquiry on the state of things on board of the steamer "Preussen," against which so many, and as I beg to maintain, so entirely unjust complaints have been made. Several English visitors to the s.s. "Preussen" have declared it to be the finest ship out, and particularly called attention to the new hydraulic arrangements for hoisting of coal and cargo, which generally very noisy, and tedious operation has thereby become perfectly noiseless. The steamer is quite recently built, being fitted out with the newest inventions as to internal outfitting, ventilation, &c., and I venture to say it can compare favourably with any of the other steamers of the companies plying between the Continent and the Australian Colonies.

1.—*Passengers.*

As will always be the case more or less with emigrant or other ships, carrying a great number of 'tween-deck passengers, there were amongst the passengers of the s.s. "Preussen," besides very orderly people, a set of noisy passengers belonging to that class of low people, who difficult to satisfy, whatever is done for them, are always grumbling about all and everything and are always ready to create obstructions, &c., often out of a mere mischievous desire to annoy. There seems to be a certain disposition in such men to find everything in institutions, which do not come from or belong to their own country wrong, and a belief that on foreign places, ships, or abodes, they can act and do as they please.

I refer in this respect to the evidence of the officers and stewards of the ship, as also to that of some of the 'tween-deck passengers, to show how the remains of food left after the meals were wilfully thrown on the bottom of the 'tween-decks, although there was a special receptacle for the food left, that, when ordered to leave the 'tween decks, in order of having these properly washed and cleaned, they would insist on remaining, as they would also oppose themselves against their beds being carried on deck to have them aired, so that in both of these cases main force sometimes had to be resorted to to compel those men to comply with the rules of the ship.

I may further observe that by far the greatest part of the passengers being on their first voyage, and having had no experience in travelling in ocean-going passenger ships before, had brought perfectly erroneous ideas with them, and not finding everything so nice and comfortable as they had imagined, would naturally feel disappointed, and grumbled over a state of things which they most probably would have found very satisfactory had they beforehand had some experience in travelling by ocean-going emigrant vessels.

2.—*The Food.*

The food served to the 'tween-deck passengers was more than sufficient in quantity; in fact they had always more than they could eat, and it was of a very good quality, the directors at home having given special orders to the purser of the s.s. "Preussen" to serve the 'tween-deckers with more than the usual rations, and to see that in the cooking due account was given as much as possible to the taste of English passengers.

3.—*The Water.*

As far as drinking water is concerned, the water was of the best quality obtainable in the different ports. There was always ready on deck a barrel of water, mixed with lime juice, in charge of a steward, instructed to supply anyone who asked for water. As to washing, with the exception of two weeks, in which only three times a week sweet water for washing was served out to the 'tween-deckers, sweet water was given to the passengers every day during the whole voyage, and in sufficient quantity. I am not aware whether on other emigrant ships sweet water for washing purposes is served every day to the passengers, but I must very much doubt it.

4.—*Ventilation.*

The s.s. "Preussen" is supplied with the newest inventions with regard to ventilation. There are on each 'tween-deck two ventilators, 18 inches wide, of Green's patent—a description given by the English engineer on board is attached—by which fresh air is injected into the compartments by way of compressed air. With the exception of the after 'tween-deck, there are besides in each of the 'tween-decks Oadley's patent ventilating ports, which allow fresh air to come into the compartments even when the port-holes, in case of bad weather, have to be kept shut. The weather throughout the voyage being on the whole very favourable, the port-holes were generally open during the day-time, and often during the night-time also. In the after-deck there are besides two large holes opening on deck, and a large wind-bag supplying fresh air.

5.—*Accommodations.*

There were on board, including 35 passengers taken in at Port Said and 5 at Suez, in the whole 437 adult deck passengers, besides 71 children of an age from 3–10, and 37 children up to an age of 3 years. 61 passengers, including 4 children and 4 single men, were berthed in cabins, the rest in the 'tween-decks as follows:—40 single women in 4 'tween-decks of 10 berths each, including a large empty room for their exclusive use; the rest of the passengers, numbering 320 adult, 67 children between 3–10 years, and the babies, were berthed in 4 'tween-decks, measuring:—

The fore-deck,	6,639 cubic feet, and containing	78	berths
The after-deck,	14,126	"	" 141 "
The first middle deck,	8,829	"	" 84 "
The second " "	10,594	"	" 136 "
	<hr/>		
	40,188	"	" 439 "

For 320 adults and 67 children requiring half the space of the former, there were consequently 439 berths and 'tween-decks, measuring 40,188 cubic feet, at their disposal, in each of those 'tween-decks a number of berths remaining unoccupied.

Families, *i.e.*, married people and their children, were accommodated on the middle decks, which were connected with each other by a door. As passengers are not requested to show their certificate of marriage, it may have happened that there were couples in the family deck, who having booked as such, were not duly married in reality, but that, as a rumour would have it, single men and single women having booked as such were permitted to take their berths in the quarters for the married people, I must, on the strength of the evidence given by the captain and the purser of the ship, refute as being perfectly untrue. The rumour may have arisen from the fact that two young women, one the daughter of an English family by the name of Dicken, and the other her friend, Miss Taylor, both of which had booked not as single passengers but with the said family Dicken, occupied the same place in the family 'tween-deck as the latter, that place being however perfectly separated from the next by curtains. The captain, when hearing about this, at once declared himself ready to provide special accommodation for those two ladies, which however these, as well as their family, declined, insisting upon sharing the same compartment with the family.

I may further observe that a few days after the departure of the vessel, notice was given to the purser that two young men or lads were sleeping in the family deck. The purser at once inquired into this matter, and had those lads removed to a special cabin. The persons in question were one of the age of 17-18 years, the other 9-10, both being sons of a certain Mr. Hance, and had not thought of doing anything wrong by joining their parents quartered in the said family deck. It should be stated that the arrangements as to the accommodation of 'tween-deck passengers, the room provided for them, &c., were made according to the Passenger Act, issued by the Government at Home, and under the control of the latter.

The whole ship, as well as the passengers, were examined by a Government Commission at Bremen, as well as by another at Antwerp, the Commission at the latter port consisting of the Harbour-master, the water-shout, two captains, a master carpenter, and a Government doctor. All the 'tween-deck passengers, including those taken on board at Bremen, had to undergo a medical inspection at Antwerp.

The 'tween-decks were lighted by electric-lamps till 11 o'clock, after that time, and during the night, by oil-lamps. A watch for each 'tween-deck was kept during the night. The steward in charge had to report every half-hour during the night to the officer in charge whether everything was all right; and every full hour during the night an officer had to inspect all the 'tween-decks and report the result of his inspection to the officer on duty.

The 'tween-decks were cleaned and brushed every day, in the morning and the evening, when at the same time the decks were spread over with a mixture of sand and carbolic acid. There was, besides cleaning of the decks after each meal, and also twice a week, and sometimes three times a week, weather permitting, a thorough cleaning and washing of the decks under the superintendence of one of the officers, the whole crew available for this purpose being ordered into the decks.

The passengers, as far as they were not sick, were then ordered on deck, and had to remain there until the captain, accompanied by an officer, had made an inspection of the decks.

The decks were first thoroughly aired, the engineer in charge of the ventilating apparatus first inspecting the respective compartments to see whether all bedsteads were uncovered from the curtains, when a full supply of fresh air was injected by the ventilators by the means of compressed air power, and the decks then properly and thoroughly washed. The beds had to be brought on deck to be aired.

However, it appears from the evidence of the stewards that some of the passengers objected to this being done, as they were afraid of their beds being replaced by others, and they at the same time did not care to carry their beds on deck themselves.

The 'tween decks were visited twice a day by the doctor and once a day by the captain.

6.—*Deck Accommodation.*

At the commencement of the voyage the passengers had the free use of the deck on the fore-castle, and of the deck lying between the fore-castle and the second class cabin, besides the gangway leading from the fore to the aft part of the ship. About a week after having left Antwerp half of the promenade deck, by rights appertaining to the second class passengers, was given to the 'tween-deckers. The captain informed them at the same time that he was ready to place the whole promenade deck at their disposal if they brought him the written consent of the second class passengers to this arrangement, a proposal which, however, was refused by the 'tween-deckers, on the ground that this had to be done by order of the captain without any interference of the 'tween-deck passengers.

The captain thereupon disallowed the use of the whole deck, but whenever walking, jumping, or other athletic sports or matches were going on, the use of all the decks was allowed to the 'tween-deck passengers.

There is in my opinion no doubt whatever that the passengers had more room on deck for their use than they had any right to claim, and than they would have had on any other passenger ship.

7.—*Closets.*

There were seven closets on board for the use of the 'tween-deck passengers, five for the men and two for the women; and one bathroom for each sex. The closets were all on deck, this place being considered the best on account of the fresh air. According to the Government Regulations in Germany at least one closet is to be provided for each hundred passengers, but on board the s.s. "Preussen," as is also the case on all other German passenger ships, the number of closets for the use of the 'tween-deck passengers exceeded the number provided for by those regulations. From

From the evidence taken by the stewards in charge of the closets it appears that there was never any crowd, rushing, or delay at the closets, which evidence is corroborated by some of the passengers. I especially refer to that of Mr. Cameron, who particularly stated that he did not think the number of closets being insufficient, and that at any rate he did not feel any inconvenience on that account. There was a special steward day and night in charge of the cleaning of the closets. He, as also the officers, complained that the women used to throw all sorts of clothing and other wearing apparel into the closets, thereby often putting these out of proper working order.

If the arrangements with regard to closets had in any way been defective, I venture to believe that the several cases of diarrhoea which occurred during the first part of the voyage would soon have developed into an epidemic, which, however, has not been the case.

I have further inquired about the complaint found in the Press stating that the closets for the women did not secure proper privacy. From the inspection taken I find that these closets are properly closed on all sides, that the women had not to pass the closets of the men, these being situated more behind towards the fore part of the ship, and that the whole complaint is limited to the fact that the women, in going to the closets, had to pass the part of the ship where other passengers were usually standing, a complaint hardly worth while mentioning.

All the closets had iron walls; so also those for the women. These two latter had a common entrance, but in the interior they were closed each by a separate door, and divided by a partition which perhaps might have been a little higher.

8.—Sanitary Arrangements.

The doctor on board, Mr. Jens, is a duly qualified medical practitioner, having passed his examination as M.D., as well as the examination of the Government (State examination). Before entering the service of the North German Lloyd he had been first assistant at the Municipal Hospital of Hanover for one year and a half.

The hospital on board is situated on deck, the last compartments on the left gangway, comprising two separate rooms, being reserved for the same.

The walls of the hospital are of iron. The two compartments of the hospital are separated by a small corridor, at the end of which a door is leading to a closet. The entrance to the two hospital compartments is from this corridor. The compartments, with the exception of the one on the right-hand side, have only port-holes, the compartment on the right-hand side having besides a small window opening to the foredeck. The latter was, according to the evidence, whenever it was opened, always covered by a red curtain. Close in front of this window, or rather under it, is fixed an apparatus to the floor for coiling up the waterhoses, so that it is perfectly impossible for any passenger to sit under this window. There are no windows or other apertures from the hospital on to the gangway.

There were besides two second-class cabins on the lower deck destined for passengers suffering from ordinary, not infectious, diseases.

The hospital compartment on the left-hand side was early in the beginning of the voyage occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Hill, suffering from an acute form of dysentery. This disease being considered contagious, these patients were berthed in the left-hand side compartment of the hospital, which has only one opening, namely, a porthole. In the room opposite was lying a coal-trimmer, suffering from a wound in the foot.

On the 5th of January, on the way from Aden to Adelaide, an English passenger having booked in Antwerp, Mr. Price, reported himself to the doctor suffering from fever and diarrhoea with loss of blood, symptoms which led the doctor to the conclusion that the patient was likewise suffering from dysentery. The patient was brought into the compartment on the right in the hospital. The diarrhoea was easily stopped, but on the third day—on the 8th—symptoms developed which gave rise to a fear that the patient was suffering from small-pox. The doctor having at once reported the case to the captain, a deliberation as to the proper steps to be taken to prevent an outbreak of this disease took place between the captain and the doctor, when it was decided that the patient should be kept perfectly isolated in the compartment of the hospital where he was now actually lying; that two stewards should be specially appointed to attend on the small-pox patient, and that strict orders should be given to these two stewards to keep aloof from the 'tween-deck passengers; that a special cabin be reserved for them, where they would have to remain day and night when not on duty, and also to take their meals there; another steward being appointed to serve them their meals. It was further decided

that the whole crew, including those hospital attendants, should at once be vaccinated, and proper notice given to all passengers to have themselves vaccinated by the doctor. The coal-trimmer was to be removed to a special cabin in the lower deck. Among other questions the captain and doctor also considered whether, in the interests of the passengers, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, it might perhaps be advisable to place the sick patient, together with an attendant, in one of the boats in the davits. But taking in consideration the greatest number of passengers using the decks for their daily walks, and the wind being variable, and therefore liable to convey the emanations from the patient to the passengers on deck, and considering, further, that the ship was approaching the Australian coast, and being already in a region where rough weather was to be expected at any moment, and as this would endanger the safety of the persons within the boat hanging in the davits, the idea of placing the patient in one of the boats had to be abandoned.

It was further considered whether it would be advisable to have the married couple occupying the opposite compartment in the hospital removed to a special cabin in the lower deck. After some deliberation this idea had also to be abandoned on the ground that dysentery being also contagious it would not be advisable to create two different foci of infection instead of only one.

The crew and stewards were at once vaccinated. Of the passengers only about 137 allowed vaccination to be undertaken; the remainder refusing to undergo that operation, partly on account of a strong disbelief in the results of vaccination, and partly pretending that they would undergo the operation if undertaken by an English doctor, but not by a German doctor.

The captain being not vested with any power to compel the passengers to undergo the operation, this was only performed on those of them who voluntarily offered themselves for vaccination.

The vaccine used had been supplied to the ship by the French Pharmacy at Port Said. The whole supply of vaccine to be had, consisting of three tubes, was taken.

I may here observe that among the medicines supplied to the ship by the Company, at Bremen, a list of which is enclosed, there was no vaccine. If this should be considered a fault on the part of the Company, I may observe that the same omission occurred on the Orient steamer "Garonne," with the difference that whilst on board the s.s. "Preussen" the vaccine was supplied to the ship long before the first case of small-pox was discovered; the s.s. "Garonne" had no vaccine at all on board when the small-pox broke out, and only succeeded in procuring it at Capetown, more than a fortnight later, and after the patient had died.

In order successfully to prevent similar occurrences taking place, it is of the greatest importance that a law should be passed for the Colonies forbidding 'tween-deck passengers, who are not in a position to prove that they have been properly vaccinated within the last year, to be landed in the Colonies. If such a law was passed, as it has been done in the United States, the Board of Directors of the various Shipping Companies would take good care to supply their ships with good lymph, and all passengers would have to become vaccinated directly after leaving the home port.

From the evidence given by the two hospital attendants, proper care was taken to have their clothes daily saturated with a solution of carbolic acid, the same being used also for washing their hands and faces, the attendants besides never touching the patient with their naked hands, these being always protected by gloves. Besides the hospital compartments were every day properly disinfected.

For the sake of economy the lymph used for vaccination was by the doctor diluted with five times its weight of glycerine. In order to show that this process does in no way weaken or lessen the effect of the lymph on the person to be vaccinated, I refer to Reynolds's system of medicine, where it is stated:—"If the lymph has been preserved by drying, as on points, it will be necessary that it should be revived or brought back to its liquid state in order that it may be taken up by the system."

I further quote Broadbent, who, in his practice of medicine, expresses himself on the preservation of lymph in tubes in the following words:—"If from *any cause* great economy has to be practised in using the lymph, it may be diluted with no more than ten times its weight of glycerine or water."

The same proceeding is carried out in Germany, and the result is very satisfactory in infants, in whom vaccination generally seems to take better than in adults. It is certainly far better to take the lymph directly from a child; but when the necessity arises to vaccinate a great number of individuals with a small quantity of lymph, it is not only justifiable but the only proper course, to add a drop of glycerine or water. Neither of them has an immediately deteriorating effect on it, if the lymph is otherwise good, but it increases the relative quantity of lymph; besides, this method allows a greater number of individuals to avail themselves of the benefit of vaccination.

The patient grew worse, and, as a fresh supply of coal and water became desirable, the captain made for King George's Sound, arriving there on the 15th December, remaining at a long distance from the port entrance.

The

The harbour-master of the port having come alongside, the case of small-pox was reported to him, and demands made for coal and water.

The said official having given strict orders for the ship to remain at her anchorage, informed the captain that he would report the case to the proper authorities, and inform him of their decision. When he afterwards returned he informed the captain that coals and water should be supplied, but nothing more could be done, and the ship could on no account proceed nearer to the port.

It being rough weather at the time, the coals and water only arrived on the following day, no official being in attendance to communicate with the ship. The s.s. "Preussen," after having taken in coals and water, made for Adelaide, at which port she arrived about midnight on the 19th December. Shortly afterwards the ship was boarded by the Health Officer, who, after having received a verbal report from the ship's doctor, informed the latter that the small-pox patient, in case he should not die in the meantime, had to be moved on shore on the following morning.

The patient, however, died during the same night at about half-past 3 or 4 o'clock.

The captain being informed of the death, at once ordered a proper air-proof coffin to be made, being then under the belief that the body would have to be buried on shore. Shortly after 6 o'clock the next morning a steamer with a Quarantine Officer on board came alongside to bring the patient on shore. On being informed that the patient had died, he informed the doctor that the body had to be buried in the sea, and that the launch would soon return to take the boat with the corpse in tow.

The captain at once gave orders that the body should be sewn in a thick canvas by the attendants of the hospital. This being done, the two linen sheets and a woollen blanket were wrapped round the body before being sewn in canvas, and the body being loaded with iron chains was, on arrival of the tug-boat, lowered into the boat through the coal-shaft, which is only 10 paces distant from the hospital in the same gangway, the latter having been shut up from all communication.

At about 11 o'clock the steamer came back and towed the boat about 15 miles distant out in the open sea, and the body was there sunk into the sea. The two hospital attendants and the 4th Officer, being in charge of the boat, had, immediately after their return, to undress and to clean and bath themselves, the clothes of the two attendants being at once burned, those of the 4th Officer being laid in water at once to be properly washed and cleaned.

The passengers for Adelaide were then removed on shore; first the two hospital attendants in one boat, the two married people suffering from dysentery in the next boat, the passengers and their luggage following in two other boats; this order of proceeding having been arranged with the purpose of avoiding the attendants and the sick people to mix with the passengers, as this most likely would have been the case had the latter been despatched on shore first.

It is very much to be regretted that the steamer which had to tow the dead body into the open sea did not arrive alongside the s.s. "Preussen" until 11 o'clock, and that in consequence hereof the corpse had to be kept on board five hours longer than was absolutely necessary. The circumstance of the Orient steamer "Austral" arriving in port on the same morning, and the small steamer in question having first to convey the Health Officer on board the said vessel, may account for such delay; the question, however, remains, whether another steam conveyance might not have been placed at the disposal of the officer for boarding the s.s. "Austral."

The doctor of the s.s. "Preussen" had sent a request to the health authorities to be supplied with fresh lymph, a request which, although favourably received, had not been responded to when the s.s. "Preussen" had to leave. The lymph was only supplied to the steamer by the authorities in Melbourne, and then a new vaccination was gone through during the voyage from Melbourne to Sydney.

On arriving in Sydney the s.s. "Preussen" went direct to the Quarantine Station, where all the passengers were landed, and a thorough washing and cleaning and fumigating of the ship's interior, especially the 'tween decks and the hospital, was ordered and at once carried out.

The washing was done with a solution of carbolic acid, hot water, and soap, the fumigating with sulphuric acid, after which all the 'tween decks, the hospital, closets, and washhouses, as well as the cabins used by sick people, were painted afresh. This same process of washing and cleaning was repeated on the day before the ship left the Quarantine Station.

As will be seen from the foregoing summary of the evidence taken before me, all and everything that could reasonably be expected was done on board the s.s. "Preussen" to satisfy the passengers and to secure their welfare, as is also acknowledged by the testimonials handed over to the captain.

They

They were conveyed in a perfectly new built ship, fitted out with the newest inventions for proper ventilation of the compartments, the latter were more than sufficiently large, properly cleaned and under proper control of the captain and officers; they had more deck accommodation than is generally allowed on other ships; they had more than a sufficient supply of proper food, and a supply of water of good quality was carefully attended to.

The Company of the North German Lloyd enjoy, as I may here observe, a high reputation won during their shipping of emigrants to America for more than thirty years.

The Directors, as well as the commanders and officers of this line, have consequently acquired the necessary practice in the conveyance of 'tween-deck passengers.

Captain Pohle, of the s.s. "Preussien," has held the position of a captain in the company's steamers, conveying emigrants from Bremen to the United States for the last thirteen years, the 1st officer his position for more than six years, and the purser over four years.

As, however, for the sanitary arrangements the fact remains that a large number of passengers and part of the crew were affected by the small-pox, some of them with fatal result, it ought not to be lost out of sight:—

1. That, owing to the exceedingly infectious and contagious nature of small-pox, all attempts to stamp out the disease have proved to be unsuccessful; however, it has been restricted within limits, and to this end isolation on quarantine stations, provided with all necessaries of life, has proved to be very efficient. Houses may be successfully isolated if they are detached, but this measure becomes difficult to carry out in thickly populated city centres, and complete isolation is almost impossible on board a passenger ship, where every space has been set apart for a certain purpose, and where a large number of people are compelled to live in close contact with each other.

Isolation may be successful for a short duration of time, but it is almost impossible to prevent an outbreak if the patient suffering from the disease has to be kept on board for a longer period.

"There is," as I quote from the opinion given to me from Dr. Westrum, of the Sydney Hospital, "no spontaneous origin of variola, it is always communicated either indirectly or directly; this may be done by the emanations from the patient, contaminated clothing and furniture, or by direct contact with the small-pox patient, or through inoculation with the contents of the pustules. According to Marson, the disease is communicable from the moment when the invasion begins; it may be given by the breath of a patient before eruption appears. He quotes the case of a lady who infected her sister without developing small-pox herself properly; that it is transmissible during the eruptive stage through the medium of a third person, wearing apparel and other objects, is beyond doubt. Von Ziemesser reports an outbreak in Pommerania, the origin of which was traced to a letter written by a sailor, who was then convalescent from small-pox. Professor Smith remarks with regard to the diffusion of the morbid poison: 'It has been conclusively proved that an atmosphere of small-pox poison develops around the sick, or that the air may become the carrier of the contagion, so that the latter can spread by the atmospheric currents within small ranges.'"

2. Had the health authorities at Albany, as it was certainly their duty to do, allowed the passenger suffering from small-pox to be landed, there is every probability not only that the passenger might have been saved—the state of his health according to the doctor being then such as to give hope of recovery—but the outbreak among the other passengers on board might have been prevented. According to the medical opinion referred to above, the stage of incubation, which embraces the time from the introduction of the morbid poison into the system, until the development of the first acute symptoms, lasts twelve days, and causes no disturbance of health; allowing two days for the stage of invasion, it follows that the eruption does not make its appearance before the 14th day.

From this it follows that all the passengers, who were afterwards seized by the small-pox, had been infected during the time following the departure from Albany.

3. I may further add that, had all the passengers been landed in Adelaide, to be kept there in quarantine, as was suggested by the Board of Health in Sydney, if I am not mistaken, and thus opportunity been given to the captain to have the ship thoroughly washed and cleaned and painted, there is no doubt whatever that Melbourne, as well as Sydney, would have been spared the outbreak of the disease.

I may further add that it is also to be regretted that the dead body could not have been buried earlier, that the demand for lymph, addressed by the doctor of the s.s. "Preussien" to the Health authorities in Adelaide, had not been responded to.

I am the first to sympathize with the hardships and sufferings of the passengers in consequence of the outbreak of the small-pox on board the s.s. "Preussen"; but I think it is only fair that some consideration should also be paid to the very heavy losses, direct and indirect, which have been caused to the Steamship Company by the propagation of the disease, which, as I have shown, neither the directors nor the ship's officers can be held responsible for in any way whatever. At any rate, I believe it to be very unjust to throw the whole of the blame or responsibility on the shoulders of the commander and officers, when it has been shown by the evidence taken, that they have done all in their power—as much as at all possible, to prevent the evil consequences of the disease, and that the principal blame must be laid, in the first instance, at the door of the health authorities at Albany.

There seems to have existed a certain degree of animosity against the German line of mail steamers in general, and against the s.s. "Preussen" and those in charge of her in particular, which animosity appears to me to be so much the more strange and quite unaccounted for, when it is considered that by the German line increased facilities as to the exchange of commodities of the two countries connected by the said line of steamers, and likely a very great impetus to Colonial trade is afforded, without the Colonies having anything to contribute, while the German Government has granted a considerable subsidy to the maintenance of this line of steamers.

I am sorry to have to state that the doctor in charge of the Quarantine Station, according to the evidence before me, has not been perfectly free from this prejudice against the steamer "Preussen," and has not on all occasions shown that impartiality which ought to have been displayed by a doctor in his position. This is so much the more to be regretted, as the Board of Health, as I learned from your note of the 4th instant, has declined to take an inspection of the steamer, being satisfied with the report of the inspector in charge, the said Dr. Ashburton Thompson.

The latter is reported to have told the purser that the steamer "Preussen," on her arrival in Sydney, had been found by him in such a dirty condition, that he would for this reason alone have recommended to the Board of Health to have her quarantined. He advised the purser at the same time to take inspection of English passenger ships, in order to see how clean and proper they were kept.

On making inquiries with regard hereto, I learnt from the captain and officers of the s.s. "Preussen," that in consequence of the dust of the Australian coals and the fact of the Christmas holidays intervening, the deck was on the arrival in Sydney not so clean as it otherwise would have been; and also, that the gray painting of the steamer, getting apparently more easily affected by the wear and tear during the voyage than the black colour, did not show a clean aspect, but that apart herefrom the ship, and particularly the interior, did not show any worse appearance than other passenger ships under similar circumstances would have done.

According to the statement of the purser and the evidence of Mr. Cameron, the doctor's reply to complaints made by passengers used to be, "Why did you take passage by a German and not an English steamer? You can hardly expect anything better in the former."

He seems to have been influenced by a certain Mr. Armstrong, a passenger by the s.s. "Preussen," who was afterwards taken in employ by the Quarantine Station in Sydney, and who, being irritated by the refusal of some unreasonable demands he made to the purser during the voyage, did all he could to discredit the ship and the management on board.

I may mention here that there were also complaints before me about the treatment of patients in the enclosure-grounds, under the control of Dr. Thompson, and the unclean state in which the patients' rooms were kept there.

They were made and substantiated by the purser and Mr. Cameron. However, I have no intention of enlarging on those and other complaints against the Quarantine arrangements. I may in this regard also refer to a complaint contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 14th instant, about the water, knowing, as I do, the difficulties the Quarantine authorities had to contend with, owing to the great number of persons in Quarantine and the insufficient staff the Board had at their disposal. If I mention it at all, it is to show that under the best management, and with the best efforts to do all that is wanted, complaints will always occur; but I think it would only have been fair had the same consideration been brought to bear, also on the complaints made against the steamer here in question.

I am not aware if the same outcry against mismanagement on board was raised, when in 1882 the small-pox broke out on the Orient steamer "Garonne;" but for the purpose of comparison, I may here state the particulars of case, as supplied by a gentleman, who was then officer in that ship:—"Eleven days after leaving St. Vincent (Cape Verde) a male patient developed small-pox. Patient put in the steward's room, in the 'tween-decks, the so-called 'glory held.' Attending steward and doctor not isolated. Food handed him by another steward through a door or window. Thinking his luggage might
have

have been infected it was burned. A fortnight later patient died at Capetown, when the ship dropped anchor. *Nobody vaccinated; no lymph on board.* Body buried two hours later 10 miles out at sea Carpenter and sail-maker, who sewed body up, *not isolated.* Return to Capetown; received lymph; sent 60 miles north in Quarantine; *vaccination made optional.* Ship fumigated. One fireman developed small-pox between Capetown and Adelaide. Placed in a tent on fore-castle. On arrival in Sydney about fifteen cases broke out, and the steamer was quarantined and fumigated. No passengers carried on the home trip. Small-pox broke out again; one engineer developing it and recovering from it in the glory-hold. Steamer fumigated at Gravesend and patient (who then was convalescent) landed." I am not in a position to state the number of passengers this steamer carried, and am, consequently, unable to give the percentage of persons on board attacked by the disease.

From the facts stated above and the evidence at hand, I have arrived at the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, no blame is to be attached to the captain and officers of the s.s. "Preussen," neither as regards the treatment, accommodation, and the well-being in general of the passengers, nor the sanitary arrangements on board and the necessary precautions to be observed to prevent the propagation of the small-pox disease.

In both respects they did all that could be expected and that was in their power to satisfy all reasonable demands.

In concluding this report, I have to thank you for the courteous way in which you have responded to the requests I have had to make to you in this matter, and I am likewise much obliged to you for the trouble you have been taking of inspecting the steamer and the arrangements on board of her yourself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. TRAVERS,

Consul-General.

The D. & C. Green Ventilating Company.

Sydney, 8 February, 1887.

THE principle of this system of ventilation, as supplied to the N.D.L. S.S. "Preussen," is the injection of fresh air into the various parts of the ship by compression.

The ventilating engine is one of the ordinary compound principle, with steam cylinders of 22-inch and 10-inch diameter, with two air compressors of 26½ inch diameter attached, which, in the usual working of this ship at the various times, are kept running at a mean speed of 85 revolutions per minute.

The air is in the first place drawn by the pistons of the compressors through the main suction or inlet pipe of 12-inch diameter, with a movable head of the common ventilator pattern fixed and situated on the promenade deck, passing through a number of small valves, termed the suction valves, being compressed, and allowed by other valves, termed delivery valves, to escape into three tanks or receivers—one 10 ft. × 4 ft. × 1 ft. 6 in., one 6 ft. × 4 ft. × 1 ft. 6 in., one 4 ft. × 3 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 6 in.—at a regular pressure of 2½ lb. per square inch; and it is from these tanks or receivers that the connections are taken by means of wrought-iron galvanized pipes, termed pressure-pipes, ranging in sizes from 6 inches to 1 inch internal diameter, which pipes, running both fore and aft of the engine-room, lead to the various heads of ventilators to all parts of the ship, into which they are fixed with a patent spring nozzle attached. There are together forty-five of these nozzles; the air passing through these in a regular current downwards at the even pressure maintained in the tanks causes, in addition to itself, a greater inrush of air through the ventilators from the deck, but for cabins, lavatories, bath-rooms, &c., the air is carried by other pipes of various sizes, termed carrying pipes, with outlets into the various places named, but in positions where foul or hot air are likely to accumulate, it is carried off by other pipes from 12 in. to 4 in. diameter, by the patent nozzle being reversed, and the air blowing upwards, carries off from such places through the special heads fixed on the ventilators for that purpose; these are termed uptakes.

The air thus delivered into the various required parts of the ship though (not cooler) it being delivered into them at very nearly the same temperature as the average of the air on deck in the shade, causes a much livelier circulation than would otherwise be, though not in a sufficiency to be felt or made unpleasant by causing a draught, except when in a direct line of the outlet, but, at the same time, keeping the places fresh and free from smell, and at all times when such have accumulated after the engine having been stopped for a few hours, which was in most cases during the night, was found to be most effectual in clearing off, especially in the various rooms, cabins, and quarters occupied by steerage passengers, or any very close and confined places.

The number of nozzles fixed in ventilators to quarters occupied by steerage passengers are, forward steerage, occupied by single men, two running through crew's accommodation; in main steerage, occupied by married people and children, three, two of which run through the rooms occupied by single women. In the after-steerage, occupied by single men, two, one of which was fixed for the ventilation of after-hold, the nozzles was reversed, and opening used as an uptake, also that on account of the position of the main inlet in this place being somewhat defective, owing to the close proximity of the after-hatchway, a canvas shoot was utilized to carry the air to after-end, where it could be plainly felt.

The usual times for the working the ventilation ranged between the hours of 4 to 12 a.m., and 6 to 12 p.m., with exceptions during the warmest of weather, when it was kept running day and night, the longest running being that of four days.

C. A. BIRCH,

Engineer in charge of ventilating engine.

NORDDEUTSCHER

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Dampfer "Preussen," 1te Reise, 1886-87.

LAGERBESTAND, DER APOTHEKE, BEI BEGINN DER REISE.

I. Maximal-Bestand.		II. Lager-Bestand.	III. Requisition.	I. Maximal-Bestand.		II. Lager-Bestand.	III. Requisition.
	MEDICAMENTE.				MEDICAMENTE— <i>contd.</i>		
400 gramm	<i>Acet. saturnin</i>	400,0		500 gramm	<i>Natron bicarbon</i>	650,0	
50 "	<i>Acid. boric</i>	100,0		120 "	<i>Natron biboraiscum</i>	120,0	
200 "	" <i>carbol. p.</i>	1,000,0		50 dosen	" <i>salicyl, à 2,0 in</i>		
75 "	" <i>hydrochloric</i>	75,0			<i>Pulverform</i>	100 dosen	
75 "	" <i>phosphoric</i>	80,0		5 gramm	<i>Ol. Croton</i>	5,0	
50 "	" <i>salicylic</i>	80,0		500 "	" <i>Lini</i>	500,0	
75 "	" <i>tannic</i>	100,0		320 "	" <i>Oliv. provinc.</i>	300,0	
100 "	<i>Aether sulfuric</i>	170,0		650 "	<i>Ol. Ricini</i>	650,0	
100 "	<i>Alum. pulveris.</i>	130,0		300 "	<i>Ol. Terebinth</i>	230,0	
200 "	<i>Ammon. caust. sol.</i>	200,0		100 "	<i>Pillul. aperient</i>	200 stück	
120 "	" <i>chlorat.</i>	100,0		90 "	<i>Plumb. acetac</i>	90,0	
30 "	" <i>solut. anisat.</i>	60,0		40 "	<i>Pulv. fumalis</i>	50,0	
120 "	<i>Aq. Amygd. amar.</i>	120,0		300 "	" <i>Insect. persic.</i>	750,0	
600 "	" <i>Calcis</i>	600,0		60 "	" <i>Liquir. comp.</i>	70,0	
350 "	" <i>coloniens</i>	1,080,0		50 "	" <i>Magnes. c. Rheo</i>	50,0	
2 flasch	" <i>destillat.</i>	2 fl.		100 dosen	" <i>Seidlitzens</i>	100 dosen	
20 gramm	<i>Argent. nitric. fus.</i>	20,0		50 "	" <i>aerophor</i>	100 "	
150 "	<i>Balsam. peruvian</i>	170,0		50 "	" <i>Dover, 0,0</i>	100 "	
250 "	<i>Benzin</i>	250,0		100 "	" <i>Chinin. sulfur. 0,1,2</i>	200 "	
30 dosen	<i>Bismut. subnitric. O,2,6</i>	30 dos.		40 "	" <i>emetic. Ipec. 0,5</i>		
500 gramm	<i>Calcar. hypochloros</i>	500,0			<i>Stib. Kali tartar 0,0,3</i>	40 "	
40 "	<i>Camphora pulveris</i>	40,0		80 "	<i>Pulv. Jalapp. c. Calom.</i>	100 "	
200 stück	<i>Capsul. Bals. Copaiv</i>	200 stück		100 "	" <i>Morph. hydrochl.</i>		
12 "	<i>Cerat. labial</i>	12 "			" <i>0,0,15</i>	150 "	
50 gramm	<i>Chinin. sulfuric</i>	100,0		50 "	" <i>opiat. 0,0,0 opii</i>	100 "	
100 "	<i>Chloralhydrat</i>	125,0		50 gramm	<i>Rad. Rhei. pulv.</i>	60,0	
300 "	<i>Chloroform</i>	460,0		250 "	<i>Rotul. Menth. pip.</i>	300 stück	
90 "	<i>Colloidium</i>	110,0		500 "	<i>Sal thermar. carol. offi-</i>		
30 "	<i>Cupr. sulfur. pur.</i>	50,0			<i>cial</i>	700 "	
120 gramm	<i>Eliz. acid. Hall.</i>	150,0		20 "	<i>Secal. cornut. pulv.</i>	20,0	
300 "	" <i>c Succ. Liquir</i>	220,0		500 "	<i>Sem. Lini.</i>	500,0	
1 schacht	<i>Empl. adhaes. ext. in Bän-</i>		2 kilo	2 kilo	" <i>pulv.</i>	2 kilo	
	<i>dern 2 cm. breit</i>	2 schacht		15 gramm	<i>Solut. Apomorphin. mur.</i>		
1 "	<i>Empl. adhaes. ext. in Bän-</i>	2 "	200 "		<i>(0,15)</i>	15,0	
	<i>dern 4 cm. breit</i>	6 buch	30 "		" <i>Kali bichromic</i>	300,0	
3 buch	<i>Empl. anglic.</i>	45 centimes	30 "		" <i>Atropin. sulfur</i>		
45 gramm	" <i>Cantharid.</i>	1 meter	30 "		<i>(0,5)</i>	30,0	
1 meter	" <i>Hydrarg. ext.</i>	1 "			" <i>Morph. hydrochlor</i>		
1 "	" <i>Lytharg. comp.</i>	1 "	30 "		<i>(1,0)</i>	30,0	
	<i>extens</i>	2,5 gramm	360 "		" <i>Pilocarp. mur. (0,5)</i>	30,0	
2,5 gramm	<i>Extract. Secal. corn.</i>	300 gramm	750 "		<i>Species St. Germain</i>	360,0	
300 gramm	<i>Ferr. sesquichlor. solut.</i>	1 kilo	250 "		" <i>pectoral</i>	750,0	
1 kilo	<i>Flor. Chamomill.</i>	30 dosen	560 "		<i>Spirit. aether</i>	210,0	
30 dosen	<i>Fol. Digital. pulv. 0,5</i>	500 gramm	90 "		" <i>camphorat</i>	650,0	
500 gramm	<i>Fol. Menth. pip.</i>	250,0	500 "		" <i>Sinapis</i>	110,0	
250 "	<i>Fruct. Foenicul</i>	380,0	300 "		" <i>Vin. rectfss.</i>	1 kilo	
350 "	<i>Glycerin</i>	120,0	150 "		<i>Succ. Liquirit. in bac.</i>	300,0	
90 "	<i>Gumm. arab. p.</i>	30,0	750 "		<i>Syrup. Rhei.</i>	180,0	
30 "	<i>Hydrarg. chlor. mit. lacv.</i>	30,0	750 "		" <i>Rub. Idaei</i>	900,0	
30 "	<i>Hydrarg. chlor. mit.</i>	30,0	600 "		<i>Syrup. Sacchar</i>	750,0	
	<i>vaporc parat</i>	60,0	200 "		<i>Tinct. amara</i>	1,400,0	
30 "	<i>Hydrarg. sublimat. corros.</i>	30 dosen	60 "		" <i>Arnicae</i>	230,0	
20 dosen	<i>Infus. Ipecac. conc. pulv.</i>	125,0	100 "		" <i>Chin. comp.</i>	300,0	
	<i>1=2 à 0,25</i>	170,0	200 "		" <i>Digital. aeth.</i>	60,0	
75 gramm	<i>Jodoform</i>	600,0	100 "		" <i>Ferr. pomat.</i>	130,0	
200 "	<i>Kali bitartar. pulv.</i>	40,0	100 "		" <i>Jodii</i>	200,0	
300 "	<i>Kali chloric.</i>	200,0	60 "		" <i>Myrrh</i>	120,0	
40 "	" <i>hypermang. p.</i>	125,0	3 kilo		" <i>Opii simpl.</i>	200,0	
200 "	<i>Kalium bromat.</i>	10,0	50 stück		" <i>Rhei vinos</i>	300,0	
125 "	" <i>jodat.</i>	660,0	100 gramm		" <i>Valar. aeth.</i>	60,0	
10 "	<i>Kreosot</i>	170,0	300 "		<i>Tripolith</i>	3 kilo	
500 "	<i>Linim. sap. camph.</i>	60,0	120 "		<i>Trochisc. Santonin</i>	50 st.	
120 "	<i>Liq. Kal. acetie</i>	30 dosen	500 "		<i>Ungt. boric</i>	250,0	
50 "	" <i>arsenicos.</i>	100,0	150 "		" <i>Hydrarg. cin.</i>	300,0	
30 dosen	<i>Lithion carb. 0,2</i>	40,0	6 flasch		" <i>Kalii jod.</i>	250,0	
50 gramm	<i>Lycopodium</i>	30,0	120 gramm		" <i>Paraffin</i>	950,0	
40 "	<i>Magnes carbon.</i>	150,0	45 "		" <i>Zinci</i>	270,0	
1 kilo	" <i>sulfur.</i>				<i>Vin. Pepsin</i>	12 fl.	
20 gramm	<i>Magnes. usta.</i>				" <i>stibiat</i>	120,0	
50 "	<i>Naphthalin</i>				<i>Zinc. sulfuric</i>	45,0	

BEMERKUNGEN.

- I. Die in Rubrik I angeführten zahlen bilden das *nicht zu überschreitende Maximum* der auf den Dampfschiffen beim Antritt der Reise zu haltenden Vorräthe. In Ausnahmefällen werden die Herren Aerzte um Motivirung der Mehrrequisition ersucht.
- II. Die Rubrik II soll den jeweiligen Bestand der Vorräthe bei Schluss der Reise enthalten.
- III. Beim Ausfüllen der Rubrik III bleibt es dem Gutdünken der Herren Aerzte überlassen, von welchem der verzeichneten Gegenstände sie requiriren, sowie ob sie das Maximalquantum erschöpfen wollen oder nicht. Die mit *fetter Schrift* gedruckten Medicamente jedoch müssen in den in Rubrik I angegebenen Quantitäten vorrathig sein.

I. Maximal-Bestand.	II. Lager-Bestand.	III. Requisition.	I. Maximal-Bestand.	II. Lager-Bestand.	III. Requisition.
	UTENSILIEN.			INSTRUMENTE—contd.	
30	Binden, Gaze.....	210 stück			b) AMPUTATIONS-ETUI:
20	„ Gyps.....	20 „	1		Arterienhaken.....
12	„ leinene.....	60 „	3		Arterienpinzetten.....
2	„ wollene.....	4 „	1		Beinhautmesser.....
	Bindfaden.....	1 rolle	1		Gypsscheere.....
2	Bruchbänder, links.....	2	12		Heftnadeln.....
2	„ rechts.....	2	1		Knochensplitterzange.....
6 packet	Carbolwatte.....	6 p.	1		Lappenmesser.....
	Capsehn.....	1 satz.	1		Liston.....
6 packet	Cataplasm. artificial.....	6	2		gr. zweischneidige Messer.....
1 glas	Catgut.....	1 gl.	1		mittleres Messer.....
2	Colatorien.....	2	2		kleine Messer.....
2	Einnelmebecher.....	2	1		Säge.....
1 glas	Eisenchloridwatte.....	1 gl.	1		Stichsäge.....
5 bogen	Filterpapier.....	5 bogen	1		Tourniquet.....
3 meter	Flanell.....		6		Umstechnadeln.....
15	Gewichte.....	15	1		Zwischenknochenmesser.....
72	Glaser.....	100 stück, dazu in Aden, 50 stück re- quired.			c) GEBURTSHULFE, TASCHE:
2	Glasmensuren.....	2	1		Geburtszange.....
12	Glasspritzen.....	12	1		scharfer Haken.....
2	Glastrichter.....	2	2		stumpfer „.....
2 meter	Guttaperchepapier.....	2 meter	1		Perforatorium.....
2	Hornlöffel.....	2	1		Schlingen.....
3 packet	Jodoformgaze.....	3 packet	1	1 Stück	Spritze mit Mutterrohr.....
	Korke.....	100 stück			Band.....
12	Kruken, irdeno.....	12	1		d) SCHROPFAPPARATE:
12	„ porcell. m. Deckel.....	12	12		Lampe.....
3 meter	Leinen.....		1		Schropfköpfe.....
1 schachtel	Oblaten.....	1 schachtel			Schöpfeschnepfer.....
300	Papierbeutel.....	300			e) ZAHNARZTL INSTRUM:
12	Pinzel.....	12	1		Wurzelzangen { oben.....
2	Porcellanmensuren.....	2	1		{ unten.....
2	Porcellanmörser.....	2	1		Deutschezangen { oben.....
6	Rachenpinsel.....	6	1		{ unten.....
6 packet	Salicylwatte.....	6 packet	1		Zahnschlüssel m. 4.....
6	Saugpfropfen.....	6			Haken.....
48	Schachteln.....	48			1 x 4
6 stück	Schwamme.....	6			f) DIVERSE INSTRUMENTE:
3 dosen	Seifpapier.....	4 packet	12		Catheter, elastisch.....
3 meter	Shirting.....		1		Clysosemppe.....
1	Spirituslampe, gewöhnl.....	1	2		Eisbeutel.....
4	Spatel, Horn.....	4	1		Eiterbecken.....
6	Suspensorien.....	6	1		Esmerichs Apparat für.....
2	Waagen.....	2			künstl. Blutleere.....
2 stück	Watte.....	2 stück	1		Inductionsapparat.....
160 gramm	„ gereinigte.....	100,0	1		Irrigator.....
	Zunder.....	1 packet	2		Kehlkopfspiegel.....
2 flasch	Angostura.....	3 flasch	1		Loupe.....
6 „	Bitterwasser (Hungary.....	24 „			Inhalationsapparat.....
	Janos).				Birzeliuslampe.....
12 stück	Blutegel.....				Aerum nitricum.....
	Lymphhe.....	3 tuban in Port Said required.			Cocainum hydrochlor.....
					Troscien Koso compr.....
6 flasch	Magenbitter.....	18 flasch			Pellu lac chepen nureat.....
12 büchsen	Nestles Kindermehl.....	18 luppen			Pulv. staliegl c. talco.....
					Pulv. calomelans.....
	INSTRUMENTE.				Solat argenti nitric.....
	a) VERBANDTASCH. enth.:		1		Percussionshammer.....
1	Arterienpinzette.....	1	1		Plessimeter.....
2	dopp. Bistouries.....	2	1		Reflexspiegel.....
2	neusilb. Catheter.....		1	1 schachtel	Richardson's Apparat.....
1	Cilienpinzette.....	1	3		Sicherheitsnadeln.....
1	Hakenpinzette.....	1			Stechnadeln.....
2	Hohl- und Unterbind- ungs sonden.	2			Stethoscop.....
1	Hollensteinbüchse.....	1	1		Trachealcantilen.....
1	Kornzange.....	1	1		Schienen { von Draht.....
2	Lanzetten.....	2			{ „ Holz.....
12	Nadeln, gerade u. krumme.....	12			Schlundsonde.....
50	„ Carlsbader.....	50	2		Specula.....
1	Nadelhalter.....	1	1		Supercutane Spritze m. 3.....
1	chirurg. Pinzette.....	1			Reserve-Cantilen.....
1	Schere, gerade.....	1	3		Stechbecken.....
1	„ hohle.....	1	1		Thermometer.....
1	„ feine hohle.....	1			„ maximal.....
1	Schraubecatheter.....	1			Tropfgläser.....
	Seide.....	2½ gramm			3 x 3 patent- gläser.....
1	Spatel.....	1			Wundspritzen.....
3	Sonden.....	3			Zwangsjacke.....
1	Troicart.....	1			Spirit. menth. prep.....
					Tinct. aromatra.....
					Pharmacopœa ger- manica.....
					1 exemplar

DR. JENS,

Pract. Arzt.,

Unterschrift des Arztes.

WILL

Sydney, den 8 Februar, 1887.

Will the Chief Medical Inspector kindly furnish me with his remarks upon certain passages in the Consul-General's letter which seem to reflect upon his action.—H.N.M., B.C., 25/2/1887. The Chief Medical Inspector.

S.S. "Preussen,"—Single persons berthed in the married compartment.

MARY JACOBS, æt. 20, single, Margaret Taylor, æt. 25, married, both travelling alone, and Julia Deacon, æt. 19, single, travelling with her mother and brother, are female passengers, who each made it a ground of complaint to me that they had been compelled to berth in married quarters in which single men were also berthed.

Frederick Lowther, æt. 26, and William Deacon, æt. 22, single men, told me that they were berthed in the married quarters referred to.

Mary Jacobs stated that her berth was immediately over William Deacon's, and in this case, at all events, there could have been no such separation as decency requires.

Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Larkin, and her two unmarried daughters of over twenty years of age, stated that when they found that berths were assigned them in these married quarters they declined to occupy them, and for the first night slept on the floor. Berths were then assigned to them in a second-class cabin.

These are cases which occurred among the passengers landed in Sydney. Whether similar complaints were made at the other ports I am not aware.—J.A.T., B.C., 26/2/87. The President.

The Consul-General for Germany is mistaken in ascribing to me feelings of dislike for his compatriots. It is true that when English passengers complained to me of the cooking I asked why, if they did not like German customs, they travelled in a German ship; true, also, that when they complained to me of the general management during the voyage, I told them that when they allowed themselves to be carried from their own country to Belgium, in order to join a ship belonging to Germany, *although that ship would within twenty-four hours of their embarking in her touch at an English port*, they voluntarily withdrew themselves from the protection afforded by the English law; true, lastly, that I told both Captain Pohle and Purser Muth that their ship came in so filthy that it would have been proper to send her to Quarantine for cleansing before allowing her to berth at a quay, whether there had been actual disease on board or not. But these are mere commonplaces. Similar answers would have to be given to Germans travelling by English ships if they found occasion to make similar complaints; and English ships entering this port have been ordered to Quarantine for cleansing only.—J.A.T. The President of the Board of Health, B.C., 26/2/87.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Callan Park, Balmain, 1 February, 1887.

I do myself the honour to forward, for your information, in accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, a Report on the Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane, for the year 1886.

I have, &c.

F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

On December 31st, 1886, the number of registered insane persons in the Colony was 2,717, and the following return shows their distribution:—

	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	472	271	743	11	17	28
Do Parramatta (Free).....	609	347	956	3	4	7
Do do (Criminal).....	48	8	56	..	..	..
Do Callan Park	377	252	629	5	8	13
Do Newcastle.....	125	117	242	1	..	1
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	13	78	91	1	..	1
	1,644	1,073	2,717	21	29	50

The number on the register at the close of 1885 was 2,643, so that the increase for the year, after calculating all the discharges, deaths, &c., was 74. This is the smallest increase in any year since 1876, but it must be borne in mind that the increase for the years 1884 and 1885 was exceptionally large, and the increase for the quinquennial period ending 31st December, 1886, was 499, or nearly 100 per annum.

The number absent from the Institution on leave at the close of the year was 50, being 1 less than at the same date last year.

On examining the numbers at the different Institutions it appears that there has been a decrease of 34 at Gladesville, of 7 at Parramatta (Free), of 59 at Cook's River. An increase of 171 at Callan Park, 2 at Newcastle, and 1 at Parramatta (Criminal). The hospital at Callan Park has received the whole increase for the year, besides relieving the overcrowded wards at Gladesville and Parramatta, and in addition a number of the Government patients formerly at Cook's River have been removed thither.

The estimated population of the Colony at the close of the year was 1,030,762, so that the proportion of insane to population at that date was 1 in 379, or 2·63 per thousand, a proportion which is smaller than at the close of any year since 1870, and compares favorably with the proportion in England, which was 1 in 348, or 2·87 per thousand, at the close of 1885.

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, the proportion of recoveries, the rate of mortality, the causes of insanity in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died, the causes of death, the length of residence in those who recovered and those who died, as well as the ages, condition as to marriage, religious profession, native countries, and previous occupations of those admitted, and of all under care, and the form of mental disorder in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1885	1,599	1,044	2,643
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	345	196	541
Readmitted during the year	18	8	26
Transferred during the year	27	88	115
	390	292	682
Total under care during the year	1,989	1,336	3,325
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	174	99	273
Relieved	16	10	26
Transferred	27	88	115
Escaped (and not recaptured)	7	.....	7
Died	121	66	187
Total discharged or died during the year	345	263	608
Remaining	1,644	1,073	2,717
Average number resident during the year	1,604	1,035	2,639
* Persons under care during the year†	1,985	1,336	3,321
* Persons admitted during the year	386	292	678
* Persons recovered during the year	172	99	271

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.
 † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the years 1876 to 1886 inclusive, and including the Licensed House from the year 1882.

Year.	Admitted.				Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Es- caped and not recap- tured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.																							
	Admitted for the first time.		Read- mitted.		M.	F.	Total.	Re- covered.		Re- lieved.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.																	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.														
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	113	88	70	158	17	19	36	100	45	145	78	29	107	1072	533	1005	1052	536	1588	40	90	50	72	44	75	7	90	13	76	10	19	7	41	5	41	0	73	
1877	262	100	362	03	24	86	133	14	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	97	20	117	1147	548	1096	1130	629	1669	42	28	61	61	44	86	4	97	14	51	7	81	3	68	3	78	7	05	
1878	212	126	338	40	88	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	99	28	127	1174	609	1783	1176	579	1754	42	36	28	05	37	01	6	76	12	19	8	89	3	42	4	83	7	24	
1879	241	128	369	40	20	66	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	23	48	97	17	114	91	26	117	1232	646	1378	1188	620	1808	39	36	37	66	30	08	7	47	18	18	11	26	7	06	4	19	7	10	
1880	267	145	412	23	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	190	21	19	40	49	35	75	96	40	130	1276	688	1904	1249	665	1914	45	06	36	00	41	70	7	11	10	35	8	51	7	68	0	01	7	10	
1881	284	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	10	14	30	34	19	53	84	26	110	1354	726	2080	1314	700	2014	41	09	35	34	42	01	5	01	8	69	6	25	6	89	3	71	5	46	
1882	386	142	428	20	25	45	38	14	52	118	84	202	22	16	38	38	14	62	83	48	141	1480	877	2307	1392	854	2249	38	56	50	29	42	70	7	18	0	56	8	03	6	08	5	62	6	27	
1883	272	101	373	21	22	43	29	145	174	119	75	194	19	11	30	29	145	174	111	45	156	1474	929	2403	1443	904	2347	40	61	40	38	40	75	6	48	0	01	6	30	7	09	4	98	6	64	
1884	281	159	440	20	33	53	130	42	172	103	79	182	10	12	28	107	42	140	4	128	58	181	1552	972	2524	1503	932	2435	34	21	41	14	36	91	5	31	6	25	5	67	8	13	6	22	7	43
1885	318	205	523	20	24	44	29	83	112	161	88	234	15	25	40	29	89	112	7	118	49	167	1500	1044	2643	1550	985	2535	44	67	36	24	41	26	4	43	10	91	7	05	7	61	4	97	6	68
1886	346	190	541	18	8	26	27	88	115	174	99	273	10	10	26	27	88	115	7	121	66	187	1644	1073	2717	1604	1035	2699	47	93	48	52	48	14	4	40	4	58	7	54	6	37	7	03		

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1886.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause. ‡			Total. †		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	...	2	2	5	10	15	5	12	17
Adverse circumstance (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	4	1	5	13	1	14	17	2	19
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	...	...	...	8	5	13	8	5	13
Religious excitement	...	...	...	8	6	14	8	6	14
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	1	7	8	1	7	8
Fright and nervous shock	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Isolation	2	1	3	5	4	9	7	6	12
Nostalgia	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	1	2	3	65	9	74	66	11	77
Do (sexual)	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Veneral disease	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Self-abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10
Sunstroke	7	...	7	7	1	8	14	1	16
Accident or injury	8	...	8	9	...	9	17	...	17
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	2	2	...	20	20	...	22	22
Lactation	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Change of life	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Fevers	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	2	5
Privation and overwork	3	...	3	3	2	5	6	2	8
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	2	1	3	16	10	26	18	11	29
Disease of skull and brain	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	5	11
Old age	10	2	12	7	3	10	17	5	22
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	2	...	2	13	8	21	15	8	23
Excess of opium	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	45
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25	43
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	51	167

* These "Causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the Patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any Patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of Patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASES—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	3	...	3
Epilepsy and convulsions	14	3	17
General paralysis	27	5	32
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	7	13	20
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	34	8	42
THORACIC DISEASES—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchia	4	3	7
Pulmonary consumption	11	5	16
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	6	6	12
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	...	1	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	7	8
Albuminuria	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate	1	2	3
Disease of liver	1	...	1
MARASMUS	...	3	3
ERYSIPELAS	...	1	1
TYPHOID FEVER	2	...	2
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	8	7	15
PYEMIA	1	...	1
GANGRENE	...	1	1
SUICIDE	1	...	1*
Total	121	66	187*

* Whilst on leave of absence

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1886.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	1	8	8	10	18
From 1 to 3 months	43	25	68	11	4	15
" 3 to 6 months	43	28	71	9	5	14
" 6 to 9 months	26	17	43	9	2	11
" 9 to 12 months	17	4	21	6	4	10
" 1 to 2 years	25	18	43	19	6	25
" 2 to 3 years	4	2	6	13	7	20
" 3 to 5 years	6	.....	6	21	9	30
" 5 to 7 years	1	2	3	9	8	12
" 7 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	16
" 10 to 12 years	1	.....	1	1	1	2
" 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Over 15 years	1	2	3	7	4	11
Total	174	99	273	121	66	187

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1886, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c			Died.			Patients under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
5 to 10 years	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	14	6	19
10 to 15 years	4	3	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	3	6	23	19	42
15 to 20 years	13	18	31	10	4	14	1	.....	1	1	2	4	45	50	95
20 to 30 years	80	65	145	42	34	76	1	.....	1	12	6	18	294	204	498
30 to 40 years	103	49	143	55	22	77	4	3	7	28	13	41	489	290	779
40 to 50 years	85	46	131	42	24	66	3	3	6	32	9	41	488	360	848
50 to 60 years	50	15	65	17	9	26	2	2	4	22	13	35	386	203	589
60 to 70 years	18	9	27	5	2	7	.....	1	1	12	12	24	163	139	302
70 to 80 years	6	4	10	2	3	5	.....	1	1	6	3	9	71	54	125
80 to 90 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	15	11	26
90 and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	363	204	567	174	99	273	16	10	26	121	66	187	1,989	1,336	3,325

TABLE 7.

SHOWING Conditions as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1886.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	234	74	308	1,285	506	1,791
Married	107	108	215	424	587	1,011
Widowed	14	19	33	76	128	204
Unascertained	8	3	11	204	115	319
Total	363	204	567	1,989	1,336	3,325

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1886.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	169	98	257	891	550	1,441
Presbyterian	35	13	48	108	76	184
Wesleyan	14	4	18	53	37	90
Lutheran	6	.....	6	48	6	54
Other Protestant Denominations	10	6	16	43	31	74
Roman Catholic	111	76	187	693	594	1,287
Pagan	14	.....	14	76	.....	76
Hebrew	4	.....	4	11	6	17
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Unascertained	10	7	17	63	36	99
Total	363	204	567	1,989	1,336	3,325

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1886.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	94	81	175	522	414	936
{ Other Colonies	17	13	30	58	46	104
Great Britain { England	102	45	147	506	285	791
{ Scotland	29	7	36	108	61	169
{ Ireland	67	52	119	485	476	961
France	2	.....	2	13	6	19
Germany	17	1	18	65	14	79
China	15	.....	15	80	.....	80
Other Countries	20	5	25	152	34	186
Total.....	363	204	567	1,989	1,336	3,325

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1886, and of Inmates in Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, on 31st December, 1886.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy	3	8	11	...	...	...	2	2	4	54	41	95
Do (b) without Epilepsy	18	12	30	2	...	2	6	6	12	161	116	277
Epileptic Insanity	22	8	30	8	...	8	13	2	15	70	43	113
General Paralysis of the Insane	17	...	17	1	...	1	27	5	32	19	1	20
MANIA—												
Acute	39	23	62	23	24	47	8	8	16	51	44	95
Chronic	11	6	17	2	1	3	3	6	9	236	152	388
Recurrent.....	8	9	17	9	6	15	1	...	1	26	33	59
Delusional	82	37	119	34	12	46	10	4	14	396	174	570
A Potu.....	14	4	18	22	5	27	1	...	1	14	3	17
Puerperal.....	...	9	9	...	6	6	...	1	1	...	18	18
Senile	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	9	15
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	29	19	48	18	12	30	6	1	6	20	19	39
Chronic	4	3	7	...	1	1	3	1	4	65	52	117
Recurrent	3	2	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	4	6	10
Delusional	48	31	79	33	18	51	10	4	14	187	133	320
A Potu.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal.....	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	5
Senile	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	10
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	41	18	59	15	7	22	8	9	17	189	74	263
Secondary	4	3	7	...	1	1	5	7	12	66	97	163
Senile	11	6	17	1	...	1	13	9	22	55	41	96
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	5	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	19	8	27
Total	363	204	567	174	99	273	121	66	187	1644	1073	2717

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1886.

Occupations.	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	12	.....	12	48	.....	48
Commercial	44	.....	44	135	.....	135
Agricultural and pastoral	37	.....	37	114	1	115
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations.	40	.....	40	177	.....	177
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupation	32	.....	32	118	.....	118
Domestic service	6	1	7	54	50	104
Educational and higher domestic duties	159	.....	159	900	5	905
Ordinary domestic work... ..	.....	9	9	1	28	29
Commercial — actively employed .....	.....	61	61	.....	379	379
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations .....	.....	3	3	29	12	41
Wives of professional men .....	.....	5	5	.....	24	24
Wives of commercial men .....	.....	3	3	.....	13	13
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.....	.....	15	15	.....	29	29
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men .....	.....	28	28	.....	68	68
Wives of .. .. .	.....	8	8	.....	28	28
No occupation.....	22	25	47	172	264	436
Unknown.....	11	29	40	241	359	600
Total.....	363	204	567	1,989	1,336	3,325

Admissions.

The number of patients admitted to all the Institutions during the year was 567 (363 males and 204 females), and was exactly the same as the number admitted during 1885. Of the total number 541 were admitted for the first time, and 26 had at some prior period been under care. The number of readmissions is unusually small.

I have found it necessary to reject four of the medical certificates received with patients. One of these was from an unregistered medical practitioner, and the remainder were so manifestly and incurably bad and defective that no amendment would have sufficed. Twelve certificates have been amended in important particulars, and the amendments were approved by the Colonial Secretary under the 13th section of the Lunacy Act. The certificates requiring amendment on technical points have involved a considerable amount of correspondence with the medical practitioners signing them. The large majority of the certificates have been sufficient and good, but, as in former years, I have not failed to notice that those given by medical officers holding official positions, and accepted by magistrates as sufficient, are as a rule much less satisfactory and full than those given by private practitioners. They comply with the requirements of the law, but they do so in the baldest and most meagre manner possible, and furnish little or no information likely to be in any degree useful to the medical officers of Hospitals for the Insane to whose care the patients are sent. The certificates received with patients under section 8 of the Lunacy Act have with rare exceptions been carefully prepared, and contained full and exact information.

In no case during the year was there reason to doubt but that mental symptoms sufficient to justify confinement and medical treatment existed at the time certificates were signed, but in one case, admitted to the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, there was reason to think that a grave error in judgment had been committed, and that the delirium of typhoid fever in a markedly neurotic subject had been mistaken for acute mania, and a patient sent to hospital who should have been otherwise cared for. This case formed the subject of a somewhat lengthy correspondence, and was specially reported to you.

Discharges.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 273 (174 males and 99 females), and was the highest number yet discharged in any one year. It gives a percentage of 48.14 on the admissions and readmissions, which is higher than the percentage during the past ten years. This percentage varied considerably at the different Institutions, being 76.82 at Gladesville, 57.74 at Parramatta (free), 37.06 at Callan Park, 27.27 at Parramatta (criminal), and 21.05 at Cook's River. At Newcastle there were no recoveries.

The

The number discharged relieved was 26, a percentage of 4.58 per cent. on the admissions and readmissions.

In addition to the number discharged from the Hospitals and Licensed House, 15 were discharged from the Reception House after certificates had been signed, and 221 whilst under remand for care and treatment with symptoms of insanity.

Transfers.

Under the provisions of the 80th section of the Lunacy Act, 101 patients have been transferred from one Institution to another either for departmental reasons, such as to relieve overcrowding or to allow of better classification, or to afford the patients a change of air, scene, and surroundings, with a view to improvement in mental or bodily health. Such patients as have been removed for the latter reason have as a rule greatly benefited by the change, and in some instances it has been the commencement of complete recovery. Under the provisions of the Lunacy Act relating to the criminal insane, 14 patients have been transferred on completion of sentence or other change of status.

The following return shows the number of patients transferred from one Institution to another during the year 1886:—

Transferred from	Transferred to										
	Gladesville.		Parramatta (free).		Callan Park.		Newcastle.		Cook's River.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Gladesville	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2
Parramatta { (Free)	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...
{ (Criminal).....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callan Park	4	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Newcastle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook's River.....	72	...	...	...	...

Escapes.

The number of patients who escaped from the Institutions was smaller than during the preceding year; but in seven cases they were not retaken within the statutory period. In almost all the cases the patients were employed with working parties, or, being convalescent and harmless, were allowed considerable liberty, without immediate surveillance. I am unaware of any harm done to themselves or others by escaped patients during this or preceding years.

Deaths.

The deaths have numbered 187, and give a percentage on the average number resident of 7.08 which is about the average for some years past. The death-rate was 9.42 at Callan Park, and 8.75 at Gladesville, where the majority of the recent cases—among which the death-rate is always largest—were received, and was only 4.80 at Parramatta, where the cases are, for the most part, chronic and of long standing. The death-rate among the imbecile population at Newcastle, many of whom are weakly and scrofulous, was 7.99 per cent. The death-rate at Cook's River was 4.59. At the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, there were no deaths. The general death-rate compares most favourably with the death-rate in similar institutions in Great Britain.

Leave of Absence.

The system of granting leave of absence to patients has been continued with the most satisfactory results. There were 51 patients (22 males and 29 females) on leave at the close of last year, and 94 (37 males and 57 females) have been granted leave during the year for varying periods. Of the total number 145, 56 have been discharged recovered, and 2 relieved; 34 have returned to Hospital; 3 have died whilst absent; and 50 (21 males and 29 females) remained on leave at the close of the year. The number to whom leave is granted is increasing year by year; and the patients consist mainly of two classes—convalescents, who are usually granted leave for comparatively long periods, and to whom the leave is only a preface to discharge; and ordinary chronic patients, who are taken home for short periods by friends and relatives for a change.

The following return shows the numbers allowed leave of absence from each Institution:—

Institution.	Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1885.			Granted leave during 1886.			Discharged Recovered or Relieved.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1886.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	8	23	31	19	34	53	15	23	38	1	16	17	...	1	1	11	17	28
Do Parramatta.....	4	3	7	5	7	12	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	4	7
Do Callan Park.....	9	2	11	10	12	22	6	3	9	7	3	10	1	...	1	5	6	13
Do Newcastle .....	...	...	...	2	1	3	1*	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Licensed House, Cook's River.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	1*	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	22	29	51	37	57	94	26	32	58	10	24	34	2	1	3	21	29	50

* Discharged relieved.

The number under care.

The total number of patients under care was 3,325 (1,989 males and 1,336 females), and the daily average number resident was 2,639 (1,604 males and 1,035 females), or 1.04 more than the average for 1885. At the Hospitals alone (excluding Cook's River) the daily average number resident was 2,553, or 170 more than during the preceding year.

Number

Number remaining at close of the year, and necessity for additional accommodation.

The number of patients on the register of the Hospitals at the close of the year was 2,626 (1,631 males and 995 females). On the register of the Licensed House there were 91 patients, 13 males and 78 females.

The accommodation in the Hospitals for the same date, calculated on the standard of 50 superficial feet per patient, the lowest compatible with health and efficient management, was for 2,654 patients (1,636 males and 1,018 females), so that all the beds for male patients but seven were occupied, and there were but few vacancies in those for females. It is probable that the accommodation for female patients will suffice for another twelve months, but the need for further accommodation for males is already urgent, and if the provision is further delayed can only result in overcrowding the wards, and in the accidents and disturbances, the inconvenience to management, and the decreased proportion of recoveries which are inseparable from this.

As the law at present stands all cases sent to hospitals by Magistrates must be received, and it is the custom, which cannot be departed from without public scandal, to receive all obviously insane persons sent by their friends when the papers are in proper order and all the provisions of the law are completed with in regard to them. I need hardly point out what would result if such cases were refused admission and committed suicide or murder afterwards, and yet with the present state of the hospitals these cases can only be received in the wards for males, with the result of inconveniencing and crowding those already in hospital, and impairing their chances of mental restoration.

It is too late for the purposes of immediate relief to set about erecting new buildings, much as these may be required in the future, and I can only repeat the recommendation made in my reports for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, that the buildings lately occupied as a Protestant Orphanage at Parramatta should be handed over to this Department to meet immediate need. It is also clearly advisable, in view of the rapid increase in the number of patients, that a new hospital should be commenced on the site at Kenmore, near Goulburn, specially purchased for this purpose nearly ten years ago, and of which an elaborate contour survey has been recently made by the Colonial Architect.

Accidents.

With an average hospital population of 2,639, and a total number of 3,325 patients under care and treatment, I have very great satisfaction in reporting that no fatal accident and no case of suicide has occurred during the year. Attempts at suicide have been by no means infrequent, but in all a fatal result was averted, and a case of death by drowning was prevented by the Acting Medical Superintendent of Gladsville, Dr. Chisholm Ross, who at considerable personal risk saved a female patient who fell into deep water from the hospital wharf.

The accidents have included dislocations of the shoulder, 2; fractures of the thigh, 2; leg, arm, forearm, 2; olecranon, collar-bone, 2; and malar bone and finger, 2; wounds of eye, scalp, wrist, and perineum, and toe. All these, in accordance with departmental rules, were reported by the Medical Superintendents immediately they occurred, and in such cases as seemed to me necessary I at once held inquiries. The majority were received through falls whilst at work or in the wards or cricket-field. Several were self-inflicted with suicidal intent, or in trying to escape, and in about one-fourth of the cases the patients were epileptics. Both cases of fracture of the thigh were intra capsular, and occurred in aged patients through falls.

No severe accident or disabling injury has occurred to any member of the staff of any of the institutions.

Employment of Patients.

The number of patients actively and usefully employed has for some years been slowly increasing, and during the last year an average of upwards of 50 per cent. have been engaged in active occupation. The percentage has been greater in some hospitals than others—being largest at Parramatta (criminal) and Gladsville, and smallest at Newcastle. With care and perseverance on the part of officers and by instituting a greater variety of industries I believe the percentage may be still further increased, but not with the class of inmates in our hospitals beyond 65 per cent. Some hospital reports show a percentage of eighty or ninety of patients per cent. usefully employed, but this can only be under very exceptional conditions, and with a population differing considerably from that in the hospitals in this Colony where 90 per cent. of the patients cannot even walk without assistance. In considering this question it should be borne in mind that our hospitals receive numerous aged helpless and demented and paralysed patients who are maintained in the lunatic wards of poor houses in Great Britain, as well as epileptic and paralytic idiots who are not classed among the insane in other countries. It must be remembered also that the general, and consequently the hospital, population contain comparatively few artisans and others who can deftly use their fingers, and that it is difficult, situated as our hospitals are as to the quantity of land and the general surroundings, always to find occupation for men whose lives have been passed in shepherding and ordinary bush work. The hospitals are especially handicapped as to land for agricultural operations; at all of them the area is very limited, and for the most part quite unfit for cultivation.

The hospitals which show the largest percentage of patients employed are those in Switzerland and Austria, where almost everyone employs his winter evenings at home in carving toys or in similar minor industries, and in some parts of Canada where almost every man can and does knit in the winter evenings, and it can well be understood how useful these accomplishments are for occupation in hospitals.

The whole question of employment of patients is one of considerable importance, but it is evident that it may be carried too far, especially in a hot climate like this. The question is not altogether how many patients can be got to work or how much work can be done, but how many can be employed with benefit or without injury to themselves, and how far work can be made conducive to health, happiness, and mental restoration. The interests of the more weakly patients must always be borne in mind, and, as Dr. Daniel Clark remarks in his report on the Toronto Asylum for the year 1885, "to make an effort to drag out of the insane as much work as possible without respect to the capacity of each patient for work, would be a cruelty of greater magnitude than many about which much outcry is raised by pseudo-reformers of asylums."

Attendants

Attendants and Nurses.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to patients varies at the different hospitals according to the character and mental condition of the patients. At the close of the year the proportion at Gladesville, where the number of acute cases is large, was 1 attendant to every 11 male and 1 nurse to every 10 female patients. At Callan Park, where the acute cases are received from the Metropolitan area, it was 1 attendant to every 10 and 1 nurse to every 12. At Parramatta, where a large proportion of the patients are of a chronic and incurable class, there was 1 attendant to every 14 and 1 nurse to every 12½; and at Newcastle, the patients being imbecile or idiotic, there was 1 attendant to every 14 and 1 nurse to every 16 patients. In these numbers are included the staff for both day and night service and to meet all emergencies. The changes among the attendants and nurses have been somewhat less than in former years, and have been more numerous at Callan Park than at the other hospitals, where, in the formation of a new staff, it was inevitable that a certain number of those appointed would find themselves, or be found by those in charge of the hospital, unsuited for the very special character of the work.

There has been considerable difficulty, as has been the case for several years past, in finding suitable young women to fill the vacancies occurring among the nurses, but there has always been a number of suitable applicants for any vacancies among the attendants, and the medical superintendents have had no difficulty in filling the appointments.

Cost of Maintenance.

The receipts of the Department have amounted to £9,991 13s. 1d., being the largest amount yet collected in any one year, and £1,100 1s. 4d. more than the collections for 1885.

The total sum was made up as follows:—Collections by Master in Lunacy, £9,082 8s. 5d.; collections at Reception House, £46 15s. 7d.; payments by Imperial Government, £539 0s. 10d.; sale of fat, old stores, &c., £276 0s. 5d.; and rent of land, £47 7s. 10d.

The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1886.

Name of Institution.	Collected for maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and Old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	4,050 15 0	.....	65 15 2	.....	4,116 10 2
Do Parramatta	1,483 0 5	513 7 6	114 3 3	.....	2,110 11 2
Do Callan Park	2,745 9 5	.....	88 2 5	.....	2,833 11 10
Do Newcastle	550 5 9	25 13 4	7 19 7	.....	583 18 8
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	252 17 10	.....	.....	.....	252 17 10
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	46 15 7	.....	.....	.....	46 15 7
Inspector-General's Office.....	.....	.....	.....	47 7 10	47 7 10
Total.....	£ 9,129 4 0	539 0 10	276 0 5	47 7 10	9,991 13 1

The total expenditure was £91,485 6s., and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £83,715 6s. 5d. Maintenance of Government patients at Licensed House, Cook's River, £3,095 3s. 8d. Maintenance of patients in Reception House, £1,806 6s. 3d., and general expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, payments to official visitors, maintenance of steam launch, &c., £2,868 9s. 8d.

The cost of maintenance of patients in Hospitals was £5,113 15s. 4d. more than in the year 1885, but the average daily number of patients resident was 170, and the total number under care 125 more than during that year.

The cost of the Reception House was £31 18s. 10d. more than during 1885, and was at the rate of £2 12s. 8d. per patient.

Taking the whole expenditure for the year as compared with the year 1885, it appears that with an increase of cost, amounting to £1,225 12s. 8d., an average daily number of 170 more patients have been maintained.

The following tables give the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals:—

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1886.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Cost.	Amount of Collections.	Total Annual Cost per Patient, without deducting Collections.	Annual Cost per Patient, deducting Collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville...	935	731	26,328 10 2	4,116 10 2	36 0 4	30 7 8½
Do Parramatta...	1,131	1,012	28,842 19 9	2,110 11 2	23 10 0	26 8 3½
Do Callan Park...	819	571	21,354 19 1	2,833 11 10	37 7 11	32 8 8½
Do Newcastle...	266	239	7,188 17 5	583 18 8	30 1 6	27 12 8½
Total	3,151	2,553	83,715 6 5	9,644 11 10	.....	.....

TABLE showing Weekly Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1886.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on average number resident.							
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions &c., &c.	Amusements, Books, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c.	Total Weekly Cost without deducting Collections.	Weekly Cost, deducting Collections.
Hospitals for the Insane—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville	985	731	26,328 10 2	0 5 0	0 5 11½	0 0 1½	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	0 2 1½	0 13 9½	0 11 8
Parramatta	1,131	1,012	23,842 19 9	0 4 1½	0 4 8½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 1 8½	0 10 11½	0 10 2
Callan Park	819	571	21,354 19 1	0 6 0½	0 6 0	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	0 2 7½	0 14 4½	0 12 5½
Newcastle	266	239	7,188 17 5	0 4 2	0 5 2½	0 0 1½	0 0 5	0 0 2½	0 1 4½	0 11 6½	0 10 7½

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 12s. 7½d., or, deducting collections, 11s. 1½d.

The average weekly cost at the Hospitals, without deducting collections, was 12s. 7½d., as against 12s. 8d. in 1885, and after deducting collections 11s. 1½d., as against 11s. 3½d. in 1885.

The cost for salaries has been increased by the increases of salary under the Civil Service Act, and the contract prices for provisions have been unusually high throughout the year.

The system under which contracts are taken at the Treasury, which allows of the termination of any contract on one month's notice on either side, acts, there is reason to believe, prejudicially to the Government. Whilst in practice the Government never terminate a contract except for default, contractors take advantage of every rise in the market price to throw up their contracts under the short notice required, and to tender again at increased rates. During the year 1886 almost every contract for provisions for this Department was given up and retaken at advanced rates, and in some instances the same contract was given up three or four times, whilst no advantage was taken by the Government of the fall in the prices of meat and other articles, towards the end of the contract year.

The following return shows the weekly cost of maintenance at all the Hospitals, from 1870 to 1886 inclusive:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
1870	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	0 12 6	0 12 11	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	0 11 11½	0 12 4	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4½	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	0 12 2½	0 12 10½	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	0 12 2½	0 12 6½	0 11 10½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0½	0 11 2½	0 14 1	0 14 4½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 7	*1 17 8½	*1 17 8½	.....	.....
1879	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9½	0 12 10½	0 13 9½	0 13 6½	1 2 7	1 2 7½	.....	.....
1880	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2½	0 11 7	0 12 8½	0 13 1½	1 2 2	1 2 2	*1 2 11½	*1 3 10½
1881	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0½	1 0 5½	1 0 5½	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1882	0 10 1½	0 12 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 9½	0 10 9½	0 10 9½	0 18 5	0 18 7½	0 12 10½	0 13 8½
1883	0 10 11	0 13 0½	0 12 6	0 13 0½	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 19 4½	0 19 5½	0 14 2½	0 15 2½
1884	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0½	0 19 3½	0 19 4½	0 16 4	0 17 3½
1885	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 9 11½	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	0 17 9½	0 18 9½	*0 17 2½	*0 18 8½
1886	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11½	0 12 1	.....	.....	0 15 9	0 17 4
1886	0 11 8	0 13 9½	0 10 2	0 10 11½	0 10 7½	0 11 6½	.....	.....	0 12 5½	0 14 4½

* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit.

† Opening of new Hospital.

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

At the close of 1885 there were in this Institution 8 patients, 1 under certificate, and 7 under remand; and during the year 1886, 677 were received, 340 under medical certificate, and 337 under remand by Magistrates under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. The total number under care and treatment was therefore 685, or 28 less than during 1885. Of the total number 115 were first admitted under remand by Magistrates, and were subsequently certified and readmitted, so that they are counted twice over. Of the cases under certificate, 341 in number, 321 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 15 were discharged recovered, 2 died, and 3 remained at the close of the year. Of the cases under remand, 344 in number, 221 were discharged as sane at the Police Courts, 115 were certified as insane and returned to the Reception House, 4 died, and 4 remained at the close of the year. Of the total number, 236 were discharged as recovered, owing to care and treatment in the Institution. The number of deaths, 6, is smaller than usual. Finding that an impression prevailed in some quarters that the Institution was largely used for the treatment of habitual drunkards, and that the patients were very frequently readmitted, I have caused the records to be examined, with a view of seeing how many readmissions occurred within the year, with the result of ascertaining that 31 persons (22 males and 9 females) were admitted twice during 1886, and that 24 others (19 males and 5 females) had been inmates at some prior period during the nineteen years which the Institution has been in existence.

From this it will be seen that the number of "recidivists" is comparatively small, and indeed is not very much in excess of what the recurrent character of insanity would readily account for.

I visited and inspected the Institution fourteen times during the year, and at each of my visits I saw all the patients, and inquired into their condition and treatment. At none of my visits was any patient in restraint or seclusion, and from my inquiries, and from the absence of any complaints, I have reason to believe that the patients have been treated with care, judgment, and kindness.

The Institution, which was always thoroughly clean and in good order at my visits, has been kept in good repair, and various minor improvements have been carried out with a view of adding to the general cheerfulness and efficiency.

The following tables give the statistics of the Institution for the year:—

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1886, and their disposal.

Year.	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1885.			Received.			Sent to Gladestville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to friends.			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1886.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1886...	1	1239	1013	34085	16	101	3...	3	138	78	216	1	1	10	5	15	2	...	2	1	3		

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1886, under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment.

Year.	Remaining, 31st Dec., 1885.			Received.			Sent to Police Court and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House.			Died.			Remaining 31st Dec., 1886.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1886.....	5	2	7	252	85	337	166	55	221	85	30	115	2	2	4	4	...	4

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane for the years 1868 to 1886 inclusive, and their disposal, &c.

Year.	Remain- ing.			Received.			Sent to Gladestville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Cook's River.			Sent to Police Court, and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House.			Dis- charged of sound mind.			Dis- charged to care of friends.			Died.			Remain- ing on 31st Decem- ber, 1886.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
1868	...	...	29	19	48	27	19	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...						
1869	1	...	178	48	126	77	45	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	3	3						
1870	3	3	74	51	125	67	48	115	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3					
1871	2	1	3126	61	190	121	56	177	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6				
1872	2	4	6131	63	194	118	61	179	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	2	1	3	...	2	3	5				
1873	2	3	5140	74	214	130	65	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	6	5	11	...	1	4	5			
1874	1	4	5151	89	240	127	83	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	11	5	16	1	1	6	6			
1875	6	...	6189	106	295	154	87	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	27	13	7	20	3	3	4	6			
1876	4	6	10201	108	312	151	99	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	35	21	4	25	2	1	3	6	10		
1877	6	3	9241	99	340	326	94	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5		
1878	4	3	7194	101	298	183	101	284	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6	3	9	1	1	2	3	9		
1879	3	...	3201	108	309	165	94	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	32	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	
1880	3	1	4202	120	328	122	111	233	2	2	49	...	14	...	14	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
1881	2	4	6206	116	322	152	110	262	1	1	39	...	39	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	
1882	2	1	3371	166	537	145	101	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	10	2	12383	196	579	141	103	244	121	33	154	13	18	61	12	12	24	5	...	5	10	2		
1884	6	5	11474	211	685	115	116	231				
1885	14	7	21474	218	692	66	47	113	1	1	214	73	214	1	1			
1886	6	2	8491	186	677	85	16	101	3	3	138	78	216	1	1	166	55	221	85	30	115	10	5	15	4	2	6	6	1

TABLE

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1886, the place whence received, and their disposal.

	Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1885.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville Hospital			Sent to Parramatta Hospital.			Sent to Callan Park Hospital.			Sent to New- castle Hospital.			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged to care of friends.			Dis- charged of sound mind.			Died.			Remain- ing on 31st Dec., 1886.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Sydney.....			130	71	201	8	4	12				112	60	172				1	1					8	5	13	2		2				
Goulburn.....			8	1	9	4		4	1	1		2	1	3										1		1							
Armidale.....			3	1	4	2		2				1	1	2																			
Kempsey.....			2	1	3	2	1	3																									
Maitland.....			15	4	19	10	3	13				5		5																	1	1	
Newcastle.....			11	4	15	9	2	11				2	2	4																			
Hay.....			6	1	7	3		3	1	1		2	1	3																			
Grafton.....			4	1	5	3		3				1	1	2																			
Wagga Wagga.....			6	1	7	6		6				1	1	2																			
Inverell.....			2		2	2		2																									
Albury.....			2		2	2		2																									
Yass.....			5	1	6	2	1	3	1	1		1		1										1		1							
Tweed River.....			1		1							1		1																			
Narrabri.....			2		2	2		2																									
Wickham.....			1		1							1		1																			
Quirindi.....			2		2	1		1				1		1																			
Deniliquin.....			1		1	1		1																									
Young.....			2		2	2		2																									
Braidwood.....			1		1	1		1																									
Milton.....			1		1	1		1																									
Liverpool.....				1	1								1	1																			
Tenterfield.....			1		1	1		1																									
Shoalhaven.....			1	1	2	1		1				1	1	2																			
Moruya.....				1	1								1	1																			
Queenbeyan.....	1		3		3	2		2				2		2																			
Port Macquarie.....			1	1	2							1	1	2																			
Mittagong.....			1		1	1		1																									
Wollongong.....			3		3	1		1				2		2																			
Adelong.....			1	1	2	1		1				1	1	2																			
Muswellbrook.....			1		1	1		1																									
Walcha.....			1		1							1		1																			
Cootamundra.....			2	1	3	2		2				1	1	2																			
Glen Innes.....			4		4	3		3				1		1																			
Kiama.....			2	3	5	1	1	2				1	2	3																			
Gunnedah.....			1	1	2	1		1				1	1	2																			
Moss Vale.....			1	1	2	1		1																									
Tamworth.....			2		2	2		2																									
Ballina.....			1		1																										1	1	
Tumut.....			1		1	1		1																									
Forbes.....				1	1								1	1																			
Temora.....			1		1	1		1																									
Bombala.....			1		1	1		1																									
Moree.....			1	1	2	1		1				1	1	2																			
Bega.....			2		2							2		2																			
Grenfell.....			2		2	2		2																									
Murrumbidgee.....			1		1	1		1																									
Smithfield.....				1	1																												
Nowra.....				1	1																												
Uralla.....			2		2	1		1																						1	1		
Total.....	1		1239	101	340	85	16	101	3		3	138	78	216				1	1					10	5	15	2		2	2	1	3	

No Reception-houses have as yet been established in up-country towns, and the local prisons are the only refuge for persons with symptoms of insanity. I am indebted to the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the return showing the number under care and treatment, from which it appears that 363 were under treatment, and that of these 202 were discharged as sane; 137 were sent on to Hospitals for the Insane, 3 died, and 3 remained at the close of the year.

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment for symptoms of Insanity in Gaols, &c., during the year 1886.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol	How disposed of.						
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged as sane at Police Court.	Discharged-cured.	Died.	Remaining	Received in transit.
Albury	15	3	3	1	5	9			
Armidale	8				7		1		2
Bathurst	12	5	4	3	10				21
Bega	3		2			1			
Bourke	7	4	4		7				
Braidwood		4				4			
Bingera									1
Berrima	1			1					
Cooma		1	1						
Coonamble	1	1	1			1			
Deniliquin	11	1	1		11				
Dubbo	11	12	11	1	10			1	1
Forbes	1	4	4		1				1
Glen Innes	1	4	4			1			3
Goulburn	4	9	9			3	1		10
Grafton	11	5	5	1		10			
Grenfell		2	2						
Gundagai	1				1				
Gunnedah		1	1						
Hay	3	14	14			3			6
Hillston	1	2	2		1				
Maitland	46	20	20	2	36	7	1		14
Mudgee	1	6	6			1			
Moree	2		2						
Muswellbrook	3	2		2	3				
Murrumbidgee	3	1	1	1		2			
Narrabri		5	2			3			2
Orange	3	4	4		3				3
Parramatta	23	9	9		22	1			
Port Macquarie		1	1						
Queanbeyan	6	5	5		6				1
Singleton	2					2			6
Tamworth	1	2	2		1				
Tenterfield		1	1						
Wagga Wagga	14		6		7			1	
West Kempsey	1					1			
Walgett	1			1					
Wellington	3	1	1	2	1				
Wentworth	4	2	2			4			
Windsor	3	1	2			2			
Wollongong	7				6	1			2
Yass	8	5	5		3	5			
Young	4			3				1	1
Total	226	137	137	18	141	61	3	3	74

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

At the close of 1885 there were 777 patients in this Hospital (478 males and 299 females). During 1886, 130 were admitted for the first time, 21 were readmitted, and 7 were transferred from other Hospitals, making 935 (591 males and 344 females) under care. Of these 116 were discharged as recovered and 4 as relieved, 6 were transferred, 2 escaped, and 64 died, leaving at the close of the year 743, 472 males and 271 females in Hospital. The average number resident during the year was 731. The discharges show a percentage of 76.82 recovered and 3.67 relieved on the admissions. The deaths a percentage of 8.75 on the average number resident. The percentage of recoveries is larger than during any former years.

The Hospital was visited about once a month by Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. Cox, and Mr. C. J. Mauning, barrister-at-law, the official visitors, who forwarded reports after each visit. After the visits paid in May and in July the visitors called attention in their reports to the condition of a wooden building which is used as dormitories for 80 patients,—pointed out that it was old and very liable to fire, and recommended that it should be replaced by a stone structure as soon as possible. I entirely concur in this recommendation, and have already made representations on the subject in my last annual report. The other reports of the official visitors express a general satisfaction with the management of the Hospital.

I visited the institution on January 18th and 19th, February 15th and 19th, May 29th, July 9th and 20th, August 5th, September 21st, October 19th, November 16th, and December 15th for the purposes of inspection, and on a number of other occasions to see individual patients or to consult with the Medical Superintendent on matters requiring special consideration. The Medical Superintendent was absent on leave for six months, during which he took the opportunity of visiting a number of the best known and most skilfully managed institutions for the Insane in both England and Scotland, and collected information which will be of value to himself and to other officers of the Department. During Dr. Sinclair's absence Dr. Chisholm Ross, the Assistant Medical Officer, was in charge of the Hospital, and carried out the duties of Medical Superintendent in a manner which showed a large capacity for successful administration, and served to justify the full measure of confidence with which I recommended that the Institution should be placed in his hands during Dr. Sinclair's absence.

The average number resident throughout the year has been smaller than for some years past, and though still somewhat in excess of the accommodation the wards have been more comfortable, and supervision

vision and efficient management more possible. The medical officers in fact have been given something like a chance of doing their best, and the number of recoveries being larger than during any former year is no doubt to some extent, due to this. Although the death rate has been a trifle higher than usual the general sanitary condition of the Hospital has been good. The water supply has proved sufficient as to quantity though the quality leaves much to be desired. The average number usefully employed has been larger than during any former year although the officers are much hampered in their efforts in this direction by the small and totally inadequate workshops. Among the additions and improvements made during the year have been a new cottage for the night attendants, which was much needed, a new sewing-room, a capacious and well-ventilated room which was erected by the artisans and patients of the Hospital; the covering in of the bathing-house, and a provision of an additional boiler for the laundry and kitchen. New visiting rooms, which are urgently needed, an additional dining-room in the female division, new and larger workshops, so as to allow of the employment of more patients, and various other minor matters which were made the subject of requisition on the Colonial Architect's Department have been delayed owing to the usual Parliamentary Vote for "Alterations and Additions and Repairs to Hospitals for the Insane" having been largely reduced.

There has been no change among the officers during the year.

The following are copies of the entries made in the Inspector's book at two of my visits during the year May 29th and September 21st:—

May 29th—I have to-day visited this Hospital and found the number of patients on the registers as follows—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital.....	471	266	737
On leave.....	5	18	23
	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 284	<hr/> 760

The number in the Hospital is smaller than it has been for a long time, and the decrease in numbers is due to the immediate transfer of all patients admitted on "order" during the last few weeks to Callan Park where there has been more room than at Gladesville. The number of patients admitted since my last official visit was 7 (2 males and 5 females). One of the females died a few days after admission, and I saw all the others and spoke to them. They are evidently fit cases for care and detention. The papers in the only case admitted since the last visit paid by the official visitors were in proper order.

I saw all the Statutory books, which are properly kept, and the recent entries in which call for no special comment. There is no entry of any recent case of restraint, and the instances of seclusion have been very few. The case books are very carefully kept, and all the cases except the one last admitted are duly entered. On examining the reports I found that 30 males and 14 females were wet, and 8 males and 3 females dirty at night, and the number of those with faulty habits seems decidedly large. On looking round the wards, however, I was struck with the large collection of feeble and demented cases, especially in the male division, and it is evident that a very large proportion of these are so debased in intellect as to be inattentive to the calls of nature. The number actively employed was shown by the reports to be 244 males and 170 females—a large average—and the number attending Divine Service, though not so large as it might be, is a respectable percentage of the total population.

I visited the wards at the Hill Branch and in both the male and female divisions of the main building, and saw all the patients in them. With the Hill Branch, at which I inspected both day-rooms, dormitories, &c., I have to express a general satisfaction. The rooms are thoroughly clean and in excellent order, and the attendants are careful to make them as bright and cheerful as possible by plants, flowers, and ornaments. The dining-room wants attention and care. The dinner service is battered and old, wanting in some necessary articles, and the general arrangements require supervision, with a view to increasing the tidiness and comfort of the room, and as a consequence the comfort of the patients. The female division was thoroughly clean and in good order, but I regret much to find that no steps have been taken to make the alterations for the new dining-room in No. 1 ward, which is very much required. I found 5 patients in bed, 1 owing to recent epilepsy, 1 from asthma, 2 from debility, and the 5th from a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, caused by an accidental fall, and the particulars of which have been duly reported. In the male division No. 2 ward, recently recentred throughout, and repainted and improved, is again occupied. The patients generally were very quiet, and I heard no complaints requiring investigation. In three cases I noticed recent bruises which were satisfactorily accounted for, and whilst on this subject may mention that at the Hill Branch I found a man with two or three small but recent scalp wounds, caused during a fight with a fellow-patient during the night. Every possible care should be taken to prevent these occurrences, and when they result in injuries of this character, entries with regard to them should be made in the Medical Journal showing the full particulars.

The number in bed in the male division was twelve, and in the majority of cases the patients were in a feeble condition.

The hospital-room has become dingy and requires brightening up by new matting, table-cloths, &c., and by repolishing the furniture. This should if possible be one of the brightest and best-cared for rooms in the establishment, and of late has not been so. Throughout the hospital no one was in seclusion or restraint, and the number of canvas and ticken dresses among the women was very small. I saw three male patients, however (all undoubtedly very exceptional cases), in skeleton canvas suits, which are very unsightly.

I postponed my inspection of the out-door departments until another occasion.

Dr. Sinclair, the Medical Superintendent, has gone to England on leave of absence, and I found the hospital in the charge of Dr. Chisholm Ross, who accompanied me during my visit to the hospital.

September 21st.—I have to-day visited and inspected this hospital, which contains a total of 719 patients (456 males and 263 females), whilst thirty more still on the register are absent on leave. The Statutory books were shown to me. From the admission register I see that there have been fourteen admissions since the last official visit. I examined the papers on which these patients were received and found them correct, and I saw and spoke to all the patients with one exception, this one (C.D.) being out at work. From the discharge register it appears that the deaths have been somewhat more numerous than usual, but all have been from natural causes, and most after long standing illness and debility. One patient died whilst absent on leave, and a medical certificate was duly forwarded. The Medical Journal shows that both restraint and seclusion have only been used in few and infrequent instances. The case books are kept with care and attention, and all the cases, except the two or three most recently admitted, were duly entered.

I saw all the letters detained for my perusal, and ordered their destruction as unfit from various reasons for transmission.

I visited all the wards and found them in a condition of general good order, except No. 6, where there was a want of order and general tidiness which should be remedied. The patients, with some few exceptions, were tidy in dress and quiet in demeanour. No complaints needing comment or investigation were made, and in the instances where I saw bruises, &c., these were satisfactorily accounted for. I found no one in seclusion. One patient was in a *camisole* owing to very destructive habits, and a Chinaman was in muffs to prevent him removing bandages from his leg. A female patient was in gloves to prevent constant picking of her face. With regard to the Chinaman a special report was ready to forward to me. It appears that he is suffering from Potts' fracture, received in an attempt to escape during the night. He climbed out of window and on to the roof of the building, and the injury was sustained in dropping from the roof to the ground. I never remember to have seen so few patients in bed, 5 in the male and 3 in the female division, being all. The disease from which these were suffering were ulcer in 2 cases, acute mania 1, Potts' fracture 1, epileptic stupor 1, paralysis 1, dropsy 1, and fistula 1. There are a large number of very aged patients, but the day being warm all these were sitting up. The general condition of the Hill Branch was as usual satisfactory. No one was in bed, and there

was no case of seclusion or restraint. I am, however, not satisfied with the condition of the dining-room or the way in which the meals are served, and I think improvements should be effected. I visited the stores at both buildings and found the bread, cheese, butter, and other articles of good quality, and in the kitchen at the Hill Branch I saw the potatoes, which were also good. The tailor's shop was in good order. The wood yard and its surroundings need attention, especially as to forming the road, and the attendants' dining-room and its surroundings were in a most unsatisfactory condition—the walls dirty, the furniture broken, and the whole place ill kept. It is quite apparent to me that the Chief Attendant does not exercise sufficiently strict control over the attendants, and that it will be absolutely necessary to see that better discipline and order is maintained. I would advise that the room should be thoroughly repainted and put in order, and the roadway and edgings remade, and that any subsequent neglect or disorder should be promptly punished.

The bathing-house has been covered in so as to screen the bathers from observation and is all but ready for use, so that the patients will be able to enjoy their customary sea bathing during the summer. A very considerable number of requisitions are still unattended to and I went into these in some detail. The Colonial Architect has been reminded of the more important of the outstanding wants. I visited the gardens and grounds which are well kept, and saw on the reserve the patients engaged in making a large waterhole for the supply of the pig-sties, cows, &c. The new sewing-room is nearly ready for occupation; it is light, well ventilated, and cheerful, and will be a great and much needed improvement. There has been considerable difficulty lately in obtaining suitable persons as cooks, and in discussing the matter with the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, it was decided as soon as possible to employ women, and as a preliminary, to erect a day-room and two dormitories for them. I saw and discharged some patients recommended as convalescent. I am glad to express a general satisfaction with the management of the Hospital, the reputation and character of which is evidently well sustained under Dr. Ross.

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Erce).

The number of patients in this Hospital on 31st December, 1885, was 963—(606 males and 357 females). During 1886, 71 were admitted, and 20 were transferred from other hospitals, making altogether 1,054—(673 males and 381 females) under care. Of these 41 were discharged recovered and 2 relieved, 7 were transferred, 46 died, and 956 (609 males and 347 females) remained under care at the close of the year. The recoveries show the highly satisfactory percentage of 57·74 on the admissions, and the deaths the very low rate of 4·80 on the average number resident.

The general health of the inmates has been very satisfactory, and there has been a marked absence of epidemic disease. At the beginning of the year new official visitors, Dr. Walter Brown, Dr. Isaac Waugh, and Mr. Frederick Gibson, barrister-at-law, were appointed, and these gentlemen have visited the Institution with great regularity, and have as a rule in their reports expressed themselves favourably of the condition and management of the Hospital. On July 6, however, the visitors made the following report:—"We wish in a strong manner to call attention to the state of the sick wards. They are almost the only remaining parts of the old building, and should at once be pulled down and another ward erected suitable to the wants of the sick inmates. The sick appear to be the last to have proper accommodation made for them," and accompanied it by a special letter, in which the visitors pressed upon the Colonial Secretary the necessity for immediate action. Upon this report being referred to me by the Principal Under Secretary, I wrote the following memorandum:—

"The report of the official visitors on the condition of the buildings for the sick in the hospital ward at Parramatta should, I think, be brought under the special notice of the Colonial Secretary."

In a report on the Hospital for the Insane, at Parramatta, dated 29 November, 1878, I spoke of these buildings as follows:—

"The hospital yard has in its centre another ancient building of two stories, belonging to prison days, heavily barred, and completely unsuited for insane patients. Fifty-six patients now use it as a dormitory, and owing to their uncleanly habits and its state of disrepair it is an almost herculean and heart-breaking task to keep it clean and sweet. The ultimate disposal of this building is a matter for consideration. It is doubtful if it can be renovated so as to be a credit to the Institution, except at a cost larger than would suffice to erect a new building of the same size. In this yard is the hospital proper, a curiosity of architecture which must ere long be demolished. It is of two stories, on the lower of which sleep the more afflicted among the epileptics, twenty-one in number, whilst the upper is used for the sick, who appear to be thoroughly well cared for. The room is kept scrupulously clean, and is made homely by a few pictures, but it is devoid of all hospital accessories; there are no proper cupboards for medicines and appliances, &c., and is sadly unfit for the purpose to which it is put. The remaining buildings in this yard are a disgrace to the Colony. An old dormitory for twenty patients; a day-room, in which about sixty afflicted patients are huddled in wet and cold weather; and some small rooms, used as dormitories for patients and attendants, are wretched hovels, which should be swept away as soon as possible. Both patients and attendants obliged to occupy such quarters are to be profoundly pitied; the mere inspection of them is saddening."

And in my annual reports for 1882-4 and 5 the following passages relative to these buildings occur:—

1882.—"This Institution, though many improvements have been made, is still wanting in some of the most essential parts of a hospital for the insane. Some of the buildings are so old and ruinous as to be almost beyond repair; there is no properly appointed hospital-room. The rooms for epileptics are ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, and beyond the supervision which is necessary. The provision for all that is necessary must be a work of time, but I have already submitted plans for remedying the more pressing defects, and trust that by the close of another year I shall be able to report that some steps have been taken in the direction indicated."

1881.—"It must not be forgotten that a number of these old buildings still remain, in which about 120 patients are still domiciled. Steps should be taken for the removal of all those which are beyond repair, and the renovation of all those which are fit for this at as early a time as possible. Under existing circumstances it is impossible to keep them thoroughly clean, and their very appearance is depressing to the inmates and calculated to cause rather than to alleviate mental disturbance."

1885.—"The only old buildings now remaining are those in the division for the sick and epileptic, and these should be replaced by more convenient wards as soon as possible. Plans have been drawn for new buildings, but funds have not yet been voted for the work."

In preparing the Estimates for the current year, I pointed out the necessity for providing for new buildings at Parramatta, and the Colonial Architect placed on his draft Estimates the sum necessary. This sum, however, does not appear on the Estimates now before Parliament. The

The question of these buildings will not admit of much further delay, as the floors and other parts are becoming unsafe, and I would strongly recommend that the Colonial Secretary should inform himself by personal inspection of the necessity for some action.

The Colonial Secretary made several appointments to visit the Hospital, but was unable to keep them owing to special and pressing business, and meantime these buildings remain in their ruinous condition. I can only repeat what I said in 1873, that "they are a disgrace to the Colony, and that the patients who have to occupy them are to be profoundly pitied." I visited the Hospital on January 5th, February 22nd, March 30th, June 2nd and 21st, July 14th, August 10th and 26th, October 12th, November 19th, and December 1st and 14th, and at all these visits inspected the whole or parts of the buildings, and saw the patients in the various wards.

The following are copies of my reports on March 30th, August 26th, and November 19th:—

30th March.—I have this day visited this Hospital and examined and signed the statutory books, the entries in which call for no special comment.

The number on the register are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free division	618	357	975
Criminal division	45	7	52
Total	663	364	1,027

Of the free patients five males and two females are on leave. The number of male patients is slowly increasing, and an arrangement made to transfer all newly admitted cases (males) to Callan Park, except such as come on special request, should be adhered to until the number is somewhat reduced. I saw all the patients received since the last official visit, and examined them individually, and I also saw the papers on which they were admitted, and found them correct and in order. I visited and carefully inspected the whole of the female division, and found it clean and in good order. One patient was in bed sick, being in an advanced stage of phthisis, and another was in bed for rest and quiet during an attack of acute recurrent mania. No one was in seclusion. Two patients were in restraint by *camisole*. One, an epileptic dement, had fracture of the clavicle due to a fall, and was restrained for surgical reasons, and the other was a particularly bad case of puerperal mania with aggressive and destructive tendencies. In both I thought the means adopted necessary. The patients, with one or two exceptions, were quiet, and I heard no complaints. Their dress was clean and sufficient, and the bedding was in good order. Some of the airing-courts require attention, especially Nos. 2 and 3, where the paths are rough and uneven, and the trees dwarfed for want of care. I attach very considerable importance to the growth of shade trees in these wards, and with care and special precaution they can, no doubt, as the wards at Gladesville exemplify, be grown despite the mischievous and destructive tendencies of the inmates.

The whole of this division requires repainting outside, and as the work is beyond the capacity of the artisan attendants and patients, the service must be made the subject of requisition.

I visited the sewing-rooms and laundry, in which a number of patients were employed, the surroundings of which are being made more pleasant by planting and attention to the flower borders, &c.

I saw several patients with a view to discharge, and concluded my visit with a walk to the farm, at which new cowsheds are being erected, and other improvements are in progress.

I am glad to see that a commencement has been made in the direction of the employment of the criminal patients in the separate yard, which is to be assigned to them; and that progress is being made with the new dam and terraces at the back of the Hospital, which will in time transform this old rubbish heap into one of the most sightly and pleasant parts of the Institution.

August 26th.—I have to-day, accompanied by the Medical Superintendent, visited the whole of the wards in both the male and female divisions of this Hospital.

I find from the register that the number of patients is now as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Hospital	608	350	958
On leave	5	3	8
Total	613	353	966

The number is slowly rising, and already one of the corridors which should be kept empty is used as a dormitory. In case of further increase it will become necessary to transfer all the cases newly admitted to Callan Park, until such time as the number falls to within the accommodation of the Hospital, which is not calculated for more than 951 free patients. I saw and signed the statutory books. From the medical register it appears that the amount of seclusion is small, and that the restraint is only employed in two cases, one male and one female, the latter only at night, and both for reasons which appear satisfactory. The admission register shows that eight patients have been admitted since the last official visit. I saw the papers on which six of these were admitted and found them correct, and in the case of the other two the papers being informal have been sent to my office, so that the necessary amendments may be obtained. I found No. 1 male ward in excellent order. The painting recommended at my visit on June 21st has been nearly completed, and the effect is to brighten the rooms and make them much more pleasant and cheerful.

The weatherboard male division and the whole of the female division were in commendable order and thoroughly clean. At the weatherboard male some of the floors are being relaid, and it will be necessary to forward requisitions for similar services in other dormitories, where the floors are more or less decayed. The hospital ward was as clean as under the circumstances it can be made; but the buildings in this division are becoming more and more ruinous, and, as a consequence, more and more difficult to keep in order. I am thoroughly in accord with the official visitors, that these buildings are a disgrace to the Institution; and their last entry in the inspector's book, having been referred to me for report, I have appended to it the condemnatory notices of these buildings, which I have inserted in my Annual Reports for the last five years, and returned it to the Colonial Secretary with a strong recommendation that some action should be taken towards providing, in a more seemly and respectable manner, for the sick and feeble patients in this large Institution.

I am glad to note that the general health of the inmates is good. I found only two female patients suffering from general paralysis and paralysis of one side, respectively, in bed; and there were only four males absolutely in bed, though a considerable number require care and attention owing to their extreme feebleness. The patients were, as a rule, decently clad, and in only two or three cases was there any noise or excitement. In three cases I made inquiries as to bruises and abrasions, and these were accounted for by falls during epileptic attacks or recent injuries. No complaints of unkindness or ill-treatment were made to me, though all were allowed the fullest opportunity of stating grievances or making known complaints.

I visited the laundry kitchens in both buildings, tailor's shop and stores in both divisions, and have to express a general satisfaction with their condition. In the stores I saw the bread, cheese, and other articles, and found them of good quality; and the Medical Superintendent expresses a general satisfaction with the way in which the contractors are supplying the Institution. On inquiry I find that the hot-water supply for the weatherboard division is not satisfactory, the circulating system failing to answer owing to some defect with the arrangements.

The Assistant Medical Officer is at present absent on leave, and the whole burden of the work falls on the Medical Superintendent.

November 19.—I have to-day visited this Hospital. The statutory books were shown to me, and were found properly kept. There have been four admissions in the free and one in the criminal division since the last official visit, and I saw all these, and examined the papers on which the patients were admitted, and examined the patients themselves. In the criminal division the Medical Journal shows that no accident has occurred for some months, that the instances of seclusion have been very few and infrequent, and that restraint has only been necessary in one case—a recent admission with destructive tendencies—for some months. In the free division the entries in the Medical Journal call for no special remark. Three recent cases of restraint are noted in two females and in one male patient, and in one of the female patients it was used only at night for suicidal tendencies. At the time of my visit one male and one female patient were under restraint, and in both cases I did not see any objection to the course adopted.

I examined the more recent case books, and found all the recent cases duly and fully entered.

The

The number of patients is now as follows:—

	On Register.			On Leave.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Free.....	614	348	962	4	3	7
Criminal	48	8	56	...	...	...
Total.....	662	356	1,018	4	3	7

The general health of the Hospital is most satisfactory. There were only six patients in bed out of the 1,011 in the Hospital; and there is a complete absence of all epidemic and infectious diseases. I found the wards and rooms occupied by patients (always excepting the terrible and dilapidated buildings in the Hospital yard) in good order and clean, and the patients, as a rule, seemed well cared for, though in male wards 2 and 3 they were not so tidy in dress as is desirable.

I notice that a number of the buildings are greatly in want of paint, and such work of this kind as can be done by patients and attendants should be undertaken as soon as possible, and requisitions sent for such as is beyond the capabilities of the staff. The outside of the weatherboard buildings should, I think, be done by contract, and the necessary requisitions forwarded without delay.

I visited the kitchen and stores at the weatherboard division, and the stores at the main building, and found all in good order. The bread, meat, and other articles of diet were of good quality, but the sugar did not appear to me to be equal to sample.

Good progress is being made with the work at the dam and in the labour-yard for criminals; the latter should, I think, be pushed on, and the growing of vegetables might be commenced at once in some parts of the space.

The painting and decorating of No. 1 Ward is nearly complete, and the whole of condition of this division of the hospital is now most satisfactory.

The condition of the buildings in the hospital yard is gradually getting worse. No repairs are being carried out, and cleanliness is becoming more and more difficult.

The Medical Superintendent is absent on leave, and I was accompanied throughout my visit by Dr. Williamson, the Assistant Medical Officer, who is in temporary charge of the institution.

The number of patients usefully employed and attending Divine service has slowly increased, owing to the persistent endeavours of the medical officers to induce the patients to work and to attend the religious services. Their efforts, however, in the latter direction have been somewhat thwarted by the absence of a proper room for the purpose, the present one being much too small.

Requisitions for this and other necessary services, especially the painting of the weatherboard buildings, have been made, but the works have been postponed owing to the want of funds, the appropriation by Parliament for these services being only half the usual amount. I venture to question the ultimate economy of postponing repairs and alterations urgently needed, since dilapidations are likely to increase and to cost much more to repair subsequently; besides this it is always advisable to carry out as soon as possible such alterations as will conduce to successful and economical management.

The chief work on which the patients have been engaged during the past year is the building of a large dam across the Parramatta River and excavation of the banks of the stream so as to form a large piece of ornamental water. This has been carried out with great success, and has much increased the beauty of the view from the new wards.

A large area of land for the employment of patients is urgently required and should, if possible, be obtained. The land formerly attached to the Roman Catholic Orphanage, if not required for the new Industrial School, now located in the Orphanage buildings, might with advantage be handed over to the hospital.

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

The year commenced with 55 patients (48 males and 7 females) in this Institution, and 22 (21 males and 1 female) were admitted, making 77 (69 males and 8 females) under care and treatment. Of those 6 were discharged recovered, 14 were transferred to other hospitals on expiry or remission of sentence, or on the Attorney-General declining to prosecute in the case of those awaiting trial, 1 escaped, and 56 (48 males and 8 females) remained at the close of the year.

The percentage of recoveries was 27·27 on the admissions. There were no deaths and no serious accident during the year. Of the total number under care, 18 were natives of New South Wales, and 2 of other British Colonies, 12 were natives of England, 2 of Scotland, 32 of Ireland, 1 of Germany, 7 of China, and 3 of countries other than those mentioned.

The following return shows the classification of the patients in Hospital on December 31st, 1886. It will be seen that a very large proportion are for very serious offences against the person, nearly half having either committed or attempted murder:—

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes of Patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, on 31st December, 1886.

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.															Total number in Hospital, 31st December, 1886.		
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Reprieved on the ground of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	3	0	3	2	1	3	10	1	11	...	...	...	5	1	6	20	3	23
Attempt to murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manslaughter.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Rape .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Indecent assault.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Unnatural offence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	8	3	11
Burglary and housebreaking	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4
Sheep and horse stealing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Larceny and petty thefts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Arson and malicious burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Attempting suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Vagrancy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Total.....	8	...	8	4	1	5	21	5	26	...	...	...	15	2	17	48	8	56

I visited the Hospital on January 5th, February 22, June 2nd, August 25, October 12, and November 19th, and on each occasion thoroughly inspected it and examined the patients. The following is a copy of my entries in the inspection book on June 2 and August 25th :—

June 2.—I took care to see every patient, and to mark off each name both of males and females on my register. No one was in seclusion or restraint; there was very little noise or excitement and absolutely no complaints. The patients were tidily and properly dressed and the general health seemed good. I saw the dinner served; it consisted of well-cooked Irish stew and bread, and was distributed in a careful, orderly, and proper manner. The wards were in excellent order throughout.

The long delayed alteration, which will give a new bath-room and a room which can be used as a dressing-room and also as a day-room, are at last in progress. The ventilation of the single rooms is still delayed.

The Medical Journal shows that there has been neither seclusion, restraint, nor any occurrence to call for special mention for some weeks.

August 25th.—I have to-day visited the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, and saw and signed the Statutory books kept in connection with it, finding them correctly kept and written up to a recent date. From the admission register it appears that two patients have been admitted since the last official visit, and I examined the papers on which they were received and found them correct. From the Medical Register it appears that neither seclusion nor restraint has been employed in any case for some weeks. The number now on the Register is :—Males, 50; females, 8; total, 58; being an increase of four since the beginning of June.

During my visit I took care to see every patient on the register, with one exception (a man employed with the carpenter), and ticked off each name on my list. The rooms and corridors were clean and in good order, but I regret to find that the ventilators in the inner walls, asked for by requisition, are still unsupplied. As the summer is at hand I think a special letter should be written by the Medical Superintendent, calling attention to this subject, as it is clearly very inadvisable that the rooms should be left longer, especially in summer weather, in their present unwholesome condition. The yards were as nicely kept as usual, and show evidence of constant care on the part of the attendants.

The new bath and dressing room is all but ready for occupation, and as soon as it is in use the old bath-room should be shelved and used as a store.

There was no noise or excitement amongst the patients, who were properly dressed and apparently properly cared for. The number employed is now so much larger than formerly that those in the ward seem few in number. Of the number employed the greater part are, as is advisable, in the yard specially set apart for the employment of this class of patients, and from their quiet demeanour are no doubt benefiting by the exercise and work.

There has been a very decided increase in the number of those actively employed, and during the last six months of the year this averaged daily 65 per cent. of the inmates. Most of them are engaged in laying out and working, as a vegetable garden, the walled yard from which the old buildings for women were removed about two years ago. The employment has served to render the patients more orderly and contented.

The accommodation has been improved by building a large bath-room.

Further ventilation of the sleeping rooms is still very necessary, and the execution of this work should not be delayed.

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

There were 458 patients (330 males and 128 females) in this Institution at the close of 1885, and during 1886, 282 (166 males and 116 females) were admitted for the first time; 4 males were readmitted, and 1 male and 74 females were transferred from other Institutions, making together 819 (501 males and 318 female patients) under care and treatment. Of these 106 were discharged recovered, and 13 relieved, 15 were transferred to other Institutions, and 54 died, leaving 629 (377 males and 252 females) in Hospital on 31st December, 1886. The daily average number resident was 571. The percentage of recoveries was 37.06, and of those relieved, 4.54 on the admissions. The death-rate was 9.42 per cent. on the average number resident. This Hospital has received during the year the whole of the recent cases of insanity from the metropolitan district, and, in addition, a number of female patients, who would, in the ordinary course, have been sent to Gladsville if there had been room in that Institution. As can readily be understood, the reception of such a large number of new patients, the opening of the new wards for their reception, and the engagement of the staff for their care, has involved a very large amount of work, and the year has been a busy and anxious one for the Medical Superintendent and officers of the Institution. It is with special satisfaction that I am able to report that the only severe accidents were a fracture of the forearm and a scalp wound, both due to the action of the patients themselves. The average health of the inmates has been good, and there has been no return of typhoid fever among the attendants living in the Hospital. Official Visitors were appointed at the beginning of the year, Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. C. J. Manning, Barrister-at-law, having vacated similar appointments at Parramatta to undertake the duties.

In the reports forwarded by the Official Visitors there is nothing to call for special comment. I paid visits of inspection on March 15th, June 12th and 14th, July 7th and 29th, September 14th and 16th, and November 27th and 30th, and as my offices have been established during the year at the Institution, I have been able frequently to supervise the working of its various parts, and to consult with the Medical Superintendent.

The following are copies of my reports on March 15th and September 14th and 16th :—

March 15th.—I have to-day paid a visit of inspection to this Institution, in which there are now 550 patients (330 males and 220 females), whilst 4 males and 2 females are on the register, but absent on leave. Since the last official visit 35 patients (20 males and 15 females) have been admitted; and in my visits to the wards, and in the grounds, workshops, &c., I saw all of these, and subsequently examined the papers on which they were received. I examined the statutory books, which are correctly kept, saw several of the more recent case books, and examined all the patients' letters, specially kept, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, by the Medical Superintendent, as unfit for transmission. From yesterday's (Sunday) ward reports it appears that 102 men and 52 women—being 31 and 23 per cent. of the numbers in Hospital—attended Divine Service. The number is small, and should certainly not be less than 35 per cent. for both sexes. The Gladsville percentage is now upwards of 40. From last night's reports I find that 16 men and 21 women were wet, and 6 men and 11 women dirty, and that these numbers are above the average at present. The number with faulty habits among the men has diminished; but the proportion is still very high among the women, especially as urinary troubles should be much less common among them than among the opposite sex. The Medical Journal shows that an attempt at suicide, which resulted in scalp wounds and bruise, has recently taken place, and that recently 1 man and 1 woman have been restrained by day, and 1 other man at night. I visited all the wards—6 on the male and 4 on the female side—now open for patients. One ward on each side has been opened since my last visit, and both these are in good order. With the condition of the wards generally in the male division I am glad to be able to express satisfaction; but Nos. 1 and 4 struck me as less smart and orderly than the others. The patients throughout were well and tidily clothed, and the bedding was in good order. Bolsters and pillows are required for the sofas and feather pillows for the beds in the Hospital. I found 2 patients in seclusion; but both are only subjected to this at the time of the medical visit, for the safety of the medical officers on whom they have made attacks. 1 patient was in restraint by *camisole* for quite sufficient reasons. 13 were in bed in single rooms, and 2 in the Hospital. Of these in single rooms 6 were epileptics, 2 general paralytics, 2 were suffering from acute or sub-acute mania, and 1 from restless dementia; the others had a wound of knee and diarrhoea respectively. I

I heard no complaints of any importance. In the female division all the wards were in excellent order, though as yet bare from want of pictures, texts, and ornaments, and the patients were neatly and comfortably dressed.

No one was in seclusion; one was in restraint for sufficient reasons, and six were in bed, all in single rooms. In the only case of complaint about the nurses I convinced myself that they had not done more than was necessary to ensure the patient's cleanliness, and when I told her this I was overwhelmed with a torrent of vituperation and abuse.

I visited the sewing-room and laundry in this division and found in both a large number of patients employed, and both places in excellent order. A new straw house has been built, but requires some minor alterations, and the coal-house requires putting in order. A very considerable advance has been made in laying out the laundry-yard and the work has been carried out with judgment and care. I visited the kitchen which was very clean indeed, and in which I saw the meat and potatoes (both good in quality) cooked and ready for serving to the wards; the attached offices; the stores, in which I saw the bread, cheese, and beer, and tasted all three; the engine-room and blacksmiths' shop; and the carpenters' shop, stables, and other outbuildings. Some advance is being made in laying out the grounds on the main front terrace of the Hospital, but the progress is slow. It is I would point out extremely advisable that the western front should be laid out during the coming winter and some trees are required in Nos. 4 and 5 male wards. The new ventilating shafts to the drains though ugly appear to be efficient.

September 14 and 16.—I visited this Hospital on both the above days and inspected the male division, with the out-buildings and offices on the first, and the female division with the laundry, &c., on the second day. The number of patients was as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Hospital.....	376	233	609
On leave	6	5	11
Total	382	238	620

Since the last official visit 33 patients (17 males and 16 females) have been admitted. I examined the papers on which they were received and found them correct except in one case, where one of the medical certificates being defective, was returned for amendment, and I afterwards during my visit saw all the patients, with the exception of a man who had already been specially brought under my notice by Dr. Blaxland and discharged, having recovered. I found the wards thoroughly clean and in good order, and the patients tidily and properly dressed, the number of canvas or special dresses being few. One male patient was in seclusion at the time of the medical visit owing to his tendency to attack the medical officers when their attention is occupied with other patients, and one female patient was in restraint owing to very restless and destructive habits. The number in bed was small—in the male division there were 14 either in the Hospital or in single rooms, and of these 5 were epileptics, 2 were maniacal, 1 had hydatids of pleura, 1 ulcer of leg, 1 pneumonia, 1 peritonitis, whilst 2 were general paralytics, and 1 a blind and feeble dement. In the female division 6 were in bed, 3 with ulcers or sores on the legs, 1 with erysipelas, 1 with dropsy, and 1 owing to an acute maniacal condition. The wards in both divisions are rapidly filling, and it will soon be necessary to open the 5th ward in this and the old mansion and cottage in the male division. The furniture for these is all but ready and it will be necessary to get some minor fittings as well as bedding and stores ready as soon as possible.

The Medical Superintendent has recently engaged an additional night nurse, and the staff of night attendants and nurses is now as follows:—Attendants: 2 for general wards, 1 in charge of sick, suicidal, and epileptic, and 1 in charge of the detached buildings; total 4. Nurses: 2 in charge of general wards, and 1 in charge of sick, suicidal, &c.; total, 3.

I saw and signed the statutory books, which are properly kept, and the case books are kept in accordance with the order.

The circumstances attending the fracture of an arm in an epileptic female patient are entered in the Medical Journal, and have formed the subject of a special report to me. I did not consider any further inquiry necessary. In examining the out-buildings, &c., I found that the stables and stable-yard, as well as the straw-house, &c., were not as well kept and attended to as is desirable; the windows were uncleaned and the whole place requires supervision. The general stores were as usual in good order and the provisions generally good. The bread was still somewhat short of what it ought to be, but sweet and wholesome. The kitchen was in good order, but I noticed that the meat for patients was cooked very much earlier than necessary. This practice is a bad and unsatisfactory one and some change should be made. The laundry was in good order and working satisfactorily; but the coal-shed, straw-house, &c., were untidy and need attention.

From an examination of the day and night returns it appears that 17 males and 19 females are wet, and 12 males and 10 females dirty at night; that 125 males and 68 females attend Divine Service; and 164 males and 98 females (total 262) are usefully employed. The number attending service appears to have increased owing to the interest taken in this by Dr. Miles, the Assistant Medical Officer; but more women might attend than at present, and I hope to see the number from this division much larger. The number employed is still too small, and it is a pity to see so many idle patients in the wards. I find that various minor improvements have been carried out, and the wards are gradually becoming brighter and more home-like. As soon as possible curtains should be supplied in No. 1 and other of the female wards, and the sewing-room should be painted and kalsimined.

Dr. David Grant, who had filled the appointment of Assistant Medical Officer for fifteen months resigned, owing to ill-health. Dr. George Edward Miles was appointed in his stead and has performed the duties of the office in a most satisfactory manner.

Very considerable progress has been made in laying out the gardens and grounds, and the wards have all been turfed and planted.

The need of additional workshops has been much felt, and it is very advisable that farm buildings should be erected as soon as possible.

There are still some outstanding requisitions for fencing, fittings, &c., on the Colonial Architect's Department.

Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

On 31st December, 1885, the number of patients in this Institution was 240 (127 males and 113 females); and during 1886, 17 patients were admitted for the first time, 1 was readmitted, and 8 were transferred from other Hospitals, making 266 (139 males and 127 females) under care and treatment.

During the year 4 were discharged relieved, 1 was transferred, and 19 died, leaving 242 (125 males and 117 females) on 31st December. The daily average number resident was 239, and the deaths were 7.99 per cent. on this number. The chief causes of death were epilepsy and convulsions and disease of the brain, and to these 12 out of the 19 deaths were due; the others were certified as due to marasmus, pulmonary consumption, diarrhoea, disease of the liver, general debility, and old age.

The only serious accident was the fracture of the forearm in an epileptic boy.

Of the total number under care 110 were under 20 years of age, and 207 were natives of this and 16 of neighbouring Colonies.

The proportion of patients usefully employed continues small, and I am convinced that, with care and perseverance on the part of the officers in charge, a great improvement in this direction might be effected, and that the occupation would very materially benefit the patients.

Difficulties having occurred as to the rate to be paid for the water supplied by the Newcastle Corporation, the water was towards the close of the year shut off from the Hospital by the Municipal authorities, and only turned on again in obedience to an injunction from the Supreme Court. During the absence of the city supply a case of typhoid fever, the first for more than a year, occurred in the Hospital, but owing to the liberal use of disinfectants and to careful disposal of the excreta no further cases occurred.

I visited this Hospital on March 23rd, June 15th, September 5th and 6th, November 25th, and December 30th, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's book at two of these visits.

23rd March.—I have this day paid a visit of inspection to this Hospital and regret to find the Superintendent absent through illness. In his absence I was accompanied in my inspection of the female division by the Matron, and of the male division by the Chief Attendant, whilst Mr. C. Cane rendered me every possible assistance in examining the statutory books and Departmental records. The number of patients at my last visit was:—Males, 127; females, 113; total, 240. Since then 4 males and 4 females have been admitted, and 2 males and 2 females have died. The numbers are now 129 males and 115 females; total, 244. There are at present no patients on leave of absence. I carefully examined the eight patients recently admitted, and saw the papers on which they were received. All these are in order, and the patients are all fit subjects for this hospital. Of the deaths which occurred since my last visit, 1 was due to old age and general debility, 2 to chronic brain disease, 1 to marasmus.

In the female division I found the patients in their usual cheerful condition—clean, tidy, and evidently well cared for. The rooms were clean throughout, and recent painting in a number of them has added to their bright and pleasant appearance. I found 4 patients in bed, 3 from general debility, and 1 from exhaustion following epilepsy. Two were in long-sleeved pinafores to prevent self-injury. The bedding throughout was clean, sufficient, and in proper repair. In the male division I found 6 in bed—3 from epileptic exhaustion, 1 from hydrocephalus, and the remainder from general weakness. The general condition of this division was satisfactory, but the dress of the more imbecile, helpless, and dirty patients is not all that is desirable, and would be improved by attention to minor matters. Belts are specially needed. I saw no one in restraint. The condition of the hospital, which has been recently repainted and decorated, was very satisfactory, and the evident attention and interest in her work displayed by the nurse in charge struck me most favourably. She pointed out to me one little boy who is now so intelligent that it seems advisable that he should be removed to some private home, but as he has a stepmother who takes no interest in him, it will be necessary to make some special arrangements if his removal from hospital is to be attended with continued improvement.

I visited the out-buildings, kitchen, laundry, tailors' and carpenters' shop, and found nothing to call for special comment. The kitchen apparatus has been recently repaired, and is working well, but the hydrotrope is worn out and requires renewal. In the stores I saw the bread, cheese, groceries, and other articles, and found all of good quality. The milk supplied was received during my visit, and, in view of the importance of the purity of this article in an establishment which the large proportion of the inmates are children, I took this opportunity of examining it both by means of lactometers and cream tests. By the former, after making necessary correction for temperature, the specific gravity was 32, and the amount of cream was 7. The milk is on the whole satisfactory, though the amount of cream is small. The long continued trouble as to the water supply is at last at an end, as the tank has been connected with the new city water supply, but as yet this connection is only by a 1-inch pipe. There is no meter, and fire mains are not yet fitted. It is desirable that at least a 3-inch pipe should be connected as soon as possible, and as soon as the fire-main is ready, hose should be supplied with all necessary couplings, and in suitable lengths. I noticed during my visit that a number of minor repairs to drains, spouting, cement work, &c., are required; these should be carried out as soon as possible.

Three or four long outstanding requisitions on Colonial Architect's Department are still unfulfilled, and attention must be drawn to the great embarrassing delay in the performance of necessary work.

I saw the patients in the female division and in one ward in the male division at dinner, which consisted of meat pie served with the greatest order and care. All the more feeble patients were supplied with minced meat with abundant vegetables or with milk.

The medical officer met me at the hospital, and from the records it appears that his visits, as well as those of chaplains, are paid with sufficient frequency.

I saw and signed the statutory books which are written up to date, and I also examined and signed most of the departmental records, which are in proper order. From the day and night reports I find that 83 males and 61 females (total, 144) attended Divine Service on Sunday last. That an average of about 11 males and 11 females are wet and 3 males and 6 females dirty at night. The night nurse appears to be performing her duties satisfactorily, and the number of wet and dirty patients is slowly diminishing.

As a general result of my inspection, I am glad to express an opinion that the Institution is in good working order; and I am particularly pleased with the evident trust in and affection for the attendants and nurses the patients display, and which speaks volumes for the care, kindness, and consideration with which they are treated.

September 5th and 6th.—I visited this Institution on both the above days; on the first day I attended Divine Service, at which the Rev. J. Longbottom officiated. The room was quite full of patients, who formed an attentive congregation. The service, besides prayers, hymns, and part of the Communion Service, included a short address, which was everything that could be desired both in language and manner, and admirably calculated to impress and benefit the peculiar congregation to which it was addressed. On the second day I visited and closely inspected every part of the hospital.

The number of patients now in the hospital, and the changes which have since my last visit taken place, are set forth in the following short return:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on June 15	125	112	237
Admitted	2	5	7
	127	117	244
Died	2	2	4
	125	115	240
Discharged	1	...	1
In Hospital on September 6	124	115	239
On leave .....	...	1	1

Mr. Cane has lately revised the register, so as to make the daily statement book correct in regard to the dietary authorised. The number of patients under 14 years of age is now entered as 64—28 males and 26 females. Of the admissions 1 male has been discharged. The others, 1 male and 5 females, I saw and examined, and consider all fit subjects for the Institution. I also examined all the papers on which they were received, and found them correct. The day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the Hospital were clean and in good order, and several parts have been repainted, and in other ways decorated and made more bright and comfortable. In the female division the general condition of the patients was satisfactory, though a number have weak eyes. No one was in bed, and no one in seclusion. Two patients were in linen jackets, with loose sleeves, owing to faulty habits. In the male division three were in bed, and one was in a long-sleeved jacket. The condition of the patients in the Hospital of the male division was very satisfactory. The male patients seemed to me better dressed than usual, and the number of unsightly dresses was smaller.

I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept. The only serious accident since my last visit was the fracture of a fore-arm; the patient, a small epileptic boy, appears to have climbed out of one of the windows on the ground floor, and to have fallen in doing so. The arm is now in plaster bandages, and is doing well. From the returns it appears that the number at church was 112, and the number on an average usefully employed is 80. The return of those wet and dirty at night remains large. The amount of stimulants now given is small, consisting of 6oz. of brandy, 2 of rum, and 4 port wine daily, and this is given to sick and feeble patients. The patients actively employed in laundry, &c., now get coffee daily, and appear satisfied with it, and in good health. Some minor requisitions on the Colonial Architect's Department have been dealt with since my last visit, but fencing asked for in February, 1855, is still unattended to, and the condition of the boundary fences of the wards for the smaller boys is a standing danger, and likely to result in some serious accident. The water supply from the Newcastle main, though excellent as to quantity, is so bad in quantity that it is impossible to wash the better white clothes in it, and the pumps have to be kept going to raise water from the wells for laundry and other purposes. I saw the bread, meat, butter, cheese, tea, and other articles in the stores, and found all of good quality. The meat is especially good, and indeed almost better than might be expected considering the late season. I saw the patients in two of the dining-rooms at dinner, at which an excellent meal of soup, with boiled beef and potatoes and turnips, was served in an orderly and proper manner.

The

The chief attendant and storekeeper was off duty, the medical officer having specially recommended that, as one of his children had measles, he should not come to the Institution until all fear of infection was over. His duty is at present being performed by the senior attendant, and a temporary attendant is employed in the wards.

The new hose for the hydrant has been supplied, and with the pressure the water can now be carried to the end of the buildings and on to the roof.

No alteration has been made in the hot water apparatus, and the waste of water is still very great.

The following tables give the main statistics for the year :—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1886.

			Males.	Females.	Total.															
In Hospital on 31st December, 1885			127	113	240															
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Males.</th> <th>Females.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Males.	Females.	Total.	7	10	17	1	1	5	3	8			
Males.	Females.	Total.																		
7	10	17																		
.....	1	1																		
5	3	8																		
Admitted for the first time during the year																				
Readmitted during the year																				
Transferred during the year			12	14	26															
Total under care during the year			139	127	266															
Discharged or removed—			<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recovered</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relieved</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escaped (and not recaptured)</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Recovered	Relieved	4	4	Transferred	1	1	Escaped (and not recaptured)	Died	10	9
Recovered																		
Relieved	4	4																		
Transferred	1	1																		
Escaped (and not recaptured)																		
Died	10	9																		
Total discharged or died during the year			14	10	24															
Remaining			125	117	242															
Average number resident during the year			125	114	239															
*Persons under care during the year†			139	127	266															
*Persons admitted			12	14	26															
*Persons recovered															

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.
 † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the years 1871 to 1886, inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.		Transferred from other Hospitals &c.	Discharged.		Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31 December in each year	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.																
	Admitted for the first time.	Re-admitted		Re-covered.	Relieved.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.														
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.															
1871			38	25	113			1																									
1872			32	11	43		1	1	18	321	101	33	154	91	27	118		19.78	11.11	17.79													
1873	Totals admitted.		11	1	12				12	214	109	82	132	100	82	132		12.00	6.25	10.00													
1874			20	18	44	2	2		9	110	115	49	164	103	34	142		8.33	2.94	7.04													
1875			25	9	34		2	2	1	2		16	420	121	53	174	116	43	164		13.79	8.33	13.10										
1876	7	1	8			11	10	21	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	210	122	60	182	119	56	175	14.28	12.50	28.57	25.00	11.76	3.57	9.14		
1877	1	3	4	1		14	7	21			2	2	2	2	2	2	7	310	129	67	196	127	60	187				5.52	5.00	5.34			
1878	3	1	4			6	18	19		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	16	319	121	76	197	127	72	199				11.11	4.84	12.59	4.16	9.55	
1879	6	1	7			12	11	23		3	1	4					10	212	124	85	209	121	79	200				30.00	100.00	60.00	8.26	2.58	6.00
1880	5	3	8			3	21	24		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	410	124	104	223	123	94	217				20.00	33.33	15.00	4.37	4.25	4.00
1881	3	1	4			10	3	13			2	2					7	1	123	107	235	124	106	230					5.64	0.94	3.47		
1882	11	4	15			5	2	7		2	2						12	416	130	109	239	128	109	237				18.18	13.33	0.37	3.66	6.76	
1883	13	5	18			6	3	9		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	517	134	112	246	132	110	242				7.00	5.55	9.00	4.54	7.02	
1884	2	0	2			6	7	13		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	14	1125	129	112	241	130	112	242				50.00	10.66	25.00	10.07	9.82	10.33
1885	0	8	8	1		1	2	3		3	2	5	1	1	2	2	6	1010	127	113	240	123	114	242				50.00	22.22	33.33	4.08	3.77	6.01
1886	7	10	17	1	1	6	3	9		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	10	910	125	117	242	125	114	239				56.11	22.22	8.00	7.59	7.09	

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	6	3	9
Epilepsy and convulsions.....			
General paralysis			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....			
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	1	2	3
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi			
Pulmonary consumption	1		1
Disease of heart and blood-vessels			
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum			
Dysentery and diarrhoea		1	1
Marasmus		3	3
Disease of bladder and prostate			
Disease of liver	1		1
ERYSIPELAS			
TYPHOID FEVER			
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	1		1
ACCIDENT			
SCIOIDE			
Total	10	9	19

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1886, in the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle.

	Admitted & Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
5 to 10.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	13	5	18
10 to 15.....	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	22	18	40
15 to 20.....	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	23	27	50
20 to 30.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	42	32	74
30 to 40.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	19	24	43
40 to 50.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	21
50 to 60.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
60 to 70.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7
70 to 80.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4
80 to 90.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	11	18	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	9	19	139	127	266

Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

On 31st December, 1885, there were 150 patients in this Institution (10 males and 140 females). During 1886, 19 patients (6 males and 13 females) were admitted, and 5 (all females) were transferred from other Institutions, making a total of 174 (16 males and 158 females) under care and treatment. Of these 4 were discharged recovered and 3 relieved, 72 were transferred to Callan Park, and 4 died, leaving 91 (13 males and 78 females) at the close of the year. The percentage of recoveries was 21·05, and of those discharged relieved 15·78, both counted on the admissions. The deaths give a percentage of 4·59 on the average number resident. At the close of the year 13 males and 23 females were private patients, and 50 females were maintained at the expense of the Government. The number of private patients has greatly increased, and is now larger than at any time in the history of the Institution. The removal of a number of the Government patients has enabled the Medical Superintendent to classify the private patients better and to give them more space and otherwise add to their comfort.

The Institution was visited about once a month by the official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. Cox, and Mr. C. J. Manning, whose reports call for no special comment, and I paid visits of inspection on February 10th, March 31st, May 26th, August 30th, October 15th, and December 3rd. At each of my visits I saw and

and signed the Statutory books, examined the papers on which all new patients were received, and saw and spoke to such patients, so as to assure myself that they were fit subjects for care and treatment. I have on two occasions checked the registers and seen every patient, and at every visit have seen and spoken to the majority of them and given all who so desired an opportunity of speaking to me at length.

The complaints have been few and infrequent.

The general health of the inmates has been good; there has only been one serious accident—a wound of the eyeball by a piece of glass,—and during the last ten months of the year restraint was not employed in any instance.

The rooms occupied by the inmates have been clean and in good order at all my visits, and several minor improvements have been made in the general arrangements.

The Medical Superintendent has taken steps towards fulfilling the special conditions under which the license was renewed. A new kitchen and laundry, with all necessary offices, are in progress, and are nearly ready for occupation. They are spacious and well arranged, and will be a great and much-needed improvement on the existing arrangements. A plan of the building, showing the measurement of the various rooms, the number of inmates proposed for each, and the mode in which it is proposed to allot the patients of the different sexes, so as to carry out the separation and privacy necessary and ensure the air space required, was submitted by the Medical Superintendent on December 21st, and is still under consideration.

No steps have yet been taken to obtain a water supply from the Sydney mains, for the sufficient reason that these mains have not yet been laid along the Cook's River Road.

In the meantime, and as the water supply and the arrangements for extinguishing fire do not appear satisfactory, especially as a number of buildings are of wood, Mr. Bear, the Superintendent of Metropolitan Fire Brigades, was requested to examine and report on this question. The following are extracts from Mr. Bear's report:—

The precautions taken for the protection of these buildings against fire are very inadequate, considering their inflammability. In the one case there is a force-pump fixed on the outside of one of the buildings with hose, branch, &c.; in another part of the premises there is a portable engine, with suction pipe to a large underground well. The couplings of the hose are defective, so much so that they are of different threads, and are also very much worn. This alone would be the means of causing a confusion in the dark, if a fire was to happen during the night. Besides these arrangements, there are one or two smaller India-rubber pipes to be used from some of the taps used for domestic purposes, but the head of water is not sufficient for the purpose of extinguishing a fire in such buildings, there is also a portable hand-pump. My opinion is, that it is a great question whether any of these appliances would be effective in case of fire, as the heat from such inflammable buildings would probably be too intense to allow any person getting close enough to put the water on.

For the better protection of these buildings in the future, I should recommend a water-main of 2½ inches in diameter to be taken from the tank which is about to be erected on the new buildings, and to be distributed throughout the premises, mounting water valves with hose and branches attached in convenient places, and, if possible, protected in case of fire from the heat to enable any person to use them. I should also recommend that when the new water-mains are being extended along the Cook's River Road by the Corporation at the commencement of next year, that a 3-inch water-main be taken from it to the 2½-inch water-main before spoken of at the intersection of the connection to the tank. This water-main would then give sufficient pressure to command the whole of the buildings; at the same time they would have the tank pressure to fall back upon in case of an accident to the local water-mains.

The recommendations made by Mr. Bear should, I think, be carried out as soon as possible.

The following tables give the main statistics for the year:—

TABLE I.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1885	10	140	150
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	6	13	19
Readmitted during the year .....	...	...	...
Transferred during the year .....	...	5	5
	6	18	24
Total under care during the year	16	158	174
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	...	4	4
Relieved	2	1	3
Transferred .....	...	72	72
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	...	...	...
Died	1	3	4
Total discharged or died during the year	3	80	83
Remaining	13	78	91
Average number resident during the year	10	77	87
*Persons under care during the year†	16	158	174
*Persons admitted	6	18	24
*Persons recovered .....	...	4	4

* Persons, i.e., persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases minus readmission of patients during the current year.

APPENDIX A.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladcsville, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Gladcsville, 24 January, 1887.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1886, together with the usual statistical tables.

At the beginning of the year there were 777 patients in the Hospital. During the year 158 (113 men and 45 women) were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 935, and the average number resident, 731. There were discharged 192, of whom 116 had recovered, 4 were relieved, 6 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 64 died. There remained at the close of the year 472 men and 271 women, a total of 743.

The statistics of the Hospital are given in full in the accompanying tables, and with the exception of the recovery rates call for no special comment. The proportion of recoveries this year was very large, being 76.82 per cent. This is a highly satisfactory result, but though due in part to the large number of patients discharged, it is also affected to some extent by the reduction in the number of admissions consequent on the opening of the new wards at Callan Park. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that the readmissions only number 21, and that of those granted leave of absence 38 were discharged, and only 17 returned to Hospital.

A considerable amount of work has been done by the Hospital Staff and by the patients; the dam has been still further enlarged, new pig-styes have been erected, and a dam commenced to supply them with water, a large and commodious sewing-room built, and extensive additions have been made to the farm and garden land.

Under the Colonial Architect's direction the bath-house has been covered in, a new boiler for the kitchen and laundry supplied, a cottage for the use of the night attendants built, the fencing of the reserve continued, and repairs to the permanent structure have been effected. There are still several necessary works waiting, and it is hoped that during the current year these may be undertaken.

The gasworks erected in 1885 by the Colonial Architect have been in constant use during the year. The improvement in the lighting of the building since the introduction of gas is very great, but as might be expected the cost is greater than kerosene. This is due partly to the increase in the number of lights used, as it is possible to have lights during the night in dormitories and other places where before the risk of accident was so great as to prohibit their use, and partly to the difficulty of manufacturing gas in small quantities at a cheap rate.

Attention must again be called to the water supply at the Hospital. During the past two years the patients have been employed in enlarging the reservoirs, thereby increasing their capacity by 1,000,000 gallons. They now contain when full $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, sufficient for four months supply, but as even a slight rain increases the amount of water in the dam it is only in very dry seasons that actual scarcity occurs. The quality of the water is, however, very bad. The watershed—not a very large one—is covered with houses, their drainage running into the creek and polluting the water. The use of this water by the patients has been in time past the cause of cases of typhoid fever, hydatid disease, and diarrhœa, and it is only by exercising the greatest care that more illness does not occur. For some years this impure water has been reserved for washing in the laundry and wards, and for use in the garden and grounds, rain-water from underground tanks being used for cooking and drinking. As however the dam water is used in the wards for washing, &c., it is not always possible to prevent insane patients drinking it, and until a purer supply is furnished risk to the patients from this source is unavoidable.

The remedy for this lies in an early extension of the Nepean water to the Hospital; and as this can readily be done by the Parramatta River Bridge I venture to hope that the question will receive early consideration.

The following donations have been received, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their gifts:—Illustrated papers have been sent by Mr. E. O. Smith, Mr. J. H. Adger, Miss Bedford, Mrs. T. Salter, Miss Walker, of Yaralla, and Mrs. Rose. Dr. Cox sent a cockatoo, Mr. R. Terry, Mrs. Darvall, and Rev. S. Wilkinson, donations of oranges; Mrs. Gerard, a number of surgical instruments; from the Hon. James Norton we received £21; from Mrs. T. Salter, £15; from Mrs. Mansfield, £1; from the trustees of the late Mr. Struth, £50; and from an anonymous friend, £12.

A Christmas tree was the source of great pleasure to the female patients, and owing to the kindness of the ladies who made articles for it or sent donations of money to purchase presents, it was possible to give every patient two or more presents.

I have also, on behalf of the Hospital, to tender thanks to those who kindly gave entertainments, theatrical performances, and concerts, viz.:—Rev. Samuel Wilkinson and friends, Mrs. Moulton and friends, Mr. Cole and friends, Mr. A. W. Green and friends, the band of H.M.S. "Opal," the band of H.M.S. "Nelson," the Owl Club, the Suburban Bicycle Club Minstrels, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, the Commercial Amateur Minstrels, and the Gladcsville Amateur Minstrels.

The proprietors of the following newspapers:—*Australian Churchman, Bathurst Free Press, Bega Gazette, Deniliquin Chronicle, Weekly Advocate, Bathurst Daily Times, Burrangong Argus, Dubbo Dispatch, Goulburn Herald, Maitland Mercury, Queanbeyan Age, Monaro Mercury, Southern Argus, Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Express, Western Post, Yass Courier, Social Reformer, St. Leonard's Recorder, and Sydney Daily Telegraph*—have generously forwarded a copy of each issue free during the year.

To Dr. Ross, who performed all the duties of Medical Superintendent during my absence on leave during half the year, Mr. Botts, and the rest of the officers and staff, I beg to tender my thanks for the willing and efficient assistance they have rendered to me during the year.

I have, &c.,

ERIC SINCLAIR,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.
SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1885	478	299	777
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	95	35	130
Readmitted during the year	14	7	21
Transferred during the year	4	3	7
	113	45	158
Total under care during the year	591	344	935
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	67	49	116
Relieved	1	3	4
Transferred	1	5	6
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	.....	2
Died	48	16	64
Total discharged or died during the year	119	73	192
Remaining	472	271	743
Average number resident during the year	465	266	731
* Persons under care during the year†	591	344	935
* Persons admitted	113	45	158
* Persons recovered	67	49	116

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.
† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.
SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1860 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers residents.																												
	Admitted for the first time.		Readmitted		Re-covered.	Re-lieved.		Total						M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total																				
	M.	F.				Total	M																						F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
1869..	143	75	218	.....	56	32	88	20	9	29	12	40	53	.....	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39	16	42	66	40	30	.....	.....	.....	12	18	3	26	9	23					
1870..	131	80	197	.....	41	25	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	.....	25	4	29	254	240	500	262	231	493	31	20	53	03	38	57	.....	.....	.....	9	54	1	73	5	38					
1871..	172	105	277	.....	53	40	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	.....	27	8	36	229	256	485	265	248	513	30	80	38	01	33	57	.....	.....	.....	10	18	3	22	6	62					
1872..	164	104	286	.....	70	49	119	11	4	15	68	39	107	.....	29	9	38	215	259	474	231	256	487	42	68	47	11	44	44	.....	.....	.....	12	55	3	51	7	80					
1873..	189	107	296	.....	64	36	100	12	10	22	41	10	57	.....	20	10	30	267	294	561	246	279	525	33	86	83	64	33	78	.....	.....	.....	8	13	3	59	5	71					
1874..	188	126	312	.....	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	.....	40	15	55	304	247	553	230	301	531	27	44	32	53	29	48	.....	.....	.....	14	28	4	93	9	46					
1875..	203	134	337	.....	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	.....	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21	67	39	55	23	78	.....	.....	.....	11	31	3	78	7	05					
1876..	203	137	340	.....	51	69	150	14	18	32	98	43	141	.....	26	17	43	340	267	616	342	268	610	39	90	60	50	44	11	.....	.....	.....	7	60	6	34	7	05					
1877..	311	122	433	.....	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	.....	38	10	48	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	48	62	56	44	56	.....	.....	.....	11	07	3	80	7	92					
1878..	240	160	400	.....	101	44	145	13	20	33	108	42	151	.....	37	9	46	334	322	656	335	301	636	42	08	27	50	36	25	.....	.....	.....	11	04	2	93	7	23					
1879..	204	120	333	.....	88	52	140	12	26	38	74	12	86	.....	34	14	48	330	347	677	338	331	669	43	18	40	31	42	03	.....	.....	.....	10	05	4	22	7	17					
1880..	132	115	247	25	20	54	9	1	10	86	51	137	14	17	33	23	32	55	2	2	36	23	50	333	360	704	533	353	686	54	43	35	06	45	51	10	13	11	80	10	06	10	81	6	51	3	60
1881..	170	118	288	25	27	52	3	1	4	76	67	143	8	12	20	15	14	29	1	1	20	15	47	401	404	803	371	330	731	88	97	40	20	42	05	4	10	8	27	5	58	7	31	4	73	6	25
1882..	147	112	259	17	25	42	4	4	62	73	135	12	15	27	9	10	19	2	2	40	20	60	447	423	870	419	303	817	37	80	53	28	44	81	7	31	10	94	8	97	9	54	5	02	7	34
1883..	143	118	261	17	22	39	5	2	7	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	48	25	73	473	323	801	450	342	801	40	62	49	28	44	66	6	25	5	71	6	00	10	46	7	31	9	11	
1884..	136	123	259	18	33	51	4	3	7	60	66	123	12	0	21	15	33	48	3	3	40	31	80	493	318	846	404	326	819	38	31	40	00	39	65	7	70	5	50	6	66	9	01	9	53	9	70
1885..	71	71	142	10	20	30	7	7	50	44	103	6	10	16	2	71	73	2	2	39	15	54	478	293	777	472	274	740	72	84	48	35	59	83	7	40	10	98	0	30	8	26	5	47	7	23
1886..	95	35	130	14	7	21	4	3	7	67	49	116	1	3	4	1	5	0	2	2	45	16	64	472	271	743	465	266	731	61	46	116	66	76	82	0	1	11	30	3	67	10	32	6	01	3	75

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause. †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	2	...	2	2	...	2
Religious excitement	3	1	4	3	1	4
Love affairs (including seduction)
Fright and nervous shock	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Isolation
Nostalgia
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	18	3	21	18	3	21
Do (sexual)
Venereal disease	2	...	2	2	...	2
Self-abuse (sexual)	2	...	2	2	...	2
Sunstroke	5	...	5	5	...	5	10	...	10
Accident or injury	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Pregnancy
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	6	6
Lactation
Uterine and ovarian disorders
Puberty
Change of life	1	1	...	1	1
Fevers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Privation and overwork	1	...	1	1	...	1
Phthisis
Epilepsy	5	...	5	5	...	5
Disease of skull and brain
Old age	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health
Excess of opium	1	...	1	1	...	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	9	3	12
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	12	6	18
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	4	2	6
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES
UNKNOWN	45	21	66

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the Patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any Patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of the Patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	1	...	1
Epilepsy and convulsions	1	...	1
General paralysis	13	1	14
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	2	...	2
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	22	4	26
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	2	1	3
Pulmonary consumption	3	2	5
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	...	4	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	1	1
Albuminuria	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS	...	1	1
TYPHOID FEVER	1	...	1
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	3	...	3
GANGRENE	...	1	1
ACCIDENT	...	...	...
SUICIDE	...	...	...
Total	48	16	64

TABLE

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	.....	3	3	2	5
From 1 to 3 months.....	18	11	29	2	.....	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	16	10	26	2	.....	2
From 6 to 9 months.....	7	9	16	1	1	2
From 9 to 12 months.....	5	2	7	3	.....	3
From 1 to 2 years.....	11	13	24	7	1	8
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	2	5	7	3	10
From 3 to 5 years.....	3	.....	3	13	2	15
From 5 to 7 years.....	.....	1	1	6	1	7
From 7 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
From 10 to 12 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 12 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 15 years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Total.....	67	49	116	48	16	64

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients, under care during the year 1886, in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
20 to 30 years.....	26	11	37	18	10	28	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	99	67	166
30 to 40 years.....	26	7	33	19	13	32	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	161	72	233
40 to 50 years.....	26	15	41	19	11	30	1	1	2	10	1	11	146	95	241
50 to 60 years.....	20	5	25	7	6	13	.....	2	2	11	6	17	103	56	159
60 to 70 years.....	5	2	7	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	51	38	89
70 to 80 years.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	20	4	24
80 to 90 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	5	10
90 and upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	109	42	151	67	49	116	1	3	4	48	16	64	591	344	935

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Readmitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	76	14	90	432	137	569
Married	26	22	48	126	167	293
Widowed.....	6	6	12	26	39	65
Unascertained.....	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Total.....	109	42	151	591	344	935

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1886.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	45	16	61	235	125	360
Presbyterian	14	3	17	48	31	79
Wesleyan	6	2	8	26	16	42
Lutheran .....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	27
Other Protestant Denominations.....	4	2	6	26	20	46
Roman Catholic.....	29	18	47	187	145	332
Pagan	7	.....	7	25	.....	25
Hebrew.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Mahomedan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	2	1	3	13	5	18
Total.....	109	42	151	591	344	935

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care during the year 1886.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	23	13	36	140	96	236
{ Other Colonies	4	3	7	17	14	31
Great Britain... { England	30	10	40	153	87	245
{ Scotland	12	.....	12	39	13	52
{ Ireland	26	16	42	143	124	267
France .....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Germany	3	.....	3	25	3	28
China	7	.....	7	22	.....	22
Other Countries	4	.....	4	43	4	47
Total.....	109	42	151	591	344	935

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1886, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1886.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy	6	2	8	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	3	3
(b) without epilepsy	6	1	7	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	20	13	33
Epileptic insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	1	1	2
General paralysis of the Insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MANIA—												
Acute	18	8	26	9	15	24	4	3	7	28	28	56
Chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	34	23	57
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14
Delusion	22	3	25	14	3	17	2	.....	2	112	36	148
A potu.....	6	1	7	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Puerperal .....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Senile	2	.....	2	1	1	2	1	.....	1	3	3	6
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	1	.....	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	13	12	25
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Delusional	28	14	42	21	13	34	5	3	8	102	67	169
Puerperal .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Senile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	17	9	26	11	5	16	8	5	13	105	44	149
Secondary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Senile	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11	4	4	8
Organic (i.e. from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.) .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	109	42	151	67	49	116	43	16	64	472	271	743

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupation of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under Care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, during the year 1886.

Occupation.	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Professional	{ Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }			1	.....	1	19	.....	19
Commercial	{ Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. }			9	.....	9	51	.....	51
Agricultural and pastoral	{ Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-solectors, &c. }			20	.....	20	63	1	64
Machinists, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocation	{ Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c. }			5	.....	5	56	.....	56
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c. employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	{ Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. }			4	.....	4	26	.....	26

TABLE, showing Occupation, &c.—continued.

Occupation.		Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	60	.....	60	321	.....	321
Educational and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.	.....	3	3	.....	14	14
Ordinary domestic work	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c.	.....	11	11	.....	99	99
Commercial — actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	.....	7	7	.....	19	19
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	.....	6	6	.....	25	25
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	14	14
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	3	3	.....	35	35
	No occupation	6	6	12	24	47	71
	Unknown	3	4	7	23	69	92
Total		109	42	151	591	344	935

APPENDIX B.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 1 February, 1887.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1886, together with the usual statistical tables.

On the 31st of December, 1885, there were 963 patients in the Hospital (606 men and 357 women), and 91 patients were admitted during the year (67 men and 24 women), giving a total of 1,054 (673 men and 381 women) under care and treatment. 41 patients were discharged recovered, 7 transferred to other hospitals, 2 were discharged relieved, 2 escaped and were not recaptured, and 46 died, leaving a total of 956 (609 men and 347 women) on the 31st December, 1886. The admissions for the year 1886 show a slight falling off as compared with the admissions of the previous year, being 83 in the latter and 71 in the former. The total number of patients transferred from other Institutions was 20 (17 men and 3 women). The percentage of recoveries on the total number of admissions and readmissions during the year is more satisfactory than it was in 1885, being 57.74. The percentage of deaths calculated on the average number resident is again very low, being 4.80, and that notwithstanding the large proportion of aged people among the inmates. No accidents, attended with serious results, have occurred, and those that have taken place have been reported to you in the usual manner. In all cases of sudden death the District Coroner has been communicated with, but these have been rare, and in no instance did he consider it necessary to hold an inquiry. As the death-rate proves, the general health of the inmates has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and by reference to table 4 it will be seen that in those instances in which death has taken place it has not been attributable to any epidemic or readily preventible cause. The general appearance of the Hospital is improving year by year as the trees and shrubs planted in the grounds are becoming larger. In my last report I suggested the advisability of replacing the shingles, with which the weatherboard buildings for male patients are covered, with iron, but so far no steps have been taken to do this; the shingles have been renewed in places, but that does not obviate the danger which might arise from some of them becoming ignited by a spark falling from one of the adjacent chimneys.

The weatherboard buildings occupied by the women sadly require repainting. The hospital and epileptic wards and the detached buildings in No. 4 yard is still in existence, and year by year become more decayed and unfit for occupation by the poor unfortunates who are placed in them; the flooring-boards and joists in some places are rotten; they have been repaired time after time and are now beyond it. The shingle-roofs harbor vermin, and it is an absolute impossibility to keep the buildings in a clean and orderly condition. A large party of patients are still employed clearing out the bed of the river at the back of the Hospital, and I have no doubt that it will be fully twelve months before the whole of the work to be done is completed. Other patients have been engaged in various occupations, some in the garden and grounds and others in the laundry, wood-yard, kitchen, stores, farm, &c.

The customary Sunday services have been conducted both morning and evening. I again wish to point out the serious disadvantages this Hospital labours under in having no convenient room for holding Divine service, or for use as a recreation-hall. Lady and gentlemen amateurs have frequently offered their services in promoting the enjoyment of the patients with concerts, theatricals, &c., but in many cases I have been unable to avail myself of their kindness on account of having no suitable and convenient building in which to hold the performances. Even the winter dances are attended with a large amount of serious discomfort to every one engaged in them. At present they take place in one of the patients' dining-rooms, which is not at all adapted to the purpose, in addition to which it is a considerable distance

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity*, apparent or assigned, on the Admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause ‡			Total. †		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	1	...	1	1
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and over-work
Religious excitement	3	1	4	3	1	4
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	1	...	1	1
Fright and nervous shock
Isolation
Nostalgia
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink	6	...	6	6	...	6
Do (sexual)	1	...	1	1	...	1
Veneral disease
Self-abuse (sexual)	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sunstroke
Accident or injury	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Pregnancy
Parturition and the puerperal state	3	3	...	3	3
Lactation
Uterine and ovarian disorders
Puberty
Change of life
Fevers
Privation and overwork	2	2	...	2	2
Phthisis
Epilepsy	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Disease of skull and brain	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	4
Old age	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Excess of opium
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	5	1	6
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	2	1	3
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	4	...	4
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES
UNKNOWN	18	7	25

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	1	...	1
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	...	...	...
General paralysis	6	2	8
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay .....	...	2	2
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	7	1	8
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	...	1	1
Pulmonary consumption	5	1	6
Disease of heart and blood vessels	3	1	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritonæum .....	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1	5	6
Albuminuria .....	...	...	...
Disease of liver .....	...	...	...
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS .....	...	...	...
TYPHOID FEVER	1	...	1
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	2	6	8
ACCIDENT
SUICIDE	1*	...	1
Total	27	19	46

* Whilst on leave of absence.

TABLE 5.

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TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	4	1	5	1	...	1
From 1 to 3 months	6	3	9	3	1	4
" 3 to 6 months	8	2	10	...	1	1
" 6 to 9 months	4	4	8	3	...	3
" 9 to 12 months	2	...	2	2	...	2
" 1 to 2 years	4	2	6	4	2	6
" 2 to 3 years .....	...	...	...	1	2	3
" 3 to 5 years	1	...	1	7	6	13
" 5 to 7 years .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 7 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	1	3	4
" 10 to 12 years .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 12 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Over 15 years .....	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total	29	12	41	27	19	46

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1886, in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
20 to 30 years	11	8	19	6	4	10	1	...	1	3	...	3	46	32	78
30 to 40 years	13	4	17	11	2	13	1	...	1	5	5	10	126	77	203
40 to 50 years	13	4	17	6	4	10	...	...	...	9	3	12	194	91	285
50 to 60 years	7	1	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	7	2	9	179	90	269
60 to 70 years	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	6	73	55	128
70 to 80 years	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	42	30	72
80 to 90 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9	4	13
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	50	21	71	29	12	41	2	...	2	27	19	46	673	381	1054

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Readmitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	30	5	35	355	84	439
Married	14	15	29	99	149	248
Widowed	1	1	2	33	48	81
Unascertained	5	.....	5	186	100	286
Total	50	21	71	673	381	1,054

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those Admitted and Readmitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	1
Protestant—						
Church of England	14	7	21	292	136	428
Presbyterian	7	1	8	24	16	40
Wesleyan	2	2	4	10	14	24
Lutheran	2	.....	2	14	2	16
Other Protestant Denominations	1	1	2	2	2	4
Roman Catholic	21	9	30	263	195	458
Pagan	1	.....	1	33	.....	33
Hebrew.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Mahomedan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	2	1	3	33	14	47
Total.....	50	21	71	673	381	1,054

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Readmitted and those under care during the year 1886.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies... { New South Wales	13	15	28	134	87	221
{ Other Colonies	3	.....	3	13	9	22
Great Britain..... { England	10	3	13	172	78	250
{ Scotland	3	.....	3	32	20	52
{ Ireland.....	12	3	15	193	165	358
France .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Germany	3	.....	3	18	6	24
China	3	.....	3	41	.....	41
Other Countries	3	.....	3	66	15	81
	50	21	71	673	381	1,054

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1886, and of Lunatics on 31st December, 1886.

Form of Mental Disorder	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) With epilepsy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	14
(b) Without epilepsy	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	38	16	54
Epileptic Inanity	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	22	9	31
General Paralysis of the insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	3	.....	3
MANIA—												
Acute	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	1	3	15	9	24
Chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	100	73	173
Recurrent	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	17	24
Delusional	22	10	32	16	7	23	7	4	11	221	91	312
A potu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal .....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Senile .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	5
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	4	9
Chronic	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	18	22	40
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Delusional	5	2	7	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	53	30	83
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Senile	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	9
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	4	2	6	2	1	3	.....	3	3	41	19	60
Secondary	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Senile	2	2	4	1	.....	1	2	6	8	44	32	76
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Discaso, &c.)	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	5	17
Total.....	50	21	71	29	12	41	27	19	46	609	347	956

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under Care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1886.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1886.			Under Care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional { Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Commercial { Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. ... }	4	.....	4	8	.....	8
Agricultural and pastoral { Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. }	5	.....	5	22	.....	22
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations { Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c. }	12	.....	12	57	.....	57
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations { Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. }	2	.....	2	28	.....	28
Domestic service Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	1	.....	1	26	44	70
..... Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	21	.....	21	313	5	318
Educational, and higher domestic duties { Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c. .... }	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Ordinary domestic work ... Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c. ....	.....	6	6	.....	118	118
Commercial—actively employed { Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c. .... }	.....	.....	.....	27	4	31
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations { Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c. ... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Wives of professional men { Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. .... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Wives of commercial men { Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. ... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c. { Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. ... }	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men { Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. .... }	.....	3	3	.....	4	4
Wives of Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	.....	5	5	.....	14	14
..... No occupation.....	3	2	5	6	22	28
..... Unknown.....	1	1	2	179	158	337
Total.....	50	21	71	673	381	1,054

APPENDIX C.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, to the Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, 27 January, 1887.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1886, together with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients on the 31st of December, 1885, was 48 men and 7 women (total, 55), and 21 men and 1 woman were admitted during the year, making the total under care in 1886, 69 men and 8 women; total, 77. Six men were discharged to gaol. recovered; 14 were transferred to the Free Division, and 1 escaped and was not recaptured, making the total of removals during the year 21, and deducting these from the total number under care, leaves 48 men and 8 women in the Hospital on the 31st December, 1886, being 1 more than the preceding year.

The

The following table shows the classification of the crimes of patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta on the 31st of December, 1886:—

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.															Total number in Hospital on 31st December, 1886.
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the grounds of insanity.			Reprived on the grounds of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Murder	3	..	3	2	1	3	10	1	11	..	..	..	5	1	6	23
Attempt to murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rape .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Indecent assault .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Unnatural offence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	7	..	..	..	2	1	3	11
Burglary and house-breaking	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
Sheep and horse stealing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Larceny and petty thefts	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arson and malicious burning .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Attempting suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Threatening to murder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garotting .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering a forgery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Vagrancy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining money under false pretences .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	8	..	8	4	1	5	21	5	26	..	..	..	15	2	17	56

One patient managed to elude the vigilance of the attendant in charge of a working party, and has not since been heard of. The attendants and police made every effort for weeks afterwards to effect his capture, but without success.

I am glad to be in a position to report the completion of the new bath-room, which was so urgently needed in this division, and the expectations formed of its utility and convenience have been fully realised.

The ventilation of the single rooms is, however, in the same deplorable condition, nothing having yet been done to remedy the defects or carry out the suggestions contained in a letter written from this office nearly two years ago.

No accident of serious import has occurred during the year, and the patients have been singularly free from excitement of all kinds. The two airing-courts still maintain that neat and orderly appearance which has characterised them for some years past, attendants and patients both taking pride in keeping the flower gardens and turf in order.

A large proportion of the patients from this division have been usefully occupied in bringing under cultivation the large space of ground from which the old buildings for female patients were removed about two years ago; and I hope that at the end of 1887 it will be in full working order, and produce sufficient to supply the wants of the whole Institution as regards lettuce, herbs, &c.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no death has occurred during the year.

The following is a Table showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and the Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, for the years 1876 to 1886 inclusive:—

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not re-captured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of Recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average number resident.																			
	For the first time.		Readmitted.		Re-covered.	Relieved.	M.						F.		M.		F.		M.		F.																	
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total						M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total														
1876..	6	2	8	..	1	1	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	3	34	5	39	36	4	40	60	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.53	..	7.50				
1877..	10	..	10	1	1	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	38	4	42	37	4	41	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.40	..	4.87				
1878..	8	2	10	1	1	..	2	2	4	..	2	..	1	1	2	40	4	44	38	5	43	25	60	60	36	33	..	..	..	..	..	5.26	..	4.65		
1879	16	3	19	..	12	12	6	..	5	3	8	6	1	7	..	3	3	31	6	37	40	4	53	31	25	..	26	31	18	75	..	15	78	6.12	..	5.66		
1880..	21	2	23	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	11	2	13	..	4	..	4	53	6	59	47	6	53	19	04	..	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	8.51	..	7.54
1881..	18	3	21	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	14	3	17	..	1	1	50	6	56	50	6	56	33	33	..	23	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	1.78
1882..	26	2	28	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	24	1	25	..	1	1	44	6	50	52	5	57	30	70	..	23	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	1.75	
1883..	21	3	24	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	60	6	66	45	6	51	19	04	..	16	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884..	25	4	29	4	..	4	..	20	3	23	..	1	1	50	7	57	47	6	53	16	00	..	13	79	2.02	..	1.88	
1885..	17	4	21	1	1	1	8	..	8	..	11	4	15	1	1	1	48	7	55	44	7	51	44	44	..	36	36	2.27	..	1.06
1886..	21	1	22	6	..	6	..	14	..	14	1	1	..	48	8	56	46	7	53	28	57	..	27	27

I have, &c.,
 EDWIN GODSON,
 Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX D.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 31 January, 1887.

I have the honor to submit, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1886, to which are attached the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st of December, 1885, was 458.

During the year, 171 males and 191 females were received; of these, 166 males and 116 females were admitted for the first time, 4 males were readmitted, and 1 male and 74 females were transferred from other Hospitals, the majority of the latter coming from Bay View House, where they had been located under contract with the Government, pending the completion of this Institution.

The total number of cases under care was 819, and the average number resident 571.

The number removed during the year was 190, and are thus classed:—Recovered, 106; relieved, 13; transferred, 15; escaped, 2; and died, 54.

The escapees were both men, one was convalescent and would have been discharged in the ordinary course in a few days, and the other, though very insane and unfit in my opinion to be discharged at the time, was in no wise dangerous, and being a sailor and able to work, probably shipped to another Colony.

The number remaining on the books on 31st December, 1886, was 629, of whom 13 were absent on leave; greater advantage was taken of that section of the Act permitting leave of absence.

The total number on leave during the year was 33, and of these 9 were discharged recovered at the expiry of the term, 10 were returned to Hospital, 1 died, and 13 remained on leave at the end of the year. Leave is granted to convalescents and also to chronic cases, the latter being thus enabled to spend weeks or months with their relatives, and only returned when a change of symptoms renders Hospital care again necessary.

The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted and readmitted during the year was 37·06, viz.: 42·35 for males, and 29·31 for females, which is a very fair average, and as far as this Hospital is concerned, in advance of former years, notwithstanding the admission of a large number of chronic cases.

4 males were readmitted during the year, 3 of whom were removed by their friends against advice.

The deaths numbered 54, giving a percentage of 9·47 on the average number resident, which is a small proportion when the large number of acute cases admitted is taken into consideration.

A reference to tables 4 and 5, where the causes and length of residence are given, shows that by far the largest number occurred among those who had been in the Hospital but a few months. No deaths were due to accident or suicide.

The general health of the patients has on the whole been good. It was necessary to perform two capital operations; one man sustained an amputation of the arm for sloughing cellulitis, culminating in gangrene, and though he was in a weakly state of health, and convalescence was slow, he eventually made a good recovery. In the other case it was necessary to open a knee joint for abscess. The patient eventually died from meningitis and exhaustion.

The year did not pass without leaving a gap in the ranks by the death from erysipelas of Sarah Higgins, a valued and faithful servant of the Institution for nine years.

A fair average of patients of both sexes have been usefully employed in the various workshops and offices about the building and in the grounds. More land has been prepared for plantation and gardens; an artificial lake has been excavated in the eastern front, which, when completed and planted round with ornamental trees, will form a feature in the landscape.

A great many tons of silt, dredged from the harbour, have been deposited in the reclaimed area at the foot of the kitchen garden by the Harbour and Rivers Department, and I hope soon to be in a position to have this spread, and thus secure a large and much needed addition to the garden.

The proportion of those attending Divine Service was much larger than in former years, the increase being chiefly due to the interest displayed by my colleague, Dr. Miles, who also organized a weekly choir practice, whereby the singing was much improved and more variety introduced into the service. I have again to thank Mr. Frederick Russell for playing the harmonium on Sundays, and a patient who kindly officiated on practice nights.

As regards amusement and change for the patients, picnics, fortnightly dances, and trips in the steam launch were much appreciated. Fortnightly dances were held in the winter, whereas formerly we were, through the courtesy of the medical superintendent, indebted to Gladesville for this amusement, we were enabled this year to welcome a party from that Hospital at our dances, while we still kept up the old custom of attending theirs.

In 1885 Mr. Bear, Superintendent of Fire Brigades, inspected the Hospital, and issued a report as to its better protection from fire. He made many valuable suggestions, which have been carried out, and kindly sent an instructor once a fortnight to teach the local brigade of attendants. This officer evidently took a great interest in his work, and brought the attendants up to a very creditable standard of efficiency.

The water supply has at times caused much anxiety, owing to low pressure and the scanty supply from the Sydney mains and the small rainfall. I hope, however, the supply will in a few weeks be procured from the Petersham reservoir, when a better service may be anticipated.

Early in the year Dr. Grant resigned, through ill-health, his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer, and was succeeded, after an interval of a few months, by Dr. Miles, whom I have to thank for ably seconding me in maintaining the discipline and usefulness of the Institution.

Of the other officers I am glad to be able to report in a very favourable manner.

A new departure was made in 1885 by the appointment of a trained nurse to the hospital ward on the male side, and I purposely refrained from commenting on this until I had more evidence as to how the arrangement would answer. I now have pleasure in stating that it has worked very satisfactorily; bed sores are of less frequency, better attention is paid to such as are physically ailing, and more tidiness and order prevail.

Thanks

Thanks are due to Messrs. Huenerbein and friends, who kindly gave a concert early in the year ; to the Rev. Spencer Wilkinson and his friends, who rendered a Service of Sacred Song ; to those officers, nurses, and attendants who devoted much time to learn a farce, the performance of which afforded much enjoyment to the patients ; and to those other ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services in dramatic and other entertainments ; and the Naval Artillery Band, for an afternoon performance.

I have to acknowledge the following donations with thanks :—Through Dr. Manning, £1 1s., passed to donation account ; several cases of oranges, Rev. S. Wilkinson ; rose-plants and cuttings, Mrs. Dickson ; a handsome fire-guard, Mr. R. Smith ; several novels, Mr. Livett ; a magpie, Mr. F. H. Blaxland ; a case of wine, Mr. Dymock ; a liberal supply of Christmas and New Year Cards, through the Secretary of the Pillow Mission.

The vacancies in the staff of attendants and nurses have been satisfactorily filled, and I have to thank all for their willing and efficient aid.

I have, &c.,
HERBERT BLAXLAND,
 Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1885	330	128	458
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	166	116	282
Readmitted during the year	4	..	4
Transferred during the year	1	74	75
Total under care during the year	171	190	361
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	72	34	106
Relieved	7	6	13
Transferred	8	7	15
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	..	2
Died	35	10	54
Total discharged or died during the year	124	66	190
Remaining	377	252	629
Average number resident during the year	350	221	571
* Persons under care during the year †	497	318	815
* Persons admitted	167	190	357
* Persons recovered	70	34	104

* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.
 † Total cases, minus readmission, of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1879 to 1886 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Re-remaining in Hospital, 31st December.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																						
	Admitted for the first time.		Readmitted.	Re-covered.		Relieved.	Total.																																
	M	F		M	F		M	F	M									F																					
1879..	16	10	..	54	54	1	1	2	2	8	3	..	1	107	107	60	..	56	6.25	..	0.25	12.5	..	1.78	..	1.78													
1880..	52	52	2	2	6	5	18	..	13	2	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	12	12	123	..	123	120	33.33	..	33.33	3.70	..	10.00	..	10.00					
1881..	43	33	8	8	2	2	26	..	26	4	4	2	..	2	1	9	9	140	140	135	..	135	60.98	..	50.98	7.84	..	7.84	6.02	..	6.02								
1882..	43	43	3	3	2	2	20	..	20	6	6	3	..	3	..	13	13	146	146	144	..	144	43.47	..	43.47	13.04	..	13.04	9.02	..	9.02								
1883..	30	30	2	2	3	3	12	..	12	2	2	8	..	3	..	14	14	150	150	148	..	148	37.50	..	37.50	6.25	..	6.25	9.45	..	9.45								
1884..	60	56	1	1	30	12	103	13	13	2	2	5	..	5	1	15	15	261	12	273	168	..	168	22.30	..	22.30	3.50	..	3.50	8.02	..	8.02							
1885..	160	85	245	7	2	9	5	67	72	55	23	81	4	9	13	9	3	12	3	3	29	3	32	330	128	458	296	100	396	34.73	..	26.43	31.58	2.39	10.34	5.11	9.79	3.00	8.08
1886..	166	116	282	4	..	4	1	74	75	72	34	106	7	6	13	8	7	15	2	2	35	19	54	377	252	629	350	221	571	42.35	..	29.31	37.06	4.11	5.17	4.54	10.00	8.59	9.42

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.†			As exciting cause.†			Total.‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	...	1	1	3	8	11	3	9	12
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	4	...	4	11	1	12	15	1	16
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	...	...	...	5	4	9	5	4	9
Religious excitement	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	1	7	8	1	7	8
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation	2	1	3	3	4	7	5	5	10
Nostalgia	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	37	5	42	37	5	42
Do (sexual)	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4
Veneral disease	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Self-abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Sunstroke	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Accident or injury	4	...	4	5	...	5	9	...	9
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12
Lactation	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Uterine and Ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Change of Life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Privation and overwork	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	1	11	9	20	12	9	21
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Old age	4	...	4	5	3	8	9	3	12
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	1	...	1	11	8	19	12	8	20
Excess of opium	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	26
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	18
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	16	54

* These "Causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the Patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any Patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceed the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	...	...	...
Epilepsy and convulsions	7	...	7
General paralysis	8	2	10
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	5	9	14
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	4	1	5
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	2	1	3
Pulmonary consumption	2	2	4
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	3	...	3
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestine, and peritoneum	...	1	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	...	...
Albuminuria	...	...	...
Disease of bladder and prostate	1	2	3
Disease of liver	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS	...	...	...
TYPHOID FEVER	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	2	1	3
PYÆMIA	1	...	1
ACCIDENT	...	...	...
SUICIDE	...	...	...
Total	35	19	54

TABLE 5.
SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month				4	7	11
From 1 to 3 months	17	11	28	6	3	9
From 3 to 6 months	19	16	35	6	3	9
From 6 to 9 months	14	4	18	5	1	6
From 9 to 12 months.....	9	2	11	1	3	4
From 1 to 2 years	9	1	10	8	2	10
From 2 to 3 years	1		1	4		4
From 3 to 5 years	2		2			
From 5 to 7 years	1		1			
From 7 to 10 years.....				1		1
From 10 to 12 years						
From 12 to 15 years						
Over 15 years						
Total.....	72	34	106	35	19	54

TABLE 6.
SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1886, in the Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years.....															
5 to 10 years															
10 to 15 years															
15 to 20 years	7	10	17	7	1	8	1		1		1	1	13	10	23
20 to 30 years	33	43	76	16	19	35				3	2	5	91	67	158
30 to 40 years	53	24	77	25	7	32	2	2	4	11	5	16	160	77	237
40 to 50 years	44	23	67	14	7	21	2	2	4	13	4	17	133	89	222
50 to 60 years	22	8	30	6		6	2		2	4	5	9	76	38	114
60 to 70 years	11	5	16	2		2		1	1	3	2	5	24	23	47
70 to 80 years		3	3	2		2		1	1	1		1	4	13	17
80 to 90 years														1	1
90 and upwards															
Total.....	170	116	286	72	34	106	7	6	13	35	19	54	501	318	819

TABLE 7.
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	103	39	142	324	109	433
Married	60	64	124	160	175	335
Widowed	5	10	15	12	24	36
Unascertained	2	3	5	5	10	15
Total.....	170	116	286	501	318	819

TABLE 8.
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England.....	90	61	151	244	147	391
Presbyterian	12	8	20	28	20	48
Wesleyan	3		3	8	4	12
Lutheran	4		4	8		8
Other Protestant Denominations	5	1	6	10	2	12
Roman Catholic	46	41	87	179	133	312
Pagan	4		4	11		11
Hebrew	1		1	1	2	3
Mahomedan.....				1		1
Unascertained	5	5	10	11	10	21
Total.....	170	116	286	501	318	819

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care during the year 1886.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under care during 1886.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
British Colonies {	New South Wales	40	34	74	119	87	206
	Other Colonies	8	9	17	14	14	28
Great Britain... {	England	60	29	89	148	75	223
	Scotland	14	7	21	33	19	52
	Ireland.....	22	31	53	116	110	226
France	2	.....	2	5	1	6
Germany	10	1	11	20	2	22	
China	3	.....	3	10	.....	10
Other Countries	11	5	16	36	10	46	
Total.....	170	116	286	501	318	819	

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1886, and of Inmates, on 31st December, 1886.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	
Do (b) without Epilepsy	2	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	9	7	16	
Epileptic Insanity	15	6	21	4	...	4	6	...	6	28	14	42
General Paralysis of the Insane	16	...	16	1	...	1	10	2	12	15	...	15
MANIA—												
Acute	17	14	31	14	7	21	1	4	5	8	6	14
Chronic	11	5	16	1	...	1	...	1	1	96	40	136
Recurrent	7	9	16	8	6	14	1	...	1	7	10	17
Delusional	29	19	48	11	4	15	1	...	1	34	19	53
A Potu	7	2	9	6	...	6	1	...	1	4	2	6
Puerperal .....	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
Senile	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	3
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	22	17	39	13	8	21	2	1	3	9	8	17
Chronic	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	16	48
Recurrent	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	4	4
Delusional	12	15	27	9	5	14	4	1	5	27	24	51
Puerperal .....	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	17	7	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	42	6	48
Secondary	3	3	6	...	...	...	4	7	11	53	85	138
Senile	4	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	6
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total	170	116	286	72	34	106	35	19	54	377	252	629

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1886.

Occupations.	Admitted and Readmitted during 1886.			Under Care during 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	10	.....	10	21	.....	21
Commercial.....	27	.....	27	69	.....	69
Agricultural and pastoral	12	.....	12	22	.....	22
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	21	.....	21	54	.....	54
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	22	.....	22	59	.....	59
Domestic service	4	.....	4	18	.....	18
Educational and higher domestic duties	62	.....	62	223	.....	223
Ordinary domestic work.....	.....	4	4	.....	9	9
Commercial — actively employed .....	.....	43	43	.....	116	116
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wives of professional men	.....	5	5	.....	3	3
Wives of commercial men	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c. ....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men .....	.....	19	19	.....	32	32
Wives of .....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
.....	.....	9	9	.....	16	16
.....	5	4	9	20	8	28
.....	7	23	30	15	123	138
Total.....	170	116	286	601	318	819

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Health Department, New South Wales, 25 May, 1887.

Herewith I have the honor to present my Annual Report upon the working of the Coast Hospital for the year 1886.

It having become apparent that the business of this hospital could no longer be carried on with due observance of the needs of the numerous patients by the Medical Superintendent alone, I sought from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary authority to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer, whose duties should be to dispense for the establishment, and to attend to patients under the direction of the Medical Superintendent. On April 14, Dr. W. Peirce, who had already been temporarily employed at quarantine on several occasions, was appointed to this post. On June 31 Dr. F. M. Smith, who had held the post of Medical Superintendent since December 1, 1884, tendered his resignation, and Dr. Peirce was appointed to succeed him on July 1. The filling of the assistant post vacated by Dr. Peirce I was able to delay for a few months, there being at this season of the year but few acute fever cases in the establishment, and the dispensing being light. Mr. E. G. Blaxland was appointed to it on October 9.

During the year a number of the unemployed were engaged to make roads, to clear a part of the watershed of the central dam, and to trench and lay out ground bordering several roads, with a view to plant trees along them, under the superintendence of the Director of the Botanical Gardens. The most important of these works was forming the two roads to the cemetery and to the night-soil tip, about three-quarters and half a mile in length respectively, from the hospital enclosure; these being merely sandy tracks.

There having been during the year 1885 three or four cases of typhoid fever, which arose within the institution, and it appearing to me most probable that this spread was due to the inadequate closet arrangements, and means for keeping the pans clean, I directed the Deputy Medical Adviser to prepare plans for improving these matters. The institution having, moreover, been built without any lavatory accommodation for patients, and the only available baths being placed in the central or kitchen block, and therefore very remote from several of the wards, it was necessary to take steps to supply this serious deficiency; and, month by month, this became more urgent, in proportion as the Institution more and more closely approximated to a general hospital, and diverged from its former use chiefly as a convalescent hospital. Dr. Ashburton Thompson therefore made detail sketches, which by direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary were transmitted to the Department of Works, and the Colonial Architect prepared working drawings from them of the proposed additions, and an estimate of £2,300 as the cost of erecting them. One nurse suffered from typhoid, apparently contracted in the course of duty within the hospital, during the present year; and I beg leave now to draw your attention to the extremely urgent character of this work. A hospital whose wards are in all cases without either closet or lavatory accommodation attached to and accessible from them, is carried on under very great difficulties, and with at least serious inconvenience to the patients.

The following tables, numbered I to IV, deal with all persons under treatment during the year, except lepers. They show that a total number of 1,278 were admitted, that 120 or 9.38 per cent. died, and that the average daily number in hospital was 146 $\frac{1}{2}$. The average stay in hospital was 41.6 days; and the daily cost per head is shown by table XIII to have been 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Of this total number 1,086 were either admitted by me upon certificate of legally qualified practitioners, or by the Admitting Medical Officer at my office in Pitt-street.

It is necessary to point out that, although the daily cost per head for patients in this hospital was 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the year reported on, yet, in comparing this sum with that paid by Government for the maintenance of pauper patients in Metropolitan hospitals, the cost of transport (or of the ambulance service) should be deducted. The latter hospitals either have no ambulance, or charge a fee for the use of one, which covers the expense of the journey; and, in the case of the patients referred to, are under no expense of transport. The sum referred to being deducted, the average daily cost is seen to be less by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2s. 10d. per day.

It is also necessary to explain the prolonged average stay in hospital. This is due to the admission of a large number of cases of chronic illness which have hitherto been chiefly accommodated in the so-called hospital wards of the various Benevolent Asylums. But, during the year, I have seen reason to feel dissatisfied with the hospital arrangements in these institutions; and I have accordingly retained many persons at the Coast Hospital whose cases, while they were beyond hope of recovery, were not likely to end soon. Another source of this increase I find in the number of lock-cases (male) treated; of these there has been a daily average number of ten throughout the year, almost all of them chronic and tedious in character, and representing an expenditure of more than £550.

TABLE I.—General Statement showing total Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, and Deaths, Average Stay, and Average daily number in Hospital, 1886.

(Mortality per cent., 9.38.)

Admitted.		Discharges.			Transferred.			Died.*		Average stay.	Average Daily Number.
Males.	Females.	Well.	Better.	Unchanged.	To Government Asylums.	To Public Hospitals.		Removed by Friends.	Buried in Hospital Cemetery.	In days.	
						General.	Lunatic.				
867	411	880	177	89	52	7	3	34	86	41.6	146½ †
Total...1,278											

* The deaths of persons who died in 1887 but who were admitted in 1886 are included. † This number alone includes lepers.

TABLE II.—Showing the channels through which all patients admitted during the year 1886 reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.	Admitted direct.	Total.
Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.						
358	728	87	65	7	8*	30	1278

* Scarlatina.

TABLE III.—Showing the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order during the year 1886.

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c.	631*	62
Order 2. Enthetic Diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c.	96	.....
Order 3. Dietetic Diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c.	5	.....
Order 4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c.	5	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.		
Order 1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c.	47	4
Order 2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c.	50	10†
CLASS III.—LOCAL.		
Order 1. Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., chorea, &c.	37	3
Order 2. Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c.	58	13
Order 3. Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c.	71	9
Order 4. Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c.	61	8
Order 5. Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c.	18	7
Order 6. Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c.	12	.....
Order 7. Joints—Arthritis, Ostitis, periostitis, &c.	34	.....
Order 8. Integumentary—Phlegmon, ulcer, skin diseases, &c.	44	.....
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.		
Order 1. Children—Cyanosis, teething, &c. ....	.....	.....
Order 2. Adults—Parameia, childbirth, &c.	2	.....
Order 3. Old People—Old age	1	1
Order 4. Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c.	34	2
CLASS V.		
Order 1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drowning, suffocation, wounds, &c.	62	.....
Order 2. Gunshot wounds	1	.....
Unspecified	9	3
	1,278	122

* Including 392 acute cases of enteric fever.

† Including 9 deaths from phthisis.

TABLE IV.—Showing the names, &c., of all patients who died at the Coast Hospital during 1886.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
		1885.					1886.		
503	Michael Sullivan	15 Dec.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	45	Enteric fever .....	.....	3 Jan.	20	No. 92.
470	John M'Namara	9 " "	" " "	56	Cancer of stomach .....	.....	5 " "	28	No. 93.
490	Charles Mamarow	11 " "	" " "	38	" " " .....	.....	8 " "	29	No. 94.
505	William Verschuer	6 Jan.	Med. Adv.	17	Enteric fever .....	.....	9 " "	4	Removed.
523	James Redkin	22 Dec.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	46	Bronchitis .....	.....	13 " "	23	No. 95.
520	Archie Wilson	21 " "	" " "	13	Enteric fever	Perforation	17 " "	28	No. 96.
503	Edward Kenealy	12 Jan.	Med. Adv.	17	Meningitis .....	.....	21 " "	10	No. 97.
582	Sarah Agnes Calder	9 " "	" " "	32	Enteric fever	Hæmorrhage	21 " "	13	No. 98.
576	Robert Crow	9 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	36	Cardiac disease .....	.....	22 " "	14	Removed.
501	James Hatherly	15 Dec.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	18	Phthisis .....	.....	23 " "	50	No. 99.
644	Harry Thompson	27 Jan.	Med. Adv.	23	Enteric fever .....	.....	3 Feb.	8	Removed.
674	Arthur Peck	3 Feb.	" " "	21	" " " .....	.....	4 " "	20 hours	No. 100.
450	James Clark	2 Dec.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	62	Cardiac disease	Albuminuria	5 " "	66	No. 101.
646	Robert Graham	28 Jan.	Med. Adv.	20	Enteric fever .....	.....	6 " "	11	Removed.
580	John Sutcliffe	9 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	27	" " " .....	.....	6 " "	29	No. 102.
637	Alexander Falconer	25 " "	" " "	25	Cardiac disease .....	.....	7 " "	14	No. 103.
680	Samuel Holley	4 Feb.	" " "	50	Enteric fever .....	.....	10 " "	7	No. 105.
687	Maria Rhodes	6 " "	" " "	45	Phthisis .....	.....	10 " "	5	No. 104.
664	Henry J. Bullock	2 " "	Med. Adv.	23	Enteric fever	Hæmorrhage	15 " "	14	No. 106.
617	Thomas Faulkner	19 Jan.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	33	Diarrhœa .....	.....	19 " "	32	Removed.
707	George Riddell	10 Feb.	" " "	40	Enteric fever .....	.....	20 " "	11	No. 107.
735	Wladimir Nicollier	18 " "	Med. Adv.	20	" " " .....	.....	23 " "	6	No. 108.
712	Edward Geneva	13 " "	" " "	37	" " "	Pneumonia	26 " "	14	Removed.
713	Maud Thornton	13 " "	" " "	25	" " " .....	.....	28 " "	16	No. 109.
410	Archibald Campbell	25 Nov.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	50	Abscess scalp	Asthma	5 Mar.	101	No. 110.
702	Alfred Liston	25 Feb.	Med. Adv.	13	Enteric fever .....	.....	8 " "	12	Removed.
703	James O'Grady	9 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	65	Bronchitis .....	.....	9 " "	29	No. 111.
733	Patrick M'Gury	18 " "	" " "	21	Enteric fever .....	.....	10 " "	21	No. 112.
797	Selima Steinhauer	9 Mar.	Med. Adv.	21	" " "	Perforation	17 " "	8	Removed.
817	John Robinson	13 " "	" " "	27	" " " .....	.....	19 " "	7	No. 113.
766	John Barton	26 Feb.	" " "	29	" " "	Hæmorrhage	21 " "	24	Removed.
804	Lydia Smith	10 Mar.	" " "	30	" " " .....	.....	29 " "	20	Removed.
835	John Pidgeon	17 " "	" " "	33	" " "	Pneumonia	29 " "	13	No. 114.
872	Allen Edwin Harbrow	27 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	27	" " "	Peritonitis	1 April.	6	No. 115.
871	Thomas Mulligan	27 " "	Med. Adv.	39	Peritonitis .....	.....	2 " "	7	No. 116.
554	Charles Thompson	5 Jan.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	35	Hepatitis .....	.....	2 " "	88	No. 117.
856	Ah Chung	23 Mar.	" " "	48	Albuminuria .....	.....	5 " "	14	Removed.
809	Louise Johnston	4 April.	Med. Adv.	14	Enteric fever .....	.....	5 " "	24 hrs.	No. 118.
834	Thomas Salvosen	17 Mar.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	27	Ulcer of stomach .....	.....	8 " "	23	No. 119.
908	Alfred Gammidge	5 April.	Med. Adv.	25	Enteric fever	Hæmorrhage	9 " "	5	Removed.
919	William Lloyd	7 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	34	Apoplexy .....	.....	10 " "	4	No. 120.
937	Sarah Clarke	11 " "	Med. Adv.	20	Enteric fever	Peritonitis	14 " "	4	No. 121.
923	Elizabeth Johnson	7 " "	" " "	32	" " " .....	.....	18 " "	12	No. 122.
76	Ah How	12 June	Parramatta Asylum	37	Leprosy .....	.....	20 " "	2 yrs. & 311 days	C.H.N., 3.
895	Jessie J. White	3 April.	Med. Adv.	32	Enteric fever .....	.....	22 " "	20	Removed.
924	George Brock	7 " "	" " "	17	" " " .....	.....	22 " "	16	No. 123.
972	Walter Wilson	23 " "	" " "	26	" " "	Pneumonia	27 " "	5	No. 124.
915	Bridget Heffernan	6 " "	" " "	20	" " " .....	.....	27 " "	22	Removed.
979	Joseph Holdsworth	26 " "	" " "	37	" " "	Peritonitis	30 " "	5	Removed.
704	John Russell	9 Feb.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	52	Cardiac disease	Dropsy	4 May ...	86	No. 125.
624	Louisa Jenkins	22 Jan.	St. Vincent's Hosp.	26	Cancer of breast .....	.....	5 " "	104	No. 126.
974	George Attride	24 April.	Med. Adv.	21	Enteric fever	Peritonitis	6 " "	13	Removed.
999	Charles Mellor	30 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	20	" " "	Pneumonia	7 " "	8	No. 127.
983	Alfred Colenut	27 " "	Med. Adv.	10	" " "	Collapse	9 " "	13	No. 128.
965	Edward Stirling	21 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	26	Cardiac disease	Dropsy	11 " "	21	No. 129.
74	Ah Hun	19 April.	Parramatta Asylum	35	Leprosy	Asthma	15 " "	3 yrs. & 27 days	C.H.N., 4.
907	Mary Ann Jarvis	5 April.	Med. Adv.	28	Phthisis .....	.....	15 " "	41	No. 130.
1000	Joseph Lennox	30 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	50	Dysentery	Asthma	15 " "	16	No. 131.
688	Maria Parker	6 Feb.	" " "	34	Chronic diarrhœa .....	.....	16 " "	100	No. 132.
941	James Clarke	12 April.	" " "	33	Enteric Fever .....	.....	17 " "	36	No. 133.
982	Maud Plant	27 " "	Med. Adv.	17	Diarrhœa	Bed sores	18 " "	22	No. 134.
1070	Thomas Douglas	20 May ...	" " "	16	Enteric Fever	Collapse	21 " "	16 hrs.	No. 135.
918	Mary Ann Gregory	6 April.	Med. Adv.	34	Phthisis .....	.....	22 May ...	47	No. 136.
1045	Jane Crago	12 May ...	" " "	32	Enteric fever .....	.....	25 " "	14	Removed.
1036	Alice Smith	10 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	22	Effusion on brain	Kidney disease	25 " "	16	No. 137.
1080	Thomas Tomlinson	22 " "	" " "	47	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	26 " "	5	No. 138.
1003	Eliza Hall	30 April.	Med. Adv.	27	S. continued fever .....	.....	26 " "	29	No. 139.
960	Walter Sparks	20 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	29	Acute nephritis	Sloughing of scrotum.	29 " "	40	No. 140.
1065	Elizabeth Beattie	19 May ...	Med. Adv.	32	Enteric fever .....	.....	30 " "	12	Removed.
1085	Patrick Walsh	25 " "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	26	" " " .....	.....	2 June ...	9	No. 141.
1086	Walter Flogg	25 " "	Med. Adv.	4	" " " .....	.....	3 " "	9	No. 142.

TABLE IV—continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
1107	Florence Wilson	1883. 31 May	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	26	Albuminuria	Congestion of lungs.	1886. 5 June	6	No. 143.
1138	John Hills	7 June	"	71	Mitral disease of heart.	"	12 "	6	Removed.
1057	Alice Leslie	17 May	"	16	Enteric fever	"	12 "	20	"
1178	John Hennessy	22 June	Med. Adv.	47	"	Pneumonia	26 "	5	"
1169	Thomas Gaynor	18 "	"	23	"	"	27 "	10	No. 144.
75	In Hun	1883. 19 April	Parramatta Asylum	35	Leprosy	"	27 "	8 years & 71 days.	C.H.N., 5.
1184	William J. D. Norman	1886. 23 June	Med. Adv.	10	Enteric fever	"	3 July	11	Removed.
1195	Hannah Curzon	25 "	"	16	"	"	4 "	10	"
1214	Caroline Timberly	1 July	Actg. Med. Sup.	20	"	Pneumonia	7 "	7	No. 146.
1230	Robert Silver	5 "	Med. Adv.	35	"	"	8 "	4	No. 145.
1119	Louisa Bevan	3 June	"	21	"	Phthisis	15 "	43	Removed.
1150	Sarah Bruce	10 "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	15	Broncho-pneumonia	Dysentery	15 "	36	"
1042	Edward Lindsay	12 May	Med. Adv.	57	Senile debility	"	21 "	71	No. 147.
1312	Sun Chung	6 Aug.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	33	Cardiac disease	Dropsy	8 Aug.	3	Removed.
878	Mathew Hills	30 Mar.	"	22	Hepatitis	Abscess of liver	12 "	136	No. 148.
1285	Michael Ryan	29 July	"	50	Cardiac disease	Anasarca	14 "	17	No. 149.
1270	Thomas Mathews	24 "	"	24	Aortic valve disease	"	17 "	25	No. 150.
676	Mary Buckley	3 Feb.	Med. Adv.	20	Phthisis	"	19 "	198	No. 151.
1343	Elizabeth McLean	13 Aug.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	30	Mitral valve disease	Anasarca	25 "	13	No. 152.
1287	Thomas Morris	30 July	"	49	Chronic bronchitis	Aortic valve disease	27 "	29	No. 153.
1053	Beatrice Cole	15 May	"	16	Congestion of lungs	Phthisis	27 "	105	Removed.
1284	Benjamin Haynes	20 July	"	26	Rheumatic fever	Pericarditis	7 Sept.	41	No. 154.
1402	Charlotte Hoping	2 Sept.	Med. Adv.	69	Congestion of lung	Apoplexy	13 "	12	No. 155.
1253	Alexander Campbell	20 July	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	27	Mitral valve disease	Anasarca	22 "	65	No. 156.
1439	William Fisk	16 Sept.	"	53	Hepatitis	Laryngitis	30 "	15	No. 157.
1456	Victor Bowditch	24 "	Med. Adv.	23	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	4 Oct.	11	No. 158.
1384	Dennis Donellan	30 Aug.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	50	Cirrhosis of liver	"	5 "	37	No. 160.
1344	Henry Wallace	13 "	"	47	Albuminuria	Debility	5 "	54	No. 159.
1486	Ewen Cummings	1 Oct.	"	38	Cirrhosis of liver	"	6 "	6	No. 161.
1539	Emily Crown	19 "	Med. Adv.	18	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	23 "	5	Removed.
1536	Annie Roberts	18 "	"	15	Pneumonia	"	25 "	8	No. 162.
1480	Annie Martin	30 Sept.	S.Ch.II., Glebe.	8	Marasmus and debility	Exhaustion after scarlet fever.	29 "	30	Removed.
1491	Peter Monaghan	5 Oct.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	22	Valvular disease of heart.	"	31 "	27	No. 163.
1485	Edward Buntun	1 "	"	43	Cirrhosis of liver	"	4 Nov.	35	No. 164.
1597	Eliza Jenkinson	1 Nov.	Med. Adv.	50	Enteric fever	"	5 "	5	Removed.
1585	James Carroll	1 "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	52	Bronchitis	"	7 "	7	No. 165.
1593	James Ford	2 "	"	32	Chronic granular nephritis.	Uraemia and epilepsy.	15 "	14	No. 166.
1619	Eliza Banfield	8 "	"	40	Phthisis	"	19 "	12	Removed.
1662	Joseph Dargue	19 "	"	49	"	Aortic valve disease	28 "	10	No. 167.
1321	Eliza Smith	7 Aug.	"	60	Senile debility	"	30 "	116	Removed.
1645	James Blow	15 Nov.	"	32	Phthisis	"	1 Dec.	17	No. 169.
1574	Edward Gillham	28 Oct.	"	30	Nephritis	Uraemia	1 "	31	No. 168.
1712	Margaret McPherson	3 Dec.	Med. Adv.	13	Enteric fever	"	3 "	14 hrs.	Removed.
1657	James Stuart	18 Nov.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	57	Albuminuria	"	4 "	17	No. 170.
1711	Edith Hull	3 Dec.	Med. Adv.	54	Scarlatina	Marasmus	5 "	3	No. 171.
1731	Ah Fat	7 "	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	29	Aortic valve disease	"	9 "	3	C.H.N., 6.
1735	George Cooke	7 "	Med. Adv.	24	Enteric fever	"	14 "	8	No. 172.
1723	William J. Chovelle	5 "	"	30	"	Hæmorrhage	17 "	13	Removed.
1612	Albert Davis	5 Nov.	A.M.O., Pitt-st.	38	Phthisis	"	18 "	44	No. 173.
1786	John Primrose	23 Dec.	"	53	Pneumonia	"	31 "	9	No. 174.
599	Emma Hurrell	14 Jan.	P. A. Hospital.	59	Cancer of rectum	"	31 "	351	No. 175.

The total number of 1,278 patients divide into two classes: fever patients numbering 392, and general cases and convalescents (the latter from Metropolitan hospitals) numbering respectively 725 and 161. Tables V, VI, and VII deal with the fever cases. They show that the mortality upon the whole number was 13.52 per cent., and this compares very favourably with the mortality for last year, which was 17.54. Four patients, however, died within twenty-four hours of their admission, and apparently their removal should not have been recommended by the practitioner in attendance upon them at home. These being deducted, the mortality becomes 12.25 per cent.; and a similar deduction being made in the previous year with which comparison is made, the mortality of 17.54 becomes 16.37. Were the lavatory accommodation above alluded to at command, so that the means of treating these cases with baths of suitable temperature were available, I consider that the death rate might be even further reduced. Upon the occasional recommendation to remove patients, whose death soon after admission shows that they were unable to bear the journey, I had occasion to remark last year; and, although reference has thus far been made only to those who died within twenty-four hours of admission, it now becomes necessary to say these by no means include the whole number who, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, should not have been transported. I therefore beg leave again to draw attention to the remarks I had the honour to make upon this subject in 1885; namely, that while length of journey (under proper conditions of vehicle, driving and attendance) does not appear to be a factor in the mortality of cases of typhoid fever admitted to hospitals, this is entirely subject to the suitable state of the patient; and, that, since it is true that persons removed after the first fortnight of illness has passed bear removal, to whatever distance, less well than those removed at an earlier stage, this datum of duration of illness should receive as serious consideration as the *apparent* state of the patient's strength, in endeavouring to judge whether the gain of hospital treatment may not be too heavily discounted by the fatigue of the journey necessary to attain it. The delay beyond the period named

named in seeking admission is no doubt due to the patient or his friends; I therefore venture to suggest that when practitioners are called to patients whose cases they see reason to think would be better treated in hospital, they should give their friends early warning that after a few days of illness their removal, if then desired, may turn out to be inadvisable. The usefulness and suitability of this department of the hospital appear to be esteemed more highly each year, if the number of admissions are deemed to warrant such a deduction; these having been for 1884, 235; for 1885, 285; and for the present year, 392. The Medical Superintendent reports that many of the typhoid cases were of a low type, and he ascribes this to foregone privation. Table VI shows that 279 of these patients were admitted by me on certificates of legally qualified medical practitioners, while 103 were admitted by the Admitting Medical Officer, at my office in Pitt-street. One came from Prince Alfred Hospital (being transmitted as a convalescent from typhoid, but suffering relapse after arrival), while the remainder were admitted direct on application to the Medical Superintendent at the Hospital. Table V shows that no less than 320 of those attacked were between the ages of 15 and 40 years—at the best time of life: that is to say, during the reproductive period, during the period of highest vitality, and during the period when the mortality from general causes is at its lowest. This behaviour is characteristic of typhoid fever; and the absolute deaths from this disease are therefore more costly to the country than would be an equal number caused by some other disease whose incidence upon the various age periods is more even. This should encourage the most strenuous efforts to abate its causes; but after all, the chief incitement to that end should be found in the fact that this is one of a few diseases which are easily preventible, and which are therefore called "the preventible diseases" *par excellence*.

TABLE V.—Showing the total acute cases of typhoid fever distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, which were admitted during 1886.

(Average stay in Hospital, 39.5 days; mortality, per cent., 13.52.)

	0-5.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60-70.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	2	4	5	12	9	14	24	30	128	52	54	32	12	6	6	2	...	...	392
Deaths*	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	18	7	6	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	53

* The deaths of persons dying during 1887, who were admitted during 1886, are included. Four patients suffering from enteric fever died within twenty-four hours after admission.

TABLE VI.—Showing the channels through which all acute cases of typhoid fever admitted during the year reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel, 1886.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Admitted direct.	Total.
Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.				
279*	103	.....	1†	9	392

* Upon certificate of legally qualified medical practitioners. † Relapse.

TABLE VII.—Showing the localities from which the total of acute cases of Typhoid Fever admitted during the year had been removed, with the deaths due to each locality; arranged in order of (a) numbers and (b) deaths, 1886.

Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.
Sydney	106	14	Macdonaldtown	5	1
Newtown	27	3	Prospect	5	...
Balmain	25	1	Stannmore	4	...
Rotary	16	2	La Perouse	3	1
Marrickville	16	1	Kingston	3	...
Paddington	16	1	Newcastle	2	1
St. Peters	15	4	Randwick	2	1
Petersham	15	4	Manly	2	...
Redfern	14	2	Camdenville	2	...
Leichhardt	13	3	Eveleigh	2	...
Enmore	11	1	Rocktown	1	1
Waverley	8	3	Gosford	1	...
Waterloo	8	2	Mossman's Bay	1	...
Alexandria	8	2	Lochinvar	1	...
Annandale	8	1	Enfield	1	...
Glebe	8	...	Merrylands	1	...
Darlington	7	1	Little Bay	1	...
North Shore	7	1	Ghadesville	1	...
Camperdown	6	1	Kogarah	1	...
Ultimo	6	1	Mortlake	1	...
Chippendale	6	...			
Summerhill	6	...	Total	392	53

Table VIII shows the extent to which the Hospital was taken advantage of to isolate cases of the infectious fevers, and I am happy to be able to point out that many more were sent in from many different localities than in previous years. It appears to me most important to encourage any tendency which may be shown by the public to limit the spread of these illnesses by isolation, which is the only available

available means. But although I have hitherto succeeded in securing the isolation within the institution necessary to protect from infection inmates suffering other kinds of disease thus far, I have to point out that there is no such accommodation at my command as will enable me to isolate larger numbers of such cases than have on two or three occasions been present at the same time during the year; and, as it was, much difficulty was occasionally experienced. It appears to me a fit subject for consideration whether on so suitable a site special accommodation for this class of cases, not at present anywhere else available, should not be now erected. I may add, as showing in part the share taken by the Government in the prevention of disease of this class, that all persons suffering from typhoid, and from the infectious fevers, are admitted without delay on proper application; and although they are invited to contribute to their support when able to do so, the sums received on that account are but small, and a very large majority of such patients are in fact supported entirely at Government expense, although they are often very far from being paupers.

TABLE VIII.—Showing localities whence and how many cases of other infectious fevers were admitted in 1886. (Mortality, 2·09 per cent.)

Localities.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Rötheln.	Scarlet Fever.
Ashfield .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Balmain .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Botany .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Camperdown .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dawes Point .....	.....	.....	1	.....
S.S. "Energia"	12	.....	.....	.....
Glebe	1	.....	.....	3*
Goulburn .....	.....	2	.....	.....
Leichhardt	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Moore Park .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Neutral Bay .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Paddington .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Petersham .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quarantine Station	1	.....	.....	.....
Randwick .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Redfern .....	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Leonards .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sydney	1	.....	.....	6
St. Peters .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Surry Hills .....	.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	16	6	3	23

* One death.

Table IX shows the general and convalescent cases distributed under sex and age. You will observe that the mortality for the present year is very much higher than in either of the two former years, and this point requires explanation. It is due to a different distribution of the cases thus classed together under one head, under the two sub-heads "convalescent" and "general" respectively. Table X explains this clearly. It shows the proportion under the two heads for this and each of the two previous years, with the death rate; and it will be seen that the latter has risen with the proportion of general cases. But it has not risen in like proportion; it is much lower for the last than for the first year, and had it risen in proportion, the mortality for 1886 would have been, not 7·6 but about 10·5.

TABLE IX.—Showing the convalescent and general cases, distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, for the year 1886. (Average stay in Hospital, 42·6 days. Mortality, 7·6 per cent.)

	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions ...	4	3	6	11	13	13	26	29	224	76	161	47	102	31	77	19	23	8	12	1	886
Deaths* .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	14	6	14	3	6	3	8	1	2	3	1	...	67

* The deaths of persons dying during 1887 who were admitted in 1886 are included in this table.

TABLE X.—Comparing the proportion of general and convalescent cases, respectively, dealt with together under the heading "General and Convalescent Cases," and the mortality, for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886.

Year.	Total number of convalescent and general cases.	Death rate per cent.	Number of convalescents admitted from Metropolitan Hospitals.	Number of General cases admitted by		
				Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.	Medical Superintendent (or "Direct").
1884	897	2·78	694	38	165	...
1885	819	3·8	462	52	390	13
1886	886	7·6	161	79	629	21

Table XI shows that of the six lepers under detention at the end of 1885 three have died of their disease, but three others have been admitted during the year, so that the number in Hospital on December 31 was again six. Of the new patients two are Chinese and one is a Javanese.

TABLE

TABLE XI.—Showing the number of Lepers who remained in Hospital at the end of 1885, who were admitted and discharged, and who died, in 1886.

Number remaining in on 31st December, 1885.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.*	Remaining in on 31st December, 1886.
6	3	...	3	6

* Cause of death—Leprosy. These patients were admitted during 1883.

TABLE XII.—Statement of the total Expenditure of the Coast Hospital for the Year 1886, showing how the amounts have been paid.

Expenditure.	How paid.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To working expenses, as per table	8,586	4 4	By amount paid from hospital vote by Medical Adviser to the Government.....	7,901 14 5
„ further purchase of furniture and outfit of hospital	102	0 11	„ amounts paid from stores vote by Superintendent of Stores—less amounts paid for stores supplied during 1884–85	922 3 0
„ laying out grounds and making roads ..	340	6 6	„ amount expended by Colonial Architect	339 16 5
„ repairs and additions by Colonial Architect, including repairs to dam	255	9 9	„ amount expended by Director of Botanical gardens	238 16 6
„ cost of repainting hospital buildings	121	12 3	„ amount expended by Government Printer	41 1 10
„ sales of fat, bones, &c., proceeds paid into Treasury	30	13 10	„ goods supplied by Stores Department during 1886—but not included in stores accounts for that year.....	18 2 8
„ sale of horses, proceeds paid into Treasury ..	25	7 3		
	£9,461	14 10		£9,461 14 10

TABLE XIII.—Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the Year 1886.

1886.	Total.		Average per head per annum.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>Maintenance and Treatment of Patients.</i>				
Salaries :—				
Hospital staff.....	2,305	17 10	15	15 2
Provisions :—				
Meat	744	3 8	5	1 8½
Bread	339	3 8	2	6 4½
Butter	219	6 0	1	9 11½
Vegetables	105	10 9	0	14 5½
Potatoes	108	4 9	0	14 9½
Groceries.....	652	9 1	4	9 2
Milk	807	1 0	5	10 3½
Eggs	331	19 7	2	5 4½
Poultry	137	11 0	0	18 9½
Wines, beer, spirits, and mineral waters.....	220	0 6	1	10 0½
Sundries :—				
Drugs	351	3 9	2	8 0
Fuel and lighting	400	18 0	2	14 9½
Disinfectants	50	0 0	0	6 10
Drapery, bedding, &c.....	237	17 7	1	12 6
Ironmongery	66	2 5	0	9 0½
Brushware, glass, crockery, &c.....	58	5 1	0	7 11½
Coffins.....	52	5 0	0	7 1½
Stationery, printing, &c.....	56	7 0	0	7 8½
Petty expenses, &c.....	23	7 10	0	3 2½
		1,296 6 8		8 17 2
<i>Ambulance.</i>				
Salaries and rations	362	1 9	2	9 6
Forage.....	311	9 9	2	2 7
Repairs, remounts, &c.....	298	8 10	2	0 9
		972 0 4		6 12 10
<i>Repairs by Hospital Staff.</i>				
Salaries and rations	232	7 8	1	11 9
Materials	114	1 10	0	15 7½
		346 9 6		2 7 4½
		£8,586 4 4		£58 13 6

I am, &c.,
H. N. MACLAURIN.

APPENDIX.

PATIENTS' DIET SCALES.

Diet No. 1.

Extra— { Milk, (at discretion).
Beef tea.
Custard.

Diet No. 2.

Bread, 8 oz.
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sugar, 3 oz.

And extras.

Diet No. 3.

Bread, 1 lb.
Butter, 1 oz.
Broth, 1 pt.
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. twice a week.
Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill (condensed).
Sugar, 1 oz.

No extras.

Diet No. 4.

Bread, 1 lb.
Butter, 1 oz.
Meat, 1 lb. (uncooked, bone included).
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. twice a week.
Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill (condensed).
Sugar, 1 oz.
Outmeal, 2 oz.
Treacle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. twice a week.
Milk, fresh, 1 gill.
No extras.

MATERIAL to be used for preparing some items of the different diets.

Diet No. 1.

Beef tea—1 shin to 12 pints of beef tea.
Beef tea—(extra strong) 1 lb. beef to 1 pt.
Custard— $1\frac{1}{2}$ egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, 1 oz. sugar.

Diet No. 2.

Extras—Custard as above.

Beef tea as above.
Sago, } 2 ozs.; milk (condensed), 1 gill;
Arrowroot, } sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Eggs—raw, boiled, or poached.
Milk.
Bread and milk—milk, 1 gill.
Rice boiled 2 ozs.; milk (condensed), 1 gill.
Chicken—according to size—1 full-sized fowl for 4.
Chicken broth—1 to 8 pts.
Cocoa, 1 oz.
Mince }
Chops } $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. uncooked meat with bone.
Boiled Mutton }
Rice Pudding { 2 oz. rice, 1 egg, 1 gill (condensed)
milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

Diet No. 3.

Broth { 4 oz. mutton; vegetables, 2 oz.; Barley,
as required.
Pudding { Rice, 2 oz.; bread; milk (condensed),
1 gill; 1 egg; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.
When bread pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. currants extra.

Diet No. 4.

Pudding—similar to No. 3 diet.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 June, 1887.

The Aborigines Protection Board to The Honorable The Colonial Secretary.

Office of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines,

Sir,

114, Phillip-street, Sydney, 3 May, 1887.

In accordance with the usual practice, we have the honor to furnish a Report of the proceedings of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines for the year 1886, and details of expenditure of the Parliamentary vote placed at our disposal, together with information regarding the present condition of the Aboriginal race in New South Wales.

During the past year we have been deprived of the valuable services of the Honorable W. J. Foster, M.P., who found it necessary to retire, the pressure of his other public duties preventing him from devoting the attention he desired to the work of the Board, though taking a deep interest in it.

Dr. Tarrant has accepted a seat on the Board, being appointed thereto on the 20th July, 1886.

A weekly meeting of the Board has been regularly held, but matters requiring immediate attention have been dealt with at all times by the Secretary, after consulting the Chairman or other members of the Board.

The statistics of the Aboriginal population have been collected, as usual, by the police, and the subjoined tables will show the figures in the month of October last, and the changes during the preceding twelve months.

We have continued to gather information regarding the habits and means of subsistence of the tribes and families of Aborigines scattered throughout the country, and have endeavoured to the extent of the means at our disposal to render substantial assistance and comforts to them within the limits we have prescribed for our guidance, and to alleviate any real distress which has been reported to us by magistrates and other residents, or by the police, who continue to act cheerfully and ably as the agents of the Board, and without whose assistance it would be difficult for the Board to perform its duties.

The indiscriminate granting of assistance in the shape of clothing, food, and tobacco, which is commonly advocated, is by no means warranted nor advisable, there being no reason why able-bodied Aborigines should not work for their living. It is of course difficult to induce them to work persistently or to obviate the difficulty which constantly occurs by reason of the male adults of working capacity idling about the camps and consuming the rations which are supplied by the Board to the women and children, the aged, sick, and infirm of both sexes.

One of the chief objects we have had steadily in view is to afford every facility and inducement for the young of full blood and the half-castes to attend the public and private schools. There are now

261—

384

384 children so attending, and it is hoped that by the instruction thereby obtained they might acquire habits of industry which would fit them to earn a livelihood amongst the community generally; but we fear that any marked success cannot be looked for in this direction, as from the nomadic habits of the people they are as a rule averse to remain for a long continued time in any fixed place or occupation, and however comfortably situated or kindly treated, will, without any apparent reason, quit their service and make for the nearest camp or join some wandering tribe.

From the experience gained from the Warangesda and Maloga Stations, we are of opinion that the establishment of Asylums or Homes for the Aborigines in many districts would be an advantage by thus providing them with retreats for the sick and aged, schools for the young, and homes for the women, furnishing the means for secluding the latter from the intrusion of depraved Europeans. They would also remove some of the facilities for obtaining intoxicants, which, under present circumstances, it seems almost hopeless to restrain thoughtless or evil-disposed persons from supplying to the Aborigines.

It is much to be desired that arrangements, too long delayed, may shortly be perfected for forming such an Asylum on the reserve consisting of 5,340 acres, granted for the purpose near Brewarrina, and also on the nine reserves on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, consisting in the aggregate of 1,150 acres, and, further, that the requisite funds will be forthcoming for their establishment and maintenance.

We would respectfully advert to the interest exhibited by his Excellency the Governor, and by the Ministry, in the work of the Association for the Protection of the Aborigines at Warangesda and Maloga; we express our wish to co-operate with that Society, and to perform whatever duty in relation to it in addition to the dispensing the annual Parliamentary vote in aid thereto which the Government may desire.

We append hereto a statement in detail of the expenditure for the year 1886, not including the supply of blankets issued annually from the Government stores, and also a census taken in the month of October, 1886, which shows that there are 260 children, of full blood, less in 1886 than in the record of the previous year; whilst there are but thirty-four additional children in the half-castes. The chief deficiency in the full blood will probably be accounted for by the transference to adults of a larger number of individuals whose places have not been filled up by corresponding births.

We desire also to draw attention to the experiment which is being made in Victoria to enforce the absorption of the half-castes into the general population, and to express our belief that at present such an attempt here would be impracticable, but at some remote period may be effected in detail by means of the benevolent exertions of the Government, and the people of the colony in doing whatever justice can be done to this interesting but unfortunate race.

The honorary secretary of the Aborigines Protection Association has supplied the Board with a statement of population and expenditure connected with the Mission Stations at Warangesda and Maloga, which we transmit as a further appendix to this Report.

EDMUND FOSBERY, Chairman.
 RICHD. HILL, M.L.C.
 PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.
 HUGH ROBISON.
 HARMAN J. TARRANT.

APPENDIX.

1886.

Locality.	Average monthly.		Period.	Rations, Clothing, Work, &c., done.	Annual expenditure for year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Barrington	7	.....	12 months...	Rations and clothing.....	£ s. d. 46 13 3
Breazu	4	.....	12 "	"	14 16 4
Barrier	3	.....	12 "	"	17 15 6
Brewarrina	12	2	12 "	"	94 3 8
Bega	7	.....	12 "	"	45 2 9
Bourke	4	2	12 "	"	35 10 8
Boorooma	9	8	12 "	"	90 2 6
Barrengarry	2	.....	12 "	Rations and hut built	53 8 9
Boggabri	2	2	12 "	Rations and clothing	12 13 9
Ballina	2	.....	2 "	Rations, boat repaired	5 7 2
Cox's River.....	3	6	12 "	Rations	33 5 0
Coonabarabran	2	.....	12 "	"	21 2 6
Coraki	1	.....	12 "	"	11 6 9
Collarendabri	6	1	12 "	Rations, clothing, &c	46 0 2
Dubbo	11	6	12 "	Rations	76 17 4
Dandaloo	2	9	12 "	"	7 8 0
Forster	5	.....	12 "	"	25 1 3
Fernmount.....	25	.....	12 "	"	81 6 2
Grafton District	136	95	12 "	Clothing and net	Gov. Stores. 22 6 0
Gunnedah	4	.....	12 "	Clothing and rations	42 3 10
Gilgannia	5	.....	12 "	Rations	68 15 3
Goonal (Moree).....	6	.....	12 "	"	69 0 5
Goodooga	13	.....	10 "	"	8 1 3
Gundagai	2	.....	9 "	"	16 15 4
Glenorchy	2	.....	5 "	"	3 2 0
Glengie	2	.....	4 "	"	78 13 2
Gulgong	7	2	12 "	Rations, clothing	17 5 11
Iluka	5	.....	12 "	"	130 19 10
Jerris Bay	10	26	12 "	Rations, clothing, and school requisites.....	12 4 4
Kogarah	1	.....	12 "	Rations	190 3 5
Kempsey and Upper Macleay	44	1	12 "	Rations, medical attendance.....	80 7 11
Kangaroo Valley	6	.....	12 "	Rations	66 11 5
Kama	1	12	12 "	Rations, boat, hooks, and lines	3 5 5
Lisimore	2	.....	6 "	Rations	148 5 10
Mungundic.....	20	.....	6 "	Rations and clothing.....	53 18 10
Moruya	5	6	6 "	Rations, repairs to boat.....	71 1 1
Macquarie, Port.....	11	9	6 "	Rations and boat	68 13 9
Mogil Mogil	6	6	6 "	Rations	11 17 8
Macquarie, Lake.....	2	.....	6 "	"	8 9 8
Mungyer	1	.....	6 "	"	49 19 10
Milroy	5	.....	6 "	"	128 2 1
Manning District	22	16	6 "	Rations and clothing	90 15 5
Narrandera	8	8	6 "	Rations, tools, and seeds	9 4 0
Narrabri	2	.....	6 "	Rations	97 16 11
Nambuccera.....	20	5	6 "	Boat, rations, hooks, and lines.....	12 1 5
Nowra	2	.....	12 "	Rations	34 8 3
Newsstand	5	.....	12 "	Rations and clothing	111 5 2
Perouse, La	12	3	12 "	Rations, repairs to boats	30 18 7
Pudman's Creek.....	4	8	12 "	Rations	3 1 4
Penrith	2	.....	9 "	"	9 11 5
Quambone	2	4	6 "	"	72 15 7
Singleton	18	6	12 "	Rations, clothing, powder, shot, &c.	142 0 1
Stephons, Port	17	7	12 "	Rations, sails, oars, paint, rope, &c.	67 6 6
Tilba Tilba	9	.....	12 "	Rations, repairs to boat, oars, sail, &c.	68 0 6
Tarebone	7	.....	12 "	Rations	17 7 10
Tomboye	3	.....	12 "	"	128 2 1
Taree and Wingham	22	16	12 "	Rations and clothing.....	90 18 8
Terry-Hi-Iki	14	.....	12 "	Rations	24 12 4
Tomakin	3	.....	12 "	"	73 9 3
Ulladulla	5	3	12 "	Rations, boat, oars, sail, rope, &c.	6 11 7
Ulnarra	2	.....	9 "	Rations	22 8 5
Warialda	9	.....	9 "	"	91 3 8
Wellington.....	9	2	12 "	"	50 3 0
Warren	8	.....	12 "	"	13 3 0
Wee Wee	2	.....	9 "	Rations and clothing.....	40 3 7
Windsor	18	22	4 "	"	13 12 8
Wholan	2	.....	12 "	Rations	15 18 0
Wanaaring	4	.....	12 "	"	20 17 9
Walecha	3	3	8 "	Rations and clothing.....	75 5 5
Yass .....	.....	22	12 "	"	167 5 8
Yarrabah & Bungate	19	7	9 "	Rations	
Total					3,663 13 10

Census, October, 1886.

	Aborigines (full blood).					Half-castes.					
	Adults.			Children.	Total.	Adults.			Children.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
By return, 1885 ...	2,318	1,653	3,971	1,391	5,362	630	539	1,169	1,453	2,622	7,984
Do. 1886 ...	2,172	1,590	3,762	1,131	4,893	698	556	1,254	1,487	2,741	7,634
Decrease	146	63	209	260	469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	17	85	34	110	.....
Total decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350

Children attending School 384. Public, 242; private, 142.
 Deaths (reported) 168
 Births " 95

73 decrease.
 277 not accounted for.

350

WARANGESDA.—Population, December, 1886.

Adults.		Children.		Total.
Blacks.	Half-castes.	Blacks.	Half-castes.	
25	14	17	21	77

Children attending Public School in December, 1886—28.

Cost of the above Station:—

	£	s.	d.
Management	545	8	11
Clothing	115	17	3
Rations	525	6	3
Building material, tools, and furniture, &c	541	6	11

£1,791 11 10

Of the above, £341 8s. 4d. was raised by private subscription; the cost to the Government was, consequently, £1,450 3s. 6d.

MALOGA.—Population, December, 1886.

Blacks.	Half-castes.	Total.
36	99	135

Children attending Public School—82.

Cost of the above Station:—

	£	s.	d.
Management	521	16	0
Clothing	134	14	8
Rations	838	12	8
Building material, tools, &c.	567	12	2

£2,062 15 6

Of the above, £272 16s. 4d. was raised by private subscription; the cost to the Government was, consequently, £1,789 19s. 2d.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 25 May, 1887.

I have the honor to forward you herewith the Annual Returns of Vaccinations performed during the year 1886 by the Government Vaccinators in New South Wales.

The returns show that 1,753 public vaccinations were performed, as against 2,193 in the year 1885 and 7,055 in 1884.

I append a return showing the number of births during each of the past twenty-six years, and the number of vaccinations performed at the public cost during corresponding periods. From this return it will be seen that the number of vaccinations performed last year is the lowest for the period, with the exception of the year 1883, when only 882 public vaccinations took place. It will also be seen that, whereas the number of births for the period amounted to 601,965, only 235,429 were vaccinated by the public vaccinators. From this it is evident that a very large proportion of the population is unprotected from the attacks of small-pox, a circumstance which I cannot regard without feelings of great alarm when I consider the great danger of that loathsome disease being introduced by the frequent and rapid communication which now exists between Australia and other parts of the world.

I have, &c.,

H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D.

RETURN showing the number of Births during the past twenty-six years, and the number of Vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators during the same period.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.
1861	14,681	2,349
1862	15,434	3,155
1863	15,679	12,970
1864	16,881	10,696
1865	17,283	8,367
1866	16,950	7,606
1867	18,317	6,931
1868	18,485	11,237
1869	19,243	21,507
1870	19,648	7,084
1871	20,143	6,482
1872	20,250	17,565
1873	21,444	3,152
1874	22,178	4,832
1875	22,528	3,111
1876	23,298	4,361
1877	23,851	16,881
1878	25,328	3,512
1879	26,933	5,569
1880	28,162	5,029
1881	28,993	58,962
1882	29,702	2,188
1883	31,281	882
1884	33,946	7,055
1885	35,043	2,193
1886	36,284	1,753
Total.....	601,965	235,429

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1886.

District.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney and Suburbs Vaccinators—																				
Dr. W. Ewington	56	31	87	87	71	83	154	154	96	39	135	135	..	..	..	..	223	153	376	376
Dr. H. Blaxland	3	1	4	4	5	4	9	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	14	14
Dr. W. E. Strong	11	14	25	25	12	15	27	27	5	5	10	10	..	..	..	..	28	34	62	62
	70	46	116	116	88	102	190	190	101	45	146	146	..	..	..	..	259	193	452	452
Bega .....	..	1	1	1	16	15	31	29	12	18	30	30	..	..	..	..	28	34	62	60
Albury	30	21	51	56	20	14	34	34	3	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	53	37	90	90
Penrith	19	16	34	34	19	23	42	42	24	18	42	42	..	..	..	..	62	56	118	118
Port Macquarie .....	..	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5
Parramatta	31	28	59	50	99	103	201	201	88	104	192	192	87	99	186	183	304	304	608	635
West Kempsey .....	..	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	5
Gunnedah	35	41	76	76	38	33	69	69	30	22	52	52	..	..	..	..	101	90	197	197
Broken Hill	1	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	9
Manly .....	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	11	6	20	26	26	..	..	..	..	14	22	36	36
Stroud	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	13	10	23	23	..	..	..	..	17	22	39	39
Armidale	1	..	1	1	2	2	4	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	7
Orange	7	3	10	10	12	7	19	19	17	7	24	22	..	..	..	..	36	17	53	51
Bombala .....	..	..	..	..	13	13	26	24	11	15	26	26	..	..	..	..	24	28	52	50
	125	115	240	230	231	228	454	450	207	223	430	423	88	99	187	184	651	600	1,311	1,301
Summary:—																				
Sydney and Suburbs	70	46	116	116	88	102	190	190	101	45	146	146	..	..	..	..	259	193	452	452
Country Districts	125	115	240	230	231	228	454	450	207	223	430	423	88	99	187	184	651	600	1,311	1,301
Total	195	161	356	355	319	325	644	640	308	268	576	574	88	99	187	184	910	853	1,763	1,753

ADDITIONAL VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1885.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1885, the report for which was received too late to be included in the return for that year.

District.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Armidale	2	..	2	2	1	3	4	4	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	8
Sydney	10	14	24	24	27	25	52	52	3	12	15	15	6	4	10	10	46	55	101	101
Total	12	14	26	26	28	28	56	60	3	14	17	17	6	4	10	10	49	60	109	109

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 March, 1887.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

“ (1.) The total cost, wages and material, of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.

“ (2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.

“ (3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages and Material, of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1885.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.						
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	2,596 1 3	359 13 4	50 9 9	3,036 4 4	256 19 5	3,293 3 9
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	153 15 0	22 5 6	.....	176 0 6	12 1 6	188 2 0
Total	2,749 16 3	411 18 10	50 9 9	3,212 4 10	269 0 11	3,481 5 9
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	3,641 11 11	1,669 0 11	64 12 9	5,375 5 7	475 9 7	5,850 15 2
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	373 15 6	164 6 11	.....	538 2 5	38 4 1	576 6 6
Total	4,015 7 5	1,833 7 10	64 12 9	5,913 8 0	513 13 8	6,427 1 8
Total Parliamentary Printing	6,765 3 8	2,245 6 8	115 2 6	9,125 12 10	782 14 7	9,908 7 5
Parliamentary Debates	916 7 1	996 14 0	.....	1,913 1 1	144 5 8	*2,057 6 9
Government Gazette	12,276 19 2	247 0 0	.....	12,523 19 2	3,333 19 6	15,857 18 8
JOB PRINTING.						
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—						
2a Government House.....	22 19 3	18 4 7	2 0 0	43 3 10	6 5 2	49 9 0
2a* Protectorate of New Guinea.....	2 12 0	7 3 6	.....	9 15 6	2 6 5	12 1 11
2b Executive Council	1 9 0	3 10 0	.....	4 19 0	1 17 8	6 16 8
2c Legislative Council	20 13 3	11 12 0	.....	32 5 3	3 1 5	35 6 8
2d Legislative Assembly	56 17 1	17 16 6	.....	74 13 7	7 15 6	82 9 1
2e Legislative Council and Assembly	2 12 0	0 0 10	.....	2 12 10	0 14 3	3 7 1
2f Parliamentary Library	206 16 0	10 11 10	.....	217 7 10	.....	217 7 10
Total	313 18 7	68 19 3	2 0 0	394 17 10	22 0 5	406 18 3
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—						
3a Colonial Secretary	469 17 6	503 4 6	41 18 6	1,015 0 6	132 17 1	1,147 17 7
3aa Civil Service Board.....	19 0 6	23 0 8	.....	42 1 2	6 6 4	48 7 6
3a* Protectorate of Aborigines.....	4 0 6	0 0 4	.....	4 0 10	0 6 3	4 7 1
3b Parliamentary Reporting Staff	1 12 0	8 17 9	.....	10 9 9	0 2 5	10 12 2
3c Military Forces	457 8 10	242 5 6	.....	699 14 4	186 17 1	886 11 5
3c* Naval Depot	24 14 4	0 11 9	.....	25 6 1	1 12 2	26 18 3
3cc Torpedo Corps	10 16 0	3 16 8	.....	14 12 8	1 11 1	16 3 9
3d Naval Brigade.....	9 16 0	8 19 6	.....	18 15 6	3 4 3	21 19 9
3d* Training-ship "Wolverene"	73 17 10	21 5 6	.....	95 3 4	8 10 8	103 14 0
3e Police { Police Department	152 1 6	167 13 4	0 16 0	320 10 10	139 12 5	460 3 3
{ Police Gazette	481 15 3	.....	.....	481 15 3	32 4 1	513 19 4
3e* Five Brigades Board .....	.....	1 18 0	.....	1 18 0	.....	1 18 0
3f Government Analyst .....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
3g Lunacy	69 18 6	29 7 11	.....	98 6 7	11 15 2	110 1 7
3h Master of Janney	10 4 0	0 2 6	.....	10 6 6	2 9 7	12 16 1
3i Medical Board	0 19 0	3 6 3	.....	4 5 3	0 2 11	4 8 2
3k Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	4 8 9	1 1 10	.....	5 10 7	1 13 1	7 3 8
3l Department of Audit.....	87 3 6	130 19 10	.....	218 3 4	62 7 7	270 10 11
3m Registrar-General	175 12 9	106 5 0	.....	281 17 9	300 6 7	582 4 4
3n Do Land Titles Branch	174 12 9	83 3 10	.....	257 16 7	715 2 0	972 18 7
3o Immigration Agent.....	11 18 6	3 9 0	.....	15 7 6	6 2 8	21 10 2
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board	4 4 9	1 2 6	.....	5 7 3	0 10 1	5 17 4
3q Inspector of Public Charities.....	20 17 3	3 18 0	.....	24 15 3	3 6 5	28 1 8
3r State Children's Relief Department.....	34 14 2	18 11 4	.....	53 5 6	12 8 1	65 13 7
3s Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	27 1 6	27 4 0	.....	54 5 6	9 11 4	63 16 10
3t Fisheries Commission.....	62 8 3	12 6 7	.....	74 14 10	25 16 5	100 11 3
3u Botanical Gardens	1 11 6	0 2 6	.....	1 14 0	0 5 7	1 19 7
3w Returning Officers	43 3 0	0 9 0	.....	43 12 0	19 2 0	62 14 0
3x Rifle Association	65 8 11	43 12 10	.....	109 1 9	7 0 0	116 1 9
4i Electoral Lists.....	4,342 3 9	80 16 6	.....	4,423 0 3	46 3 6	4,469 3 9
4k Electoral Rolls	3,396 6 0	72 18 0	.....	3,469 4 0	274 10 8	3,743 14 8
Total	10,237 17 1	1,599 16 11	42 14 6	11,880 8 6	2,001 17 6	13,882 6 0

* Includes £22 14s. 11d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—						
4a The Treasury	1,069 1 11	619 8 3	156 11 6	1,845 1 8	304 11 3	2,149 12 11
4b Stamp Duties	104 11 8	53 8 10	.....	158 0 6	43 17 2	201 17 8
4c Customs	248 1 1	238 15 10	.....	486 16 11	148 15 9	635 12 8
4d Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	4 5 6	1 9 3	.....	5 14 9	1 8 9	7 3 6
4f Government Printer's Department	311 0 2	158 15 3	132 6 6	602 1 11	318 14 5	920 16 4
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock	2,322 10 4	1,752 15 2	.....	4,075 5 6	2,379 1 6	6,454 7 0
4l Stores and Stationery	61 9 9	72 6 2	.....	133 15 11	63 10 6	197 6 5
4m Ordnance and Barrack Department	28 5 3	9 19 1	.....	38 4 4	8 3 6	46 7 10
4n Board of Health	52 8 9	34 10 2	15 4 0	102 2 11	10 7 9	112 10 8
4o Health and Emigration Officers	3 16 0	5 0 10	.....	8 16 10	2 14 6	11 11 4
4p Quarantine	1 7 0	2 10 0	.....	3 17 0	2 9 6	6 6 6
4q Board of Pharmacy	1 8 0	2 13 0	.....	4 1 0	0 12 5	4 13 5
4r Shipping Masters	80 6 3	44 0 1	.....	124 6 5	79 12 1	203 18 6
4s Globe Island Abattoir	3 3 0	1 1 3	.....	4 4 3	0 14 3	4 18 6
4t Marine Board	122 17 4	9 14 4	.....	132 11 8	4 0 0	136 11 8
4u Branch Royal Mint	21 12 0	15 0 10	.....	36 12 10	8 11 1	45 3 11
4w Quays and Wharves	20 12 6	14 18 6	.....	35 11 0	0 18 9	45 9 9
Total	4,456 16 6	3,036 6 11	304 2 0	7,797 5 5	3,387 3 2	11,184 8 7
No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—						
5a Public Instruction	1,017 7 11	337 17 7	.....	1,355 5 6	472 3 2	1,827 8 8
5b Industrial Schools	13 14 0	1 9 0	.....	15 3 0	3 4 3	18 7 3
5c Orphan Schools	0 13 6	0 5 6	.....	0 19 0	0 1 6	1 0 6
5d Observatory	116 0 5	15 18 8	7 16 0	139 15 1	29 7 11	169 3 0
5e Museum	82 3 5	16 17 4	.....	99 0 9	16 2 2	115 2 11
5e* Australian Technological Museum	4 15 0	8 11 0	.....	13 6 0	2 17 8	16 3 8
5f Free Public Library	206 7 0	101 19 10	.....	308 6 10	43 9 10	351 16 8
5g Church and School Lands	28 6 0	1 19 6	.....	29 16 6	3 18 0	33 14 6
5h Royal Society	141 16 9	119 15 0	17 0 0	278 11 9	33 18 0	312 9 9
5h* Geographical Society	153 13 0	29 3 0	45 0 0	227 16 6	54 15 0	282 11 6
5i Technical Education	135 17 9	15 19 4	.....	151 17 1	29 8 9	181 5 10
Total	1,900 15 3	649 6 9	69 16 0	2,619 18 0	689 6 3	3,309 4 3
No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—						
6a Department of Justice	111 0 4	62 8 7	.....	173 8 11	15 16 4	189 5 3
6b Master in Equity's Department	10 15 6	8 1 7	.....	18 17 1	3 18 11	22 16 0
6c Prothonotary	65 11 0	43 17 9	.....	109 8 9	6 1 2	115 9 11
6d Sheriff	30 18 6	12 3 0	.....	43 1 6	12 5 6	55 7 0
6e Insolvency Court	62 10 6	20 11 2	.....	83 1 8	49 10 10	132 12 6
6f District Courts	45 15 6	7 15 4	.....	53 10 10	24 14 5	78 5 3
6g Coroners' Inquests	1 7 6	1 14 0	.....	3 1 6	9 12 9	12 13 9
6h Petty Sessions	11 9 6	36 2 6	.....	47 12 0	1 10 0	49 2 0
6i Central Police Office	22 17 0	34 6 1	.....	57 3 1	10 1 5	67 4 6
6k Water Police Office	63 18 9	23 2 7	.....	87 1 4	23 18 6	110 19 10
6l Prisons	28 1 6	10 6 1	.....	38 7 7	8 0 5	46 8 0
6m Darlinghurst Gaol	35 8 9	65 14 0	.....	101 2 9	27 4 4	128 7 1
6n Shaftsbury Reformatory for Girls	0 16 6	0 2 0	.....	0 18 6	0 2 8	1 1 2
6o Registrar of Copyright	2 4 0	1 17 6	.....	4 1 6	1 11 3	5 12 9
Total	492 14 10	328 2 2	.....	820 17 0	194 8 0	1,015 5 0
No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—						
7a The Attorney-General	111 14 1	17 11 0	.....	129 5 1	5 0 1	134 5 2
7b Parliamentary Draftsman	0 12 0	9 5 0	.....	9 17 0	0 4 0	10 1 0
7c Crown Solicitor	50 2 0	9 6 3	.....	68 8 3	69 16 11	138 5 2
7d Clerk of the Peace	9 14 6	16 16 0	.....	26 10 6	3 16 8	30 7 2
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies	3 17 6	0 17 6	.....	4 15 0	1 15 9	6 10 9
Total	185 0 1	53 15 9	.....	238 15 10	80 13 5	319 9 3
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—						
8a Department of Lands	835 18 4	609 6 0	.....	1,445 4 4	630 12 3	2,075 16 7
8a* Metropolitan Land Board	1 1 6	2 18 0	.....	3 19 6	0 12 8	4 12 2
8b Conditional Land Sales Branch	3 13 6	5 3 0	.....	8 16 6	3 10 7	12 7 1
8c Survey of Lands	396 4 3	347 15 4	2,727 15 0	3,471 14 7	265 1 9	3,736 16 4
Total	1,236 17 7	965 2 4	2,727 15 0	4,929 14 11	899 17 3	5,829 12 2
No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—						
9a Department of Public Works	30 7 0	18 9 6	.....	48 16 6	5 1 1	53 17 7
9b Railways	5,626 13 0	2,916 1 9	17 4 0	8,559 18 9	4,618 18 10	13,178 17 7
9b* Tramways	635 6 6	135 19 8	.....	771 6 2	607 4 3	1,378 10 5
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation	185 18 1	112 8 8	.....	298 1 9	39 3 4	337 5 1
9d Colonial Architect's Department	28 6 0	5 2 0	41 14 0	75 2 0	14 19 4	90 1 4
9e Roads and Bridges	294 14 6	52 11 2	.....	347 5 8	53 18 2	401 3 10
Total	6,801 0 1	3,240 12 9	58 18 0	10,100 10 10	5,339 5 0	15,439 15 10

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—						
10a The General Post Office	5,228 0 9	536 7 7	7 15 0	5,772 3 4	2,069 12 3	7,841 15 7
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department	531 14 0	430 17 3	.....	962 11 3	535 1 8	1,497 12 11
10c Electric Telegraphs	1,034 2 7	413 12 5	.....	1,447 15 0	2,311 15 0	3,759 10 0
Total	6,793 17 4	1,380 17 3	7 15 0	8,182 9 7	4,916 8 11	13,098 18 6
No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—						
11a Department of Mines	374 14 3	94 4 0	10 5 0	479 3 3	99 18 1	579 1 4
11b Occupation of Lands	2 14 0	0 15 0	.....	3 9 0	0 15 7	4 4 7
11b* Forest Conservancy Branch	112 1 9	110 0 9	.....	222 2 6	57 5 1	279 7 7
11c Stock Branch	1,706 3 1	75 7 4	.....	1,781 10 5	91 0 7	1,872 11 0
11d Rabbit Branch	48 15 9	12 19 0	.....	61 14 9	8 17 1	70 11 10
Total	2,244 8 10	293 6 1	10 5 0	2,547 19 11	257 16 5	2,805 16 4
No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
12a Miscellaneous	255 1 7	208 13 0	412 9 0	876 3 7	86 6 8	962 10 3
12b Colonial and Indian Exhibition	201 8 10	89 6 3	17 14 6	308 9 7	58 2 1	366 11 8
12c Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission	3 17 6	.....	53 10 0	57 7 6	31 12 8	89 0 2
12d Calcutta International Exhibition	8 10 0	57 17 6	.....	66 7 6	14 4 6	80 12 0
12e Conservation of Water Commission	35 4 0	6 5 0	.....	41 9 0	1 3 4	42 12 4
Total Miscellaneous	504 1 11	362 1 9	483 13 6	1,349 17 2	191 9 3	1,541 6 5
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 17 4	302 17 4
Separate Slips of Gazette Notices for Departmental use	463 7 0	.....	.....	463 7 0	*.....	463 7 0
Total Job Printing	35,630 15 1	11,978 7 11	3,706 19 0	51,316 2 0	18,283 2 11	69,599 4 11

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing { Legislative Council	2,749 16 3	411 18 10	50 9 9	3,212 4 10	269 0 11	3,481 5 9
{ Legislative Assembly	4,015 7 5	1,833 7 10	64 12 9	5,913 8 0	513 13 8	6,427 1 8
Parliamentary Debates	916 7 1	996 14 6	.....	1,913 1 1	144 5 8	2,057 6 9
Government Gazette	12,276 19 2	247 0 0	.....	12,523 19 2	3,333 19 6	15,857 18 8
Job Printing for the Public Departments	35,630 15 1	11,978 7 11	3,706 19 0	51,316 2 0	18,283 2 11	69,599 4 11
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work	8,448 19 2	.....	.....	8,448 19 2	.....	8,448 19 2
Total	64,038 4 2	15,467 8 7	3,822 1 6	83,327 14 3	22,544 2 8	105,871 16 11

* The cost of paper for Gazette slips is placed against each Department for which the work was done.

(II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1885.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Time-tables and Fares for Great Southern, Western, Richmond, and Northern Lines, from 19th November, 1884. With Diagram	4,400	4,400	78 19 9
Do do do do	2,000	2,000	13 2 6
Do do do do 26th March, 1885	5,200	5,200	85 10 0
Do do do do do	6,600	6,600	107 11 7
Do do do do 1st August, "	4,400	4,400	81 3 9
Do do do do do	500	500	3 18 4
Do do do do 3rd Sept., "	6,600	6,600	95 9 0
Do do do do do	2,000	2,000	13 8 10
Working Time tables of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains to come into operation on 15th October, 1884. Great Southern and Western Railways	250	250	74 13 9
Do do do do 4th March, 1885	3,500	3,500	120 6 0
Do do do do 26th " "	4,000	4,000	125 12 9
Do do do do 1st June, "	4,000	4,000	133 4 6
Do do do do 1st August, "	4,000	4,000	117 15 0
Do do do do 3rd Sept., "	3,512	3,512	130 0 4
Do do do do 21st Dec., "	4,000	4,000	135 13 10
Do of Passenger, and Goods Trains, Great Northern, North Western, and Morpeth Lines, from 1st June, 1885	1,500	1,500	28 1 9
Merchandise Rates for Great Southern, Western, and Richmond, and Great Northern Lines, 1st October, 1885	5,000	5,000	80 5 0

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Rules, Regulations, and By-laws for the guidance of Officers and Servants on the Railways of New South Wales.....	6,000		6,000	315 7 11
Do do do do	4,000		4,000	242 4 0
Rules and Regulations of the New South Wales Railways Ambulance Corps.....		1,500	1,500	2 12 1
Do do do do		750	750	2 4 3
Railway Accounts.—Statements made by Mr. Garvan, M.L.A., and the Commissioner for Railways' replies thereto, with correspondence and comments of the Press on the subject.....	60		60	57 0 3
Government Tramways, Time-tables and Fares, from 25th December, 1884		6,200	6,200	11 6 0
Do do do 15th January, 1885		8,300	8,300	28 12 11
Do do do 4th March, "		3,000	3,000	6 0 6
Do do do do		2,300	2,300	17 7 9
Do do do 13th April, "		5,300	5,300	10 12 6
Do do do do		2,100	2,100	4 18 9
Do do do 20th June, "		6,600	6,600	25 4 2
Do do do do		4,100	4,100	7 13 9
Do do do 1st August, "		6,600	6,600	25 1 3
Do do do do		1,000	1,000	2 6 3
Do do do 8th September, "		8,800	8,800	29 4 6
Do do do 15th " "		8,800	8,800	28 15 0
Mining Act (37 Vic. No. 13), also Amending Acts (43 Vic. No. 28, 46 Vic. No. 7, 48 Vic. No. 10, and 48 Vic. No. 17), with Regulations thereunder. Sixth Edition		1,000	1,000	73 8 1
Nuisance Prevention Act		300	300	3 18 2
Do		300	300	4 6 0
Coal Mines Act		300	300	4 10 6
Insolvency Act		300	300	19 4 0
The Crown Lands Act of 1881 (48 Vic. No. 18)		1,000	1,000	24 4 9
Do do do with the Regulations thereunder		2,600	2,500	75 14 5
Do do do do		1,000	1,000	55 17 2
Do do do do		1,000	1,000	56 11 5
Do do do and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations; with an index to the whole; a list of forms employed; and a reference map of the Colony		9,020	9,020	305 2 10
Employer's Liability Act		500	500	3 7 3
Fire Brigades Act		500	500	3 1 1
The Tolls Act (2 Wm. IV, No. 12, and 18 Vic., No. 15); The Parish Roads Act (4 Vic., No. 12); The Tolls Leasing Act (14 Vic., No. 5); and the Public Bridges Tolls Act (25 Vic., No. 7)		100	100	11 11 4
The Electoral Act of 1880		200	200	25 19 3
Hospitals Acts, 11 Victoria, No. 20, and 30 Victoria, No. 19.....		300	300	2 13 11
Trade Marks Act		300	300	3 13 0
Public Watering Places Act of 1884 (49 Victoria, No. XVI) with Regulations thereunder, and instructions to Inspectors, Overseers, and Caretakers of Public Watering Places		750	750	11 2 4
Infectious Disease Supervision Act		150	150	0 14 5
Imported Stock Act Amendment Act		150	150	0 14 5
Lotteries Prevention Act		300	300	0 10 10
Public Parks Act		300	300	1 10 3
The Public Instruction Act of 1880, and Regulations framed thereunder, together with instructions to Teachers		3,550	3,550	45 2 0
Underwood Estate Act.....		100	100	1 7 2
Seab and Catarrah in Sheep Act		300	300	3 1 9
Oyster Fisheries Act		300	300	8 17 6
No-liability Mining Companies Act		300	300	1 13 8
Mining Regulations (Mining Board)		500	500	20 7 1
The Stamp Duties Act (44 Victoria, No. 3), and Regulations		200	200	16 6 6
The State Children's Relief Act of 1881. Regulations made by the Governor and Executive Council		2,000	2,000	16 17 2
The Volunteer Acts of 1867 and 1878, and Australian Military Contingent Act, with Regulations of 25 August, 1883; 25 September, 1884, and 20 March, 1885		1,000	1,000	26 16 0
The Plants of New South Wales, according to the Census of Baron F. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., Government Botanist of Victoria. With an Introductory Essay and Occasional Notes, by William Woodh, Ph.D., F.L.S.		500	500	37 9 9
An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox. By Edward Jenner, M.D., F.R.S., &c. Second Edition. With Plates	275		275	84 17 3
The Metallurgy of Silver. By W. J. Clunes Ross, B.Sc., Lond., F.G.S.; late Student Royal School of Mines; Science Teacher in Bathurst District for Board of Technical Education of New South Wales.....		500	500	5 13 6
A Report to the President of the Board of Health, containing Photographs of a Person suffering from Variolæ Discreta, and an Account of the case; to which is added a Clinical Report and Diagnosis of the Five Cases with which the Outbreak of Small-pox of 1884-5 began. By J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. (Brak), Lan. Sci. Cert. (Camb.), Medical Inspector under the Board		6	6	12 1 3
Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes. By Wm. Bale (Printed by order of the Trustees of the Australian Museum), E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S., Curator. With Plates.....	550		550	84 19 11
Grammar and Vocabulary of Language spoken by Motu Tribe, New Guinea. By Rev. W. G. Laves, with Introduction by Rev. Geo. Pratt.....		210	210	58 4 1
Tables of Natural Lines and Cosines to every 10", with proportional parts for reduction to every 1". Compiled at the Central Survey Branch, under the direction of P. F. Adams, Surveyor-General		1,500	1,500	94 9 11
Articles on the Propagation of Oysters. Printed by order of the Commissioners of Fisheries, for the information of those engaged in the cultivation of oysters on the Coasts and Rivers of New South Wales.....		1,025	1,025	21 17 6
The Trochoid Plane. By Lawrence Hargrave. With Diagrams.....		100	100	3 12 10
Notes on some Mineral Localities in the Northern Districts of New South Wales. By D. A. Porter, Tamworth		100	100	2 4 0

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books - Number of Copies.	Pamphlets : Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Notes on the Genus <i>Doryanthles</i> , with a Notice and Description of a New Species. By Charles Moore, F.L.S.		100	100	1 2 0
Water Supply in the Interior of New South Wales. By W. E. Abbott, Abbottsford, Wingen. (With Map)		275	275	8 11 1
On the Development of the Monotremes and <i>Ceratodus</i> . By W. H. Caldwell, M.A., Balfour Student in the University, and Fellow of Gourville and Caius College, Cambridge		100	100	2 0 6
A new Self-registering Anemometer and Pluviometer for Sydney Observatory. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S.		100	100	1 4 0
On a new form of Actinometer. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S.		100	100	0 15 0
On some New South Wales Minerals. By A. Liversidge, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney		150	150	2 3 3
Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1883. Incorporated 1881. Vol. XVII. Edited by A. Liversidge, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney. (With Plates and Maps)		1,500	1,500	189 1 7
Notes on Flying Machines. By Lawrence Hargrave. (With Diagrams)		100	100	2 9 9
A System of Accurate Measurement by means of long steel ribands. By G. H. Knibbs, L.S.		100	100	3 8 9
Notes on Experiments in Mounting the <i>Amphipleura Pellucida</i> in Media, having a higher Refractive Index than Canada Balsam. By William Morris, Fcl. Fac. Phys and Sur. Glas., F.R.M.S., London		100	100	3 9 10
Some Causes of the Decay of the Australian Forests. By the Rev. Peter Macpherson, M.A. (With Illustrations)		100	100	3 17 11
Stone Implements of the Aborigines of Australia and some other Countries. By the Rev. Peter Macpherson, M.A. (With Illustrations)		100	100	1 19 9
Proceedings of the Geographical Society of Australasia, New South Wales and Victorian Branches. With Maps and Illustrations. First Session, 1883-4. Edited by E. Marin La Meslée, Esq., M.C.G.S., Paris, &c., and Honorary Secretary of the Society, and A. C. Macdonald, Esq., Hon. Sec., and Treasurer of the Victorian Branch. (Vol. I.)		1,200	1,200	131 15 6
Proceedings of the Geographical Society of Australasia, New South Wales and Victorian Branches. 2nd Session—April to December, 1884. Edited by J. H. Maiden, Honorary Secretary of the Society, and A. C. Macdonald, F.R.G.S., Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treasurer of the Victorian Branch. Illustrations, Maps, and Plans		1,050	1,050	131 9 11
Geographical Society of Australasia, New South Wales Branch—1884-5. Annual Address By Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., Vice-President of the Society, President of the New South Wales Branch		650	650	15 17 0
Anniversary Address. Delivered to the Royal Society of New South Wales, 6th May, 1885. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., &c., President		1,050	1,050	10 0 3
Results of Rain and River Observations made in New South Wales during 1884. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. With Maps and Diagrams		1,500	1,500	75 14 10
A Manual of the Licensing Law, comprising the Licensing Acts (45 Vic. No. 14), and (46 Vic. No. 24), arranged so as to show the Amendments effected by the amending Act of 1883, inserted in or after the Amended Sections of the Principal Act, with Notes of Cases, English and Colonial, a Short Commentary, a Summary of the Law as it affects Retail Licenses, a précis of the duties of Publicans, Tables of Procedure and Offences, an Appendix of Enactments referred to in the Licensing Acts, and a General Index. By Alexander Oliver, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Parliamentary Draftsman. [Second Edition.]	200	800	1,000	92 8 0
Suakin and the Country of Soudan. By Arthur T. Holroyd, F.R.G.S., London. Written expressly for the information of the New South Wales Military Contingent bound for Service in Africa. With Sketch Map		4,000	4,000	47 19 9
Correspondence—The Government of New South Wales with Bank of New South Wales, terminating their Contract for Conduct of the Government Banking Business		1,020	1,020	15 6 6
Speech delivered at a Banquet to the Ministry on Tuesday, the 13th of January, 1885 by The Honorable William Bede Dalley, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General and Acting Colonial Secretary of New South Wales		50	50	3 4 9
The Australian Contingent.—A History of the Patriotic Movement in New South Wales, and an account of the Despatch of Troops to the Assistance of the Imperial Forces in the Soudan. By Frank Hutchinson and Francis Myers		1,050	1,050	*241 13 4
Report of the Proceedings attending the Presentation of the Portrait of Sir James Martin, C.J., by the Bar of New South Wales, on the 22nd day of May, 1885. [With Photo.]	58	442	500	26 3 8
H.M.S. "Nelson."—An Account of her First Commission on Australian Station; the Voyage out; Arrival at Sydney; Description of the Ship; Cruises and Doings out here; with a Detailed Account of the Establishment of British Protectorate, New Guinea, in 1884. By John L. Shearston		1,450	1,450	42 2 0
Narrative of the Expedition of the Australian Squadron to New Guinea	512		512	Incomplete.
Medical Certificates of Insanity. By Frederic Norton Manning, M.D., Inspector General of the Insane, New South Wales		200	200	3 10 6
Lectures on the Care and Treatment of the Insane, for the Instruction of Attendants and Nurses. By W. C. Williamson, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	500		500	48 4 3
The Timber Trees of New South Wales. By Arrid Nilson	1,000		1,000	99 13 4
List of Old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum		250	250	1 0 10
Official Record of the New South Wales Commission for the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4, comprising Report of the President, with Appendices; Report of the Executive Commissioner, with Letters to Colonial Secretary, describing Progress of New South Wales Representation at Calcutta; Abridged Catalogue of New South Wales Exhibits and List of Awards; Journal of Final Session of Commission. With Illustrations and Plan		1,075	1,075	198 8 9
The Easter Manœuvres of 1885, together with an Account of the Naval Attacks on the Heads	104	2,896	3,000	49 6 11
Australian Orchids.—Part 2, Vol. 2. By R. D. Fitzgerald, F.L.S., July, 1885. With Plates	425		425	35 19 0
A Synopsis of Indictable Offences, with their Punishments, to which are added Forms of Indictments under the Act 46 Vic., No. 17, prescribed by their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court. By A. W. MacNaughton, Esq., Barrister-at-law	1,000		1,000	169 18 0
Contents of "The Harleian Miscellany," with an Index. Compiled at the Free Public Library, Sydney, 1885		200	200	33 4 0

* Binding incomplete.

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—continued.

Title.	Books Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
The Horse and Cattle Brands Directory of New South Wales for 1884		676	676	£ s. d. 1,315 11 4
The Sheep Brands and Marks Directory of New South Wales for 1884		650	650	365 16 6
Duties to be performed by Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, and Poll Clerks under the Electoral Act of 1880		1,000	1,000	5 3 10
Instructions to District Registrars appointed under the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council 19 Vic. Nos. 30 and 34 (hereto appended), for Registering Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the Colony of New South Wales		700	700	16 9 9
A Brief Historical Sketch of New South Wales		100	100	10 8 8
The Land System of New South Wales		252	252	7 8 7
Brief Summary of the Land Policy of New South Wales as contained in the Crown Land Act of 1884		500	500	1 4 2
Timber, State Forest, and Quarry Regulations. Published as a Supplement to the Government Gazette, dated 20 August, 1885		800	800	5 8 3
Opinions of the Minister of Justice (The Honorable Henry Emanuel Cohen, Esq., M.L.A.) From February, 1883, to December, 1884, with Index. Part I.	50		50	83 13 1
Board of Technical Education of New South Wales. Report from Committee of Instructors of Sydney Technical College		27	27	18 5 6
Catalogue of Works of Art, &c., in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney		12	12	3 1 10
List of Maps and Plans		2,000	2,000	99 15 1
Do do		2,000	2,000	30 19 0
Index to Catalogue. Lending Branch Free Public Library		100	100	17 10 6
Supplement to the Catalogue of the Free Public Library, Sydney, for the year 1883. Reference Department, with an Analytical Classified Index	300		300	140 2 4
Regulations for the Lending Branch. Free Public Library, Sydney		1,000	1,000	2 7 0
Do do do		1,000	1,000	2 13 0
Do do do		2,000	2,000	3 13 6
Supplement to the Customs Handbook. Revised and Corrected to the 1st June, 1885. For the use of Officers of Customs		300	300	17 14 11
Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta. Rules for the Attendants, Nurses, Servants, and others		200	200	12 4 6
Do do Gladesville. do do do		200	200	14 1 4
Postal Guide. No. 172. January, 1885		2,000	2,000	235 15 0
Do No. 173. April, 1885		2,212	2,212	245 8 9
Do No. 174. July, 1885		2,712	2,712	255 6 10
Do No. 175. October, 1885		2,200	2,200	281 12 3
English Mails—Time Tables <i>via</i> Suez, Colombo, San Francisco, Marseilles, and Torres Straits		50	50	0 15 7
Do Draft Tables do do do		50	50	3 3 3
Do do do do do		5,000	5,000	6 16 6
Private Letter Box List, 1885		200	200	9 1 0
Despatch Book, showing circulation of Correspondence from General Post Office, Sydney. Table, showing the Interchange of Mails, one Post Office with another		110	100	14 1 9
Rules for the Guidance of Officials in the General Post Office, and also in Country and Branch Post Offices, so far as they can be made applicable		1,300	1,300	19 13 6
List of Iron Receivers		1,200	1,200	9 9 8
New South Wales Post Office		50	50	0 17 0
List of Money Order Offices in New South Wales and other Colonies; together with general information as to Rates of Commission, and Issue of Foreign Orders, and Branches of the Government Savings' Bank		100	100	2 3 4
List of Subscribers. Sydney Government Telephone Exchange		600	600	14 17 3
Do do do January, 1886		900	900	12 7 0
Supplementary List. March, 1885 do do		1,000	1,000	15 7 2
Do June, do do do		950	950	1 9 0
Do August, do do do		850	850	1 18 0
Do October, do do do		950	950	1 17 1
Do Dec., do do do		900	900	1 16 11
Do do do do do		800	800	0 18 0
Brigade Orders. 1st January, 1879		600	600	2 15 0
Do 1st January, 1880		200	200	1 4 1
Do 1st July, 1880		600	600	3 0 4
Do 1st October, 1880		600	600	1 13 9
Do 1st January, 1881		600	600	1 10 3
Do 1st July, 1881		600	600	2 14 9
Do 1st October, 1881		600	600	10 9 0
Do 1st January, 1882		600	600	1 10 3
Do 1st April, 1882		600	600	3 2 0
Do 1st July, 1882		600	600	2 14 9
Do 1st October, 1882		600	600	2 16 0
Do 1st January, 1883		600	600	1 14 9
Do 1st April, 1883		600	600	1 13 9
Do 1st July, 1883		600	600	2 17 6
Do 1st October, 1883		600	600	2 18 0
Do 1st January, 1885		500	500	2 12 8
Do 1st April, 1885		700	700	1 11 3
Do 1st July, 1885		1,400	1,400	3 13 6
Do 1st October, 1885		1,500	1,500	5 12 10
Do No. 48. Programme of Parades. For June Quarter of the year, 1885		2,800	2,800	8 13 9
Do No. 119. do do September do do		5,700	5,700	19 2 6
Do No. 198. do do December do do		6,500	6,500	22 4 2
Do No. 200. Programme of Drills. do do do		1,250	1,250	7 9 0
Do No. 137. 2nd August, 1879. Standing Orders for the Conduct of the Ordinary Routine of Duties and Continuous Training of Volunteers under New Organization		500	500	6 7 9
Index to printed Series of Brigade Orders. From 12th Sept., 1878, to 31st Dec., 1879 ..		600	600	3 2 4
Do do for 1880		600	600	2 2 3
Do do 1881		600	600	2 2 3
Do do 1884		500	500	2 8 2

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Squad Book for the use of Battery and Company Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers of the Military Forces, New South Wales		500	500	18 3 6
Catechism of Outpost Duty		1,300	1,300	7 11 9
New South Wales Contingent. Almanac for use in Soudan. Compiled by the Government Astronomer		200	200	2 9 9
Soldier's Pocket Ledger	600		600	13 13 6
Definitions of Gunnery Terms and Duties, &c., of numbers of the guns generally used by the Volunteer Artillery in New South Wales		1,000	1,000	25 4 9
Instructions for Cleaning Small Arms, Accoutrements, and Clothing		1,000	1,000	3 9 9
Volunteer Act Regulations and Orders of Dress. Alphabetical Key. Compiled by Pembroke L. Murray, Capt. N.S.W.A.		1,000	1,000	17 10 5
Regulations of 25 August, 1883, and Amendments of 25 September, 1884, and 20 March, 1885, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867		3,500	3,500	24 7 3
By Authority. The New South Wales Military Force, 1885, containing the names of Officers of the Military Forces of Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales		500	500	5 12 0
Instructions relative to Books and Returns under the New Volunteer Regulations		200	200	2 9 9
Regulations of 25 August, 1883, and Amendments of 25 September, 1884, 20 March, 16 June, and 11 September, 1885, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867 ..		4,000	4,000	29 3 0
Clothing Regulations for the Officers of the Military Forces of the Colony		100	100	7 13 6
Volunteer Force. Amended Regulations, 16 June, 1885		3,000	3,000	8 1 9
Drills with 9-inch and 10-inch R.M.P. Guns of 12 and 18 tons weight, 1885. With Diagram		1,000	1,000	15 2 3
Regulations of the New South Wales Naval Artillery Volunteers		200	200	2 10 0
Gunnery and Cutlass Exercise for the Naval Artillery Volunteers. Drill for the Slide Gun, as fitted in the "Neptune." Arranged by Lieutenant-Commander Lee		500	500	6 9 4
Book I. A Catechism of Infantry Drill. Compiled from the latest Edition of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry; comprising Squad, Company, Guards, Sentries, and Piquet Sentries. Parts I., II., III. By J. Warrior M'Cutcheon, Lieutenant 1st Regiment Infantry. Revised Edition	1,000		1,000	57 9 0
Book II. A Catechism of Infantry Drill. Compiled from the latest Edition of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry; comprising Battalion and Brigade Drill, Infantry, Outposts, and Route Marching. Parts IV., V., VI. By J. Warrior M'Cutcheon, Lieutenant, 1st Regiment Infantry. Revised Edition	1,000		1,000	69 17 6
Catalogue of Books. H.M.C.S. "Wolverene"	16		16	3 17 9
Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1884		520	520	40 14 11
New South Wales Rifle Association. Programme and Time Tables of the Matches for 1885. Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting	350		350	24 18 2
Quarterly Corrections for Rifle and Field Exercise Book. 1882		25	25	2 5 10
Catalogue of Cordage, Canvas, Zinc, Copper, Casks, and Sundries, to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Friday, 16 January, 1885		100	100	3 5 3
Catalogue of Cordage, Canvas, Iron-wire, Steel-hammers, Iron Oilcasks, Forges, Provisions, Mess-traps, Boots and Shoes, Wood Casks, Cases, and Sundries, to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Friday, 25 September, 1885		50	50	1 11 10
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c., to be sold at the Overtime Sale, to be held at the Queen's Warehouse on 28 May, 1885		200	200	3 1 7
Do do do do 26 November, 1885		200	200	4 2 8
Table of Contracts for Supplies of Coal, Provisions, and Timber, to H.M. Ships on the Australian Station. 1885-86		24	24	3 10 0
Rules for the General Government and Discipline of Members of the Police Force of New South Wales	2,150		2,150	135 12 8
New South Wales Police Rifle Club Rules	200		200	1 12 3
Directions for restoring the apparently drowned		1,000	1,000	5 13 6
Department of Fisheries. List of Exhibits proposed by the Commissioners for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886		500	500	1 7 10
Description of Trigonometrical Stations. Sydney and Suburbs	400		400	62 14 10
Do Newcastle and Environs	100		100	5 8 4
Do County of Murray	100		100	13 7 4
Track from Katoomba to Jenolan Caves. By W. M. Cooper, Esq., Surveyor of Public Parks. With Map		500	500	13 14 10
Regulation relating to the Subjects of Examination for Teachers and Pupil Teachers		2,500	2,500	7 10 9
Pupil Teachers		400	400	1 6 9
Do		2,000	2,000	2 4 0
Do		400	400	1 6 9
Do		1,000	1,000	1 12 0
Revised Standards of Proficiency. Approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, 17 September, 1884		3,000	3,000	7 19 0
Instructions to Teachers. Department of Public Instruction		500	500	2 11 6
Do do		2,000	2,000	4 1 8
Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1884	887		887	272 19 0
Report of the Annual Prize Meeting of the Public Schools and Artillery Cadet Corps for the year 1884		150	150	4 12 3
Contract Prices for 1885		800	800	20 7 0
Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the Court of Petty Sessions at Gosford		25	25	1 16 4
Do do do Gulgong		30	30	1 16 9
Rules of the Court of Petty Sessions for the Recovery of Small Debts at Balmain, in the District of Sydney		12	12	1 16 8
Rules for the Admission of Barristers (under 11 Victoria No. 57 and 39 Victoria No. 32)		200	200	2 5 0
Rules of the Supreme Court relating to the Admission of Attorneys. Regula Generales		200	200	2 16 0
Additional General Rules, 1885		1,000	1,000	1 5 6
Ryde Municipality By-laws		50	50	8 8 0
Alphabetical List of Names and Addresses of the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly		48	48	2 17 8
Do do do		30	30	2 16 9
Do do do July, 1885		24	24	2 16 4
Do do do December, 1885		12	112	2 18 11

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
New South Wales Law Almanac for 1885	100	700	800	£ s. d. 21 0 0
Instructions to Curator's Agents		1,000	1,000	2 13 6
List of Printed Public Documents on Sale at the Government Printing Office, Sydney		2,000	2,000	25 2 9
List of Forms in Stock at the Government Printing Office, 1885		2,000	2,000	15 10 0
Instructions to Inspectors of Stock, as such, and Deputy Registrars of Brands		100	100	2 15 4
Regulations to be observed by the Staff and Patients at the Coast Hospital		500	500	3 6 9
Oaths, &c.		100	100	1 15 0
Marine Board of New South Wales. Rules to be observed in Surveying Passenger Steamers, Examinations, &c.		50	50	23 19 8
Supplementary Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum to 31 December, 1884		106	106	12 13 8

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1885, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo- lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>						£ s. d.	
Parish Maps	Photo-lithographs...	Surveyor-General		800	2,126	15 0	
Do	Photographs	do		782	293	5 0	
Sale Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do		141	307	15 0	
Miscellaneous Work	Photographs	Mines		66	5	15 0	
Do	do	Railway		146	15	2 0	
Do	do	Colonial Architect		299	41	14 0	
Do	do	Observatory		108	7	16 0	
Do	do	Board of Health		199	11	14 0	
Do	do	Miscellaneous		4,091	367	17 0	
Do	Transfers	do		6	7	19 6	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Views of New Guinea, Norfolk Island, and Botanical Gardens	Photographs	Colonial Secretary		335	37	18 6	
Do do	do	Colonial & Indian Exhibition		89	12	2 0	
Do do	do	Government Printer		220	12	12 0	
Views of New Guinea and Norfolk Island	do	Colonial Treasurer		1,657	165	19 6	
Locomotive Engines, &c.	do	Railway		16	2	2 0	
Do do	do	Bridges Inquiry Commission		8	1	0 0	
Specimens of Photographic Printing: Do Wood Block do	Phototype	Colonial & Indian Exhibition		21	5	0 0	
Card Photo. of Escaped Prisoner	do	do do		4	0	12 6	
Miscellaneous Views	Photographs	Inspector-General of Police		150	1	0 0	
Do	do	Government House		48	2	0 0	
Do	Phototype	Miscellaneous		360	29	12 6	
		do	2	500	1,000	9 0 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 20th December, 1886.CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 April, 1887.

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.
- “ (2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.
- “ (3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

(I.)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages, and Material of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1886.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.						
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	2,835 6 10	125 7 0	194 3 0	3,154 16 10	410 16 4	3,565 13 2
Upon motion of Members of Parliament	294 3 9	12 13 0	19 5 0	326 6 9	40 12 7	366 19 4
Total	3,129 10 7	133 5 0	213 8 0	3,481 3 7	451 8 11	3,932 12 6
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	7,060 4 3	924 9 0	582 15 6	8,567 8 9	1,245 10 1	9,812 18 10
Upon motion of Members of Parliament	1,166 13 11	150 1 4	104 12 6	1,421 7 9	171 11 5	1,592 19 2
Total	8,226 18 2	1,074 10 4	687 8 0	9,988 16 6	1,417 1 6	11,405 18 0
Total Parliamentary Printing	11,356 8 9	1,212 15 4	900 16 0	13,470 0 1	1,868 10 5	15,338 10 6
Parliamentary Debates	3,246 7 11	121 17 9	.....	3,368 5 8	503 7 5	*3,961 13 1
Government Gazette	12,976 14 8	254 2 0	.....	13,230 16 8	3,543 10 4	16,774 7 0
JOB PRINTING.						
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—						
2a Government House	64 15 9	38 11 6	.....	103 7 3	18 0 6	121 7 9
2b Executive Council	13 18 0	1 15 0	.....	15 13 0	1 13 4	17 6 4
2c Legislative Council	21 3 2	8 19 10	1 0 0	34 3 0	7 6 6	41 9 6
2d Legislative Assembly	45 13 7	12 7 0	.....	58 0 7	7 8 2	65 8 9
2e Legislative Council and Assembly	7 13 6	0 1 6	.....	7 15 0	2 19 3	10 14 3
2f Parliamentary Library	9 14 6	126 1 6	.....	135 16 0	24 7 11	160 3 11
Total	165 18 6	187 16 4	1 0 0	354 14 10	61 15 8	416 10 6
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—						
3a Colonial Secretary	455 9 9	377 7 9	142 5 0	975 2 6	66 13 5	1,041 15 11
3aa Civil Service Board	1 10 0	18 19 6	.....	20 9 6	2 5 3	22 14 9
3a* Protectorate of Aborigines.....	0 4 6	.....	.....	0 4 6	.....	0 4 6
3b Parliamentary Reporting Staff	15 2 1	2 9 6	.....	17 11 7	1 3 0	18 14 7
3bb Government Statistician.....	211 17 9	34 15 2	.....	246 12 11	70 19 11	317 12 10
3c Military Forces	508 1 8	368 16 5	.....	876 18 1	159 8 5	1,036 6 6
3c* Naval Depot	25 14 0	0 8 8	.....	26 2 8	1 9 4	27 12 0
3cc Torpedo Corps.....	1 7 0	1 12 6	.....	2 19 6	0 9 10	3 9 4
3d Naval Brigade.....	7 17 0	5 7 9	.....	13 4 9	0 13 1	13 17 10
3d* Training-ship "Wolverene"	11 15 0	12 0 0	.....	23 15 0	4 3 3	27 18 3
3e Police { Police Department	76 14 6	225 16 6	5 10 0	308 1 0	51 19 10	360 0 10
3e Police { Police Gazette	402 0 0	.....	.....	402 0 0	33 1 9	525 1 9
3e* Fire Brigades Board	2 3 0	.....	.....	2 3 0	0 15 8	2 18 8
3f Government Analyst	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6	0 4 0	0 14 6
3g Lunacy	41 2 9	18 13 9	.....	59 16 6	3 0 2	62 16 8
3h Master of Lunacy	13 3 0	12 13 3	.....	25 16 3	5 13 4	31 9 7
3i Medical Board.....	3 7 0	3 15 9	.....	7 2 9	2 10 6	9 13 3
3k Medical Advisor, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	11 13 9	3 8 10	.....	15 7 7	2 5 11	17 13 6
3l Department of Audit.....	73 17 0	109 3 4	.....	183 0 4	49 14 6	232 14 10
3m Registrar-General	130 18 3	133 0 4	.....	263 18 7	266 14 9	530 13 4
3n Do Land Titles Branch	164 15 6	60 19 2	.....	225 14 8	310 0 2	535 14 10
3o Immigration Agent.....	19 2 6	6 8 6	.....	25 11 0	4 2 9	29 13 9
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board	7 5 6	0 5 0	.....	7 10 6	0 16 0	8 6 6
3q Inspector of Public Charities.....	23 17 0	9 1 8	.....	32 18 8	6 14 3	39 12 11
3r State Children's Relief Department	33 5 3	33 6 7	.....	71 11 10	13 19 0	85 10 10
3s Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	23 1 6	46 18 0	.....	69 19 6	12 16 9	82 16 3
3t Fisheries Commission.....	89 13 0	31 0 3	.....	120 13 3	22 9 3	143 2 6
3u Botanical Gardens	1 16 0	10 1 0	.....	11 17 0	0 5 0	12 2 0
3v Returning Officers	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0	0 5 0	2 15 0
3x Rifle Association	67 15 10	53 4 5	.....	121 0 3	9 5 3	130 5 6
4i Electoral Lists.....	4,756 11 9	100 2 0	.....	4,856 13 9	102 13 9	4,959 7 6
4k Electoral Rolls	2,429 17 0	22 10 0	.....	2,452 7 0	64 3 7	2,516 10 7
Total	9,704 4 4	1,707 5 7	147 15 0	11,559 4 11	1,270 16 8	12,830 1 7

* Includes £3 1s. 4d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—continued.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—						
4a The Treasury	1,117 1 9	725 1 3	35 5 0	1,877 8 0	301 18 9	2,179 6 9
4b Stamp Duties	149 9 6	63 12 8	.....	213 2 2	82 10 0	295 12 2
4c Customs	341 13 7	359 12 8	.....	701 6 3	224 2 9	925 9 0
4d Commissioners of Customs.....	0 4 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 0 3	0 4 3
4e Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	7 8 6	3 2 8	.....	10 11 2	0 18 4	11 9 6
4f Government Printer's Department	338 11 7	271 1 7	28 15 6	638 8 8	310 1 8	948 10 4
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock	2,377 7 3	1,560 6 2	.....	3,937 13 5	1,897 10 8	5,835 4 1
4l Stores and Stationery	65 19 3	83 18 8	.....	149 17 11	290 11 2	440 9 1
4m Ordnance and Barrack Department	34 1 8	13 0 4	.....	47 1 7	9 19 10	57 1 5
4n Board of Health	62 14 3	46 8 5	109 16 6	218 19 2	24 16 0	243 15 2
4o Health and Emigration Officers	4 8 0	1 5 0	.....	5 13 0	0 19 6	6 12 6
4p Quarantine .....	.....	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0
4q Board of Pharmacy.....	2 1 0	4 15 8	.....	6 16 8	0 19 6	7 16 2
4r Shipping Masters	58 14 9	61 14 2	.....	120 8 11	50 7 8	170 16 7
4s Glebe Island Abattoir	2 3 0	0 5 6	.....	2 8 6	0 7 1	2 15 7
4t Marine Board	132 15 6	46 13 9	.....	179 9 3	58 11 7	238 0 10
4u Branch Royal Mint	25 2 6	23 13 4	.....	48 15 10	9 7 9	58 3 7
4v Quays and Wharves	11 5 3	9 0 7	.....	20 5 10	4 10 6	24 16 4
Total	4,731 0 11	3,279 0 5	173 17 0	8,183 18 4	3,267 13 0	11,451 11 4
No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—						
5a Public Instruction	1,045 12 4	324 7 3	5 0 0	1,374 19 7	477 9 8	1,852 9 3
5b Industrial Schools	6 13 6	3 8 4	.....	10 1 10	1 19 4	12 1 2
5d Observatory	152 5 2	30 9 0	16 5 0	197 19 8	32 12 6	230 12 4
5e Museum	19 6 0	35 1 11	12 10 0	66 17 11	6 19 5	73 17 2
5e* Australian Technological Museum.....	5 11 0	0 5 0	.....	5 16 0	0 17 9	6 13 9
5f Free Public Library	55 14 7	292 6 8	.....	348 1 3	102 11 4	450 12 7
5g Church and School Lands	1 12 0	5 9 0	.....	7 1 0	1 15 7	8 16 7
5h Royal Society	206 7 10	123 14 0	.....	330 1 10	34 10 0	364 11 10
5i* Geographical Society	18 11 6	7 14 0	30 0 0	56 5 6	12 1 0	68 6 6
5i Technical Education	105 13 9	32 15 8	.....	138 9 5	27 1 4	165 10 9
Total	1,617 7 8	855 11 4	62 15 0	2,535 14 0	697 17 11	3,233 11 11
No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—						
6a Department of Justice	615 5 11	277 12 11	.....	792 18 10	63 11 5	856 10 3
6b Master in Equity's Department	15 6 6	7 8 10	.....	22 15 4	3 5 2	26 0 6
6c Prothonotary	96 19 3	141 19 0	.....	238 18 3	18 3 7	257 1 10
6c* Curator of Intestate Estates.....	7 17 0	1 7 0	.....	9 4 0	4 10 11	13 14 11
6d Sheriff	45 10 3	71 7 0	.....	116 17 3	41 17 8	158 14 11
6e Insolvency Court	36 12 0	7 7 10	.....	43 19 10	21 8 11	65 8 9
6f District Courts.....	105 18 0	26 7 2	.....	132 5 2	73 16 2	206 1 4
6g Coroners' Inquests	1 6 0	5 0 0	.....	6 6 0	0 10 0	6 16 0
6h Petty Sessions	7 2 0	22 1 7	.....	29 3 7	2 3 0	31 6 7
6i Central Police Office	21 6 0	37 16 11	.....	59 2 11	9 8 0	68 10 11
6k Water Police Office.....	52 4 0	47 0 7	.....	99 4 7	25 2 9	124 7 4
6l Prisons	38 9 0	26 4 4	.....	64 13 4	14 5 0	78 18 4
6m Darlinghurst Gaol	28 13 0	76 18 2	.....	105 11 2	20 7 4	125 18 6
6n Shaftsbury Reformatory for Girls	0 18 0	0 11 0	.....	1 9 0	0 4 2	1 13 2
6o Registrar of Copyright	4 17 6	2 17 6	.....	7 15 0	2 18 2	10 13 2
Total	978 4 5	751 19 10	.....	1,730 4 3	301 12 3	2,031 16 6
No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—						
7a The Attorney-General	23 16 9	34 19 0	.....	58 15 9	4 7 7	63 3 4
7b Parliamentary Draftsman	21 17 0	3 19 0	.....	25 16 0	0 2 7	25 18 7
7c Crown Solicitor	145 14 3	9 12 9	.....	155 7 0	24 18 11	180 5 11
7d Clerk of the Peace	8 12 0	11 14 6	.....	20 6 6	0 17 0	21 3 6
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies	4 4 0	0 12 6	.....	4 16 6	1 2 3	5 18 9
Total	204 4 0	60 17 9	.....	265 1 9	31 8 4	296 10 1
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—						
8a Department of Lands	615 19 7	695 10 8	.....	1,311 9 10	714 8 9	2,025 18 7
8b Conditional Land Sales Branch.....	.....	22 10 0	.....	22 10 0	.....	22 10 0
8c Survey of Lands	393 1 9	326 5 0	1,473 0 0	2,192 6 9	266 3 9	2,458 10 6
Total	1,009 1 4	1,044 5 3	1,473 0 0	3,526 6 7	980 12 6	4,506 19 1
No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—						
9a Department of Public Works	26 16 9	17 19 0	.....	44 15 9	5 6 1	50 1 10
9b Railways	5,021 7 1	3,440 2 5	156 19 0	9,218 8 6	4,272 5 9	13,490 14 3
9b* Tramways	718 2 9	162 14 7	.....	880 17 4	722 10 0	1,603 7 4
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation	293 11 0	165 0 10	15 5 0	473 16 10	57 10 11	531 7 9
9d Colonial Architect's Department	21 12 0	17 11 11	9 18 0	49 1 11	10 13 0	59 14 11
9e Roads and Bridges	263 8 0	69 0 5	.....	332 8 5	60 9 4	392 17 9
Total	6,944 17 7	3,872 9 2	182 2 0	10,999 8 9	5,128 15 1	16,128 3 10

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—continued.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—						
10a The General Post Office	6,163 11 6	1,018 9 6	8 10 0	7,190 11 0	1,796 2 0	8,986 13 0
10b Money Order and Government Savings-Bank Department	606 6 2	587 11 1	.....	1,193 17 3	794 15 5	1,988 12 8
10c Electric Telegraphs	771 13 1	746 15 8	.....	1,518 8 9	1,440 5 10	2,958 14 7
Total	7,541 10 0	2,352 16 3	8 10 0	9,902 17 0	4,031 3 3	13,934 0 3
No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—						
11a Department of Mines	509 14 6	217 18 7	191 17 6	919 10 7	125 15 5	1,045 6 0
11b Occupation of Lands	42 11 6	25 1 5	.....	67 12 11	18 2 4	85 15 3
11b* Forest Conservancy Branch	0 6 6	.....	.....	0 6 6	0 3 6	0 10 0
11c Stock Branch	1,846 0 9	91 7 3	.....	1,937 8 0	108 14 7	2,046 2 7
11d Rabbit Branch	105 15 6	14 18 6	.....	120 14 0	17 15 4	138 9 4
11e Public Waterring-places Branch	46 1 3	12 2 8	.....	58 3 11	4 0 10	62 4 9
Total	2,550 10 0	361 8 5	191 17 6	3,103 15 11	274 12 6	3,378 7 11
No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
12a Miscellaneous	132 10 0	330 14 4	118 7 6	581 11 10	25 19 3	607 11 1
12b Colonial and Indian Exhibition	554 11 7	930 13 0	102 9 0	1,587 13 7	836 18 2	2,424 11 9
12c Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission	3 4 6	0 6 3	.....	3 10 9	0 19 7	4 10 4
12d Public Buildings Inquiry Commission	4 12 6	0 11 0	.....	5 3 6	0 5 4	5 8 10
12e Conservation of Water Commission	118 11 5	46 14 0	15 2 6	175 7 11	64 0 9	239 8 8
12f Government Asylums Inquiry Board	1 13 6	3 6 0	.....	4 19 6	0 4 5	5 3 11
Total Miscellaneous	810 3 6	1,312 4 7	235 19 0	2,358 7 1	928 7 6	3,286 14 7
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 8 2	321 8 2
Separate Slips of Gazette Notices for Departmental use	595 17 6	.....	.....	595 17 6	*	595 17 6
Total Job Printing	36,853 0 6	15,785 14 11	2,476 15 6	55,115 10 11	17,296 2 4	72,411 13 3

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing { Legislative Council	3,129 10 7	138 5 0	213 8 0	3,481 3 7	451 8 11	3,932 12 6
{ Legislative Assembly	8,226 18 2	1,074 10 4	637 8 0	9,983 16 6	1,417 1 6	11,405 18 0
Parliamentary Debates	3,246 7 11	121 17 9	.....	3,368 5 8	593 7 5	3,961 13 1
Government Gazette	12,076 14 8	254 2 0	.....	13,230 16 8	3,513 10 4	16,744 7 0
Job Printing for the Public Departments	36,853 0 6	15,785 14 11	2,476 15 6	55,115 10 11	17,296 2 4	72,411 13 3
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work	9,219 1 10	.....	.....	9,219 1 10	.....	9,219 1 10
Total	73,651 13 8	17,374 10 0	3,377 11 6	94,403 15 2	23,301 10 6	117,705 5 8

* The cost of paper for Gazette slips is placed against each Department for which the work was done.

† In this amount is included 50 per cent for incidental Expenses, viz:—

Superintendence, including Accounts, 10 per cent.; Reading, 10 per cent.; Publishing, 10 per cent.; Correcting Authors' Proofs, 15 per cent.; Wear and tear, and interest on capital invested, 6 per cent.

(II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1886.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
				£ s. d.
Time-tables and Fares for Great Southern, Western, Richmond, and Northern Lines, from 21st December, 1885. With Diagram	8,800	8,800	110 7 9
Do do do 1st March, 1886	5,900	5,900	104 0 9
Do do do 28th June, "	4,400	4,400	91 6 7
Do do do 9th August, "	4,400	4,400	91 6 9
Do do do 17th Sept., "	4,400	4,400	91 6 9
Do do do 1st Nov., "	4,400	4,400	92 13 6
Working Time tables of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains to come into operation on 1st March, 1886. Great Southern and Western Railways	2,500	2,500	116 11 6
Do do do 23rd June, 1886	3,250	3,250	90 15 9
Do do do 9th August, "	3,500	3,500	93 3 0
Do do do 17th Sept., "	4,000	4,000	94 12 6
Working Time-tables of Passenger, Goods, and Mineral Trains, Great Northern, North Western, and Morpeth Lines, from 1st September, 1886	2,000	2,000	35 14 1
Do do do 1st November, 1886	2,500	2,500	38 9 1
Working Time-tables of Passenger and Goods Trains, Great Northern, North Western, and Morpeth Lines, from 23rd June, 1886	1,750	1,750	32 8 0
Coaching Rates for Great Southern, Western, & Northern Lines & Branches, 1st June, 1886	2,300	2,300	26 0 0
Do do do 1st January, 1887	2,500	2,500	80 16 6

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Appendix to Working Time-table, 9th August, 1886. Great Southern and Western Railways.....		3,500	3,500	£ s. d. 59 11 9
Rules and Regulations of the New South Wales Railways Ambulance Corps		750	750	2 4 3
Regulations for the sale of Liquor at Refreshment-rooms at Stations on Government Lines of Railway		200	200	1 5 7
Government Tramways, Time-tables and Fares, from 21st December, 1885	13,000		13,000	38 7 2
Do do do 1st March, 1886	11,800		11,800	37 4 3
Do do do 3rd May, "	2,200		2,200	16 17 1
Do do do 22nd "	2,200		2,200	17 3 9
Do do do do do "	2,200		2,200	17 3 9
Do do do 28th June, "	8,400		8,400	28 1 0
Do do do 26th July, "	4,400		4,400	21 1 6
Do do do 9th August, "	4,400		4,400	21 1 6
Do do do 14th "	4,400		4,400	21 1 6
Do do do 20th Sept., "	4,400		4,400	21 1 6
Do do do 31st October, "	7,700		7,700	27 7 6
Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of Officers and Servants and the Conduct of Traffic on the North Shore Cable Tramway	500		500	7 3 3
Sydney Corporation Act	500		500	24 7 6
Registration (Letters of) Act	300		300	1 9 9
Lunacy Act	300		300	21 12 1
Impounding Act, 29 Vic. No. 2; Impounding Act Amendment Act, 32 Vic. No. 11; Impounding Act Amendment Act, 42 Vic. No. 23; Impounding Law Amendment Act of 1881, 45 Vic. No. 13	1,000		1,000	13 0 0
Customs Duties Act	200		200	4 11 8
Carriers (Common) Act	200		200	1 8 7
Neeropolis (Hastem's Creek) Act	100		100	2 1 1
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Act	200		200	6 11 4
Hawkers and Pedlars Act, 13 Vic. No. 36; and Hawkers' Licenses Amendment Act 26 Vic. No. 2	200		200	4 10 3
Companies Act	500		500	29 15 6
Improvement (City of Sydney) Act	500		500	16 5 6
The Church Acts	200		200	11 0 6
Law of Evidence Acts—namely, 8 Vic. No. 1, 11 Vic. No. 38, 13 Vic. No. 16, 16 Vic. No. 1 (in part), 16 Vic. No. 14, 18 Vic. No. 13, 20 Vic. No. 31, (in part), 22 Vic. No. 7	200		200	6 12 4
Deceased Persons (Estates of) Act	200		200	3 11 3
Constitution Act	100		100	14 7 9
Commons Act	300		300	1 10 2
District Courts Act	500		500	13 9 8
Roads Act	300		300	20 2 0
Municipalities Acts—31 Vic. No. 12, 32 Vic. No. 3, 36 Vic. No. 26, 37 Vic. No. 15	500		500	27 2 3
Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866 (30 Vic. No. 16), and Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1878 (41 Vic. No. 19), with Regulations thereunder	500		500	24 9 7
Sydney Coal Delivery Act	500		500	3 3 6
Places of Detention Act	1,000		1,000	0 16 2
Bills of Exchange Act	300		300	0 10 6
Cattle-stealing Act	300		300	1 11 3
Claims against the Government Act	300		300	0 16 6
Powers of Attorney Act	300		300	0 10 6
Medical Practitioners Registration Act	300		300	0 16 6
Masters and Servants Act	300		300	2 0 0
Distress and Replevin Act	300		300	5 15 6
Roads (Public Gates) Act, 4 William IV No. 11, 6 William IV No. 9, 18 Vic. No. 16, 19 Vic. No. 10, 39 Vic. No. 10	300		300	8 12 8
Government Savings Bank Act, and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Regulations	400		400	15 7 6
The Public Instruction Act of 1880, and Regulations framed thereunder, together with instructions to Teachers	1,000		1,000	45 15 3
Prickly Pear Destruction Act of 1886 (50 Vic. No. 2), with Regulations thereunder	600		600	12 11 11
The Copyright Act, 1876 (42 Vic. No. 20), together with an Index to the Act and Regulations	100		100	18 13 7
The Stamp Duties Act (44 Vic. No. 3), Stamp Duties Act Amendment (50 Vic. No. 10), and Regulations	400		400	18 11 1
Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill (No. 2), Ruling of Mr. Speaker on Amendments made by Legislative Council, 10th August, 1886	50		50	2 15 9
The Crown Lands Act of 1884—Digest of cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1885-6 Vol. I, part 1	625		625	19 7 0
The Crown Lands Act of 1884—Digest of cases heard before the Court of Appeal, 1886 Vol. I, part 2	300		300	80 13 6
The Crown Lands Act of 1884 (48 Vic. No. 18), and the Regulations thereunder, including the Timber, State Forests, and Quarry Regulations; with an index to the whole; a list of forms employed; and reference map of the Colony	3,000		3,000	171 15 3
A Manual of the Licensing Law, comprising the Licensing Acts (15 Vic. No. 14, and 46 Vic. No. 24), arranged so as to show the Amendments effected by the amending Act of 1883, inserted in or after the Amended Sections of the Principal Act, with Notes of Cases, English and Colonial, a Short Commentary, a Summary of the Law as it affects Retail Licenses, a <i>précis</i> of the duties of Publicans, Tables of Procedure and Offences, an Appendix of Enactments referred to in the Licensing Acts, and a General Index. By Alexander Oliver, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Parliamentary Draftsman. [Second Edition.]	1,000		1,000	81 6 0
Postal Laws and Regulations; also Government Savings Bank Act, and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Regulations	600		600	62 6 11
Lands Act Amendment Bill of 1886. <i>Résumé</i> of a Bill to Amend the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and to further Regulate the Alienation and Occupation of Crown Lands. Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Henry Copeland Secretary for Lands, on Friday, 23rd October, 1886	500		500	3 19
Notes on the Characters of the Adelong Reefs. By S. Herbert Cox, F.C.S., F.G.S. (With Diagram)	100		100	0 18

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
The Ringal of the North-western Himalaya. By Dr. Brandis, F.R.S., late Director of the Forest Department of British India. Communicated by Baron Ferd von Mueller, K.C.M.G., Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., Government Botanist, Victoria. Notes on two Species of Arundinaria suitable for cultivation in New South Wales		100	100	£ a. d. 1 3 9
History of Floods on the Hawkesbury River. By J. P. Josephson, A.M.I.C.E. (With Plan and Diagrams).....		100	100	7 19 3
On a form of Flying Machine. By L. Hargrave. (With Diagrams).....		100	100	1 6 3
Local Variations and Vibrations of the Earth's Surface. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S. (With Diagrams).....		1,050	1,050	29 9 3
A Contribution to the Study of Heredity. By F. Norton Manning, M.D., Inspector-General of the Insane in New South Wales		100	100	2 19 0
Further Additions to the Census of the Genera of Plants hitherto known as Indigenous to Australia. By Baron Ferd von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.		100	100	1 6 9
Notes on the Process of Polishing and Figuring 18-inch Glass Specula by Hand, and Experiments with Flat Surfaces. By H. F. Madsen		100	100	3 11 9
Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1884. Incorporated 1881. Vol. XVIII. Edited by A. Liversidge, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney. (With Plans, Plates, Diagrams, and Rain-fall Map).....	1,350		1,350	269 18 1
Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1885. Incorporated 1881. Vol. XIX. Edited by A. Liversidge, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney. (With Maps, Diagrams, and Illustrations).....	1,350		1,350	287 3 4
President's Address. By Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., &c.		1,100	1,100	15 9 3
Special Volume of the Proceedings of the Geographical Society of Australasia. (With Maps and Illustrations). Edited by A. C. Macdonald, Esq., J.P., C.E., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Victorian Branch; J. H. Maiden, Esq., Hon. Secretary; and T. H. Myring, Esq., Joint Hon. Secretary	750		750	137 18 11
Official Report of Captain H. C. Everill, Leader of the New Guinea Exploring Expedition No. 1.—Instructions for Meteorological Observations in the Colony of New South Wales. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. (With Diagrams).....		400	400	6 3 9
No. 2.—Do do do do		300	300	8 17 6
No. 2.—Do do do do		500	500	6 2 9
Results of Rain and River Observations made in New South Wales during 1885. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., C.M.D.M.G., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. (With Map and Diagrams).....		2,200	2,200	136 12 10
Hand-book for Determination of the True Meridian by Observation of Circumpolar Stars at their Elongations. Third Edition.....		400	400	15 14 3
Catalogue of the Fishes of New South Wales, with their Principal Synonyms. By J. Douglas-Ogilby, Assistant Zoologist, Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W.		550	550	44 5 4
Report on four samples of Maize received from River Hastings. By E. Haviland, F.L.S. Descriptive Catalogue (with Notes) of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum. By Felix Ratte, "Ingénieur des Artes et Manufactures" (Paris), Metallurgist		700	700	1 6 2
Australian Museum—Hints for Collecting Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, with a plate. By F. Ratte		500	500	105 2 2
A Collection of the Private Acts of Practical Utility in Force in New South Wales; embracing the local private legislation from the year 1832 to the year 1885. By W. W. Tarleton, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.....		400	400	5 18 1
Ways and Means. The Financial Statement of the Honorable George R. Dibbs, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. Made 11th December, 1885	600		600	653 4 1
Ways and Means. The Financial Statement of the Honorable J. F. Burns, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. Made 4th February, 1886.....		100	100	39 13 9
Financial Statement of the Honorable Sir Patrick Jennings, Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales. Made 6th April, 1886		200	200	36 7 0
New South Wales—Progress and Resources. Published by authority of the Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. First Edition. With Map		200	200	47 15 0
New South Wales—Its Progress, Present Condition, and Resources. With Detailed Statistical Information.....		15,000	15,000	148 14 8
New South Wales at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, with references to other Australian Courts. Paper read by Mr. W. H. Vivian, J.P., at meeting of New South Wales Commission, held on Tuesday, 28th September, 1886		6,250	6,250	252 9 1
Official Catalogue of Exhibits from the Colony forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886		250	250	3 5 0
The Coastal Scenery: Harbours, Mountains, and Rivers of New South Wales. By Francis Myers. With Illustrations by J. C. Hoyte (Reproduced by the Heliotype process at the Government Printing Office.) Prepared specially for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.....		25,400	25,400	1,057 11 4
The Brabourne Papers (relating to the Settlement and Early History of the Colony; purchased from Lord Brabourne by Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General). A Pamphlet containing a Summary of the contents of these important Papers	300		300	563 17 6
Land Taxation on Capital Value. By Mark Hammond, M.P.		502	502	21 5 3
Norfolk Island: Outline of its History from 1788 to 1884. Compiled by J. J. Spruson, Assistant Registrar of Copyright, New South Wales. Illustrated		150	150	4 4 6
Divisions of Pastoral Holdings, as notified under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 (48 Vic. No. 18). Western Division; with Indexes to Leasehold and Resumed Areas and Land Districts, within which Resumed Areas are severally situated.....	212		212	99 14 7
Do do Eastern Division do		1,000	1,000	73 7 0
Do do Central Division do		1,000	1,000	137 0 5
Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1885		1,000	1,000	197 11 4
Report of the Proceedings of a Conference respecting the Rabbit Pest in New South Wales, commenced at the Mines Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, on Monday, June 14th, 1886, in response to a circular issued by the Hon. James Fletcher, Minister for Mines	862		862	277 19 4
Technical Education Series. The principles that underlie the Art of Teaching: Six Lectures delivered at the Technical College, Sydney, under the auspices of the Board of Technical Education. By W. Wilkins, ex-Under Secretary for Public Instruction		1,500	1,500	39 7 3
The Horse and Cattle Brands Directory of New South Wales for 1885		5,100	5,100	48 4 0
	1,058		1,058	1,411 7 6

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—continued.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
The Sheep Brands and Marks Directory of New South Wales for 1885	650		650	416 10 0
Description and Explanation of the system of Sheep Ear-marks in use in the Colony of New South Wales since 1878		500	500	1 6 0
Explanation of system of Horse and Cattle Brands in use in the Colony of New South Wales		500	500	0 16 3
Australian Statistics		200	200	14 2 0
Australian Stringhalt in Horses		100	100	5 8 0
Pupil Teachers: Instructions		1,000	1,000	1 12 0
Do Explanation of Duties		1,000	1,000	1 12 0
Supplement to Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum, 31st December, 1885		106	106	6 13 0
Catalogue of the Law Library in the Attorney-General's Office, 1886	36		36	18 6 11
Index and Reference to Deposited Plans, Land Titles Office		150	150	78 8 9
Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Branch of Free Public Library, Sydney, for 1885 Free Public Library, Sydney. Regulations for the Lending Branch		1,000	1,000	73 8 2
Library Catalogue, Callan Park Hospital for the Insane		5,000	5,000	6 3 6
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park. Rules for the Attendants, Nurses, Servants, and others, 1886		50	50	6 16 7
Duties to be performed by Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, and Poll Clerks under the Electoral Act of 1880		250	250	10 19 6
Rules for the Admission of Barristers (under 11 Vic. No. 57 and 39 Vic. No. 32), New South Wales, to wit, Friday, the 14th day of December, 1877		500	500	5 2 7
Rules of the Supreme Court relating to the Admission of Attorneys		100	100	2 10 6
Rules and Regulations for the Observance of Officers and others engaged in conducting and working the Lines of Electric Telegraph in New South Wales		100	100	2 15 3
Marine Board of New South Wales. Rules to be observed in Surveying Passenger Steamers, Examinations, &c.		2,000	2,000	23 3 2
Rules and Regulations by the Marine Board of New South Wales for fixing the Load Water-line of all Foreign and Coast Trade Ships		300	300	37 2 2
Laws and Regulations to be observed in the Harbour of Newcastle, New South Wales, 1884		150	150	24 13 9
Regulations relating to Mining Leases under the Mining Act further Amendment Act of 1881		1,000	1,000	11 14 0
Rules and List of Members of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1886-7		500	500	1 10 2
Board of Trade, Marine Department. Instructions to Surveyors		150	150	18 0 9
Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Conduct of Business in the Courts of Petty Sessions at Coonabarabran, Coolah, Denison Town, and Baradine		100	100	1 16 6
Postal Guide. No. 176. January, 1886		72	72	1 7 10
Do No. 177. April, 1886		2,712	2,712	297 4 6
Do No. 178. July, 1886		2,712	2,712	290 0 8
Do No. 179. October, 1886		2,700	2,700	304 6 9
English Mails—Time Tables <i>via</i> Suez, Colombo, San Francisco, Marseilles, and Torres Straits		2,500	2,500	302 14 3
New Northern Time Tables, to take effect on and from the 1st November, 1886		4,800	4,800	6 17 9
Tables showing the interchange of Mails one Post-office with another		300	300	35 7 6
Despatch Book, showing the circulation of Correspondence from General Post Office, Sydney Private Letter Box List, 1886		1,300	1,300	19 5 9
Postal Laws and Regulations		12	12	10 10 4
List of Subscribers. Sydney Government Telephone Exchange		200	200	9 5 0
Sydney Government Telephone Exchange. Supplementary List. February, 1886		2,000	2,000	111 13 7
Do do do April, 1886		1,000	1,000	17 17 9
Do do do June, 1886		1,000	1,000	1 15 6
Do do do September, 1886		1,000	1,000	1 15 4
Do do do November, 1886		850	850	1 7 0
Brigade Order		900	900	1 14 3
Brigade Orders. 1st January, 1879		900	900	3 0 8
Do 1st July, 1879		150	150	2 3 4
Do 1st October, 1879		600	600	6 10 6
Do 1st January, 1880		600	600	7 5 6
Do 1st April, 1881		600	600	12 5 0
Do 1st January, 1884		600	600	1 9 6
Do 1st October, 1884		600	600	2 15 4
Do 1st January, 1886		600	600	3 0 0
Do 1st April, 1886		600	600	1 9 6
Brigade Order, No. 262. Programme of Parades for the March Quarter of the year 1886		1,500	1,500	2 3 9
Do No. 262. do Drills do do		1,500	1,500	4 3 9
Do No. 56. Partially-paid Corps. Programme of Parades for the June Quarter of the year 1886		3,600	3,600	18 17 1
Do No. 60. Reserve Corps. Programme of Drills do do		3,600	3,600	9 14 3
Do No. 64. Arrangements for the assembly of the Volunteer Force for Con- tinuous Training		5,500	5,500	18 8 3
General Orders. 1st July, 1886		3,600	3,600	9 5 0
Do 1st October, 1886		100	100	2 1 6
General Order, No. 51. Reserve Corps. Programme of Drills for the September Quarter of the year 1886		1,500	1,500	2 4 0
Do No. 52. Partially-paid Corps. do Parades do do		1,500	1,500	1 5 9
Do No. 123. Partially-paid Corps. Programme of Parades for the December Quarter of the year 1886		3,600	3,600	10 16 3
Do No. 193. do do March do 1887		5,500	5,500	15 5 3
Do No. 195. Reserve Corps. do Drills do		5,500	5,500	20 19 9
Index to printed Series of Brigade Orders for 1882		3,000	3,000	15 0 0
Do do 1885		3,850	3,850	11 19 3
By Authority. The New South Wales Military Force, 1886. Containing the names of Officers of the Military Forces of Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales		600	600	1 17 6
Instructions for the use of, and Drill with, 10-inch Rifled Muzzle-loading Armstrong Gun of 25 tons weight, including Mechanical-loading Gear and Hand-loading Gear		1,500	1,500	2 12 9
Rules of the General and Permanent Staff Rifle Club. Formed 9th August, 1886		412	412	14 18 10
		1,000	1,000	10 4 11
		150	150	1 15 3

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—*continued.*

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Clothing Rules for the Officers of the Military Forces of the Colony		500	500	£ s. d. 10 4 3
Model Rules for a Volunteer Corps		300	300	1 1 10
Rules and By-laws of the New South Wales Naval Brigade Rifle Club. Revised to 31st August, 1886		200	200	3 1
Squad Book for the use of Battery and Company Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers of the Military Forces of New South Wales	1,500		1,500	90 3 0
Submarine Mining Drills and Exercises		100	100	8 2 10
Quarterly Corrections for Rifle and Field Exercise Book. 1882		50	50	2 10 6
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Naval Brigade Rifle Club, for the year ended 30th June, 1886		130	130	3 0 3
Firing Exercises for the Snider Carbine		1,000	1,000	5 14 6
Report on the Working of the New South Wales Rifle Association during the year 1885 ..		250	250	2 1 0
Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for the year 1885		450	450	39 15 0
New South Wales Rifle Association. Programme and Time Tables of the Matches for 1886. Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting		400	400	20 3 8
Detailed Instructions regarding Skirmishing Match		100	100	1 1 6
Rules of the New South Wales Rifle Association		110	110	0 15 6
New South Wales Law Almanac for 1886		1,000	1,000	44 2 3
Supplement to the Customs Handbook. Revised and Corrected to February 19, 1886. Containing also Particulars of Customs Collection for 1885		200	200	45 14 0
Do do do do do September 30, 1886		1,600	1,600	19 14 0
Catalogue of Cordage, Canvas, Furniture, Casks, Provisions, Clothing, Mess-traps, Bedding, and Sundries, to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Thursday, 11 February, 1886		100	100	1 12 4
Do do do do do Friday, 21st May, 1886		50	50	1 12 1
Do do do do do Friday, 26th November, 1886		50	50	1 11 8
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c., to be sold at the Overtime Sale, to be held in the Queen's Warehouse on the 26th May, 1886		200	200	5 6 8
Do do do do do 24 November, 1886		200	200	4 2 2
Alphabetical List of Names and Addresses of the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, January, 1886		50	50	1 17 8
Do do do do do March, 1886		40	40	2 18 7
Do do do do do do		48	48	0 7 11
Do do do do do June, 1886		24	24	2 17 6
Do do do do do July, 1886		24	24	0 8 5
Do do do do do do September, 1886		36	36	0 6 6
Do do do do do do		36	36	0 6 7
Do do do do do do		36	36	0 6 7
Do do do do do do October, 1886		21	21	0 6 1
Do do do do do do December, 1886		36	36	0 9 0
Contract Prices for 1836		1,250	1,250	43 2 7
Do 1887		1,050	1,050	43 15 4
Prison Manufactures—Prices for 1886		500	500	5 8 6
Table of Contracts for Supplies of Coal, Provisions, and Timber, to H.M. Ships on the Australian Station. 1836-87		50	50	3 10 10
Surveyors' Pocket-book. Articles and Tables supplementing the information contained in the Standard Books on Surveying. With diagram		400	400	24 12 3
The Government Printing Office, Sydney, N.S.W.—1886		18	18	9 10 9
Synopsis of Forms for the use of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff		150	150	10 9 4
Jubilee Ode in Commemoration of the Fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign. By Henry, Hulloran, C.M.G.		1,000	1,000	7 2 6
Docks, Slips, and Engineering Establishments of Port Jackson		500	500	5 18 0

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1886, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo-lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>							
Parish Maps	Photo-lithographs...	Surveyor-General .....	...	...	410	£ 1,139 5 0	
Do	Photographs	do .....	...	...	188	70 10 0	
Sale Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	92	263 5 0	
Plans	do	Railways .....	...	...	149	127 17 0	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	223	29 2 0	
Diagrams	Photo-lithographs...	Observatory .....	...	...	11	15 5 0	
Views	Photographs	Colonial Architect .....	...	...	136	9 18 0	
Do	do	Mines .....	...	...	53	9 8 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	62	179 10 6	
Do	do	Harbours and Rivers .....	...	...	6	15 5 0	
Do	do	Water Conservation Commission.	...	...	15	8 7 6	
Views	Photographs	do .....	...	...	59	6 15 0	
Do	do	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	1,466	121 2 0	
Do	do	Treasury .....	...	...	353	35 5 0	
Small Pox	do	Board of Health .....	...	...	3,300	82 10 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	5	5 12 6	
Portraits	Photographs	Inspector-General of Police .....	...	...	50	3 0 0	
Plans	Photo-lithographs...	Public Instruction .....	...	...	2	5 0 0	
Views	Photographs	Colonial & Indian Exhibition .....	...	...	10	3 9 0	
Do	do	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	681	63 8 6	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Views of New Guinea	Photographs	Colonial Secretary	45	3	135	19 8 0	
Views of Fish River Caves	do	do	20	2	40	1 15 0	
Views of Lemora and Fitzroy Falls	do	Mines	13	1	13	2 19 0	
Reproductions from Card Photos	Phototypes	Inspector-General of Police	3	...	100	2 10 0	
Miscellaneous Photos	Photographs	Government Printer	5	1	5	0 9 0	
View for Menu Card	Phototype	Legislative Council	1	87	87	1 0 0	
Patients suffering from Small Pox	Photographs	Health Board	4	51	204	16 4 0	
Do do	do	do	70	1	70	5 10 0	
Views of New Guinea	do	Miscellaneous	45	3	135	16 18 0	
Miscellaneous Views	do	do	7	3	21	3 8 6	
Norfolk Island	do	do	25	1	25	4 0 0	
Botanical Gardens	do	do	21	1	21	4 0 0	
Native Canoes, &c.	Phototypes	do	2	6	12	2 15 0	
Specimens	do	do	20	1	20	2 10 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 21 April, 1887.

CHARLES POTTER,
Government Printer.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 June, 1887.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 5, Votes No. 41, of Tuesday, 7th June, 1887.]*

MR. McELHONE asked THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) How many members constitute the Fisheries Commission, their names, and when appointed?
- (2.) How many meetings have been held by the Commissioners from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of May of the present year; and, during the same period, how many meetings have lapsed for want of a quorum?
- (3.) What number of employés are there in the Department, the nature of their employment respectively, and the amount of salary paid to each officer, and the total expenditure of the Commission annually during the last five years?
- (4.) The amount of revenue received by the Department annually during the last five years?
- (5.) The amount paid for a steam launch for the use of the Commission, for what purpose is the said steam launch used, and on how many occasions have the subordinate officers of the Department been on active service in it?
- (6.) How many Commissioners have been appointed, and the number resigned since the initiation of the Commission, and the names of each respectively?
- (7.) What amount of money was lately expended by persons employed by the Commission as experts to examine into an alleged disease supposed to exist among oysters, the names of the persons so employed, the results obtained by them, and what rivers were examined by the aforesaid experts?

SIR HENRY PARKES answered,—I will, during the evening, lay upon the Table a Return, giving this information.

Answer to Question 1.

Five.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.,	President, appointed	18th October, 1882.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq., F.L.S., &c.,	"	31st October, 1882.
J. R. Hill, Esq.,	"	12th January, 1885.
A. Oliver, Esq., M.A.,	"	13th May, 1885.
S. H. Hyam, Esq.,	"	11th June, 1886.

Answer to Question 2.

Nine meetings held.

Eight meetings lapsed for want of a quorum.

Answer to Question 3.

41 employés.

	£	s.	d.	
Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Secretary	440	0	0	per annum.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	290	0	0	"
Corresponding Clerk	200	0	0	"
Record Clerk	140	0	0	"
Chief Draftsman	0	12	6	per diem.
Draftsman	0	10	0	"
2 Temporary Clerks	0	10	0	"
2 Inspectors of Fisheries	240	0	0	per annum.
10 Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries	150	0	0	"
2 do do	75	0	0	"
10 Acting Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries	20	0	0	"
5 do do do and boatmen	108	0	0	"
2 Boatmen	"	120	"	"
1 Engineer	"	120	"	"
1 Messenger	"	10½	"	"

								£	s.	d.			
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,033	6	7
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,875	4	3
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,525	6	9
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,565	18	8
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	18	5
Total								22,700	14	8

Answer to Question 4.

								£	s.	d.			
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	2	0
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,943	2	10
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,865	17	9
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,947	7	0
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,015	17	2
Total								23,523	6	9

Answer to Question 5.

£300.

She is used for the purpose of patrolling the fisheries of Port Jackson and adjacent waters, and is in constant use.

Answer to Question 6.

13 Commissioners have been appointed.

8 Commissioners have resigned:—

The Honorable W. Macleay, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resigned.
The Honorable G. Thornton, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Henry C. Dangar, Esq., M.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
William Bede Dailey, Esq., Q.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
The Honorable G. R. Hill, M.L.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
G. F. Want, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
John H. Geddes, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
Frederick A. Thomas, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	do
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. P. Ramsay, Esq., F.L.S., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Hill, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Oliver, Esq., M.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. H. Hyam, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Answer to Question 7.

£97 8s.

Mr. G. G. Benson, Inspector for the Southern Division of Fisheries.

Mr. A. Gyler, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at the Manning River.

Detailed reports on the state of the oyster deposits in the Hunter and Hawkesbury, the only rivers so far examined, have been furnished. From these reports it appears that a large percentage of oysters have been destroyed by the worm disease, and further, that the accumulation on the foreshores and in the river-beds of mud, slime, and marine growth has prevented the spat attaching.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1887.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The acceptance of deposits from residents in the Colony was stopped on the 17th March, 1886. It was subsequently permitted in favour of husbands being residents in the Colony, who wished to send for their wives and children. On the 5th October following, instructions were received, directing that no further deposits should be accepted.

Seven steamers arrived with immigrants during the year. The total number who embarked at Plymouth was 4,088. During the voyage there occurred 9 births, making a total of 4,097 souls. Of this number 1,891 nominated in the Colony, and 2,190 selected by the Agent-General, together 4,081, were landed, there having occurred 16 deaths at sea, viz., 1 adult, and 15 children under 2 years of age.

Two hundred and fifty-three married women with their children, coming to join their husbands, and 1,335 single women were received at the Immigration Depot.

Of the 1,335 single women only 401 were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained employment at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week; the remaining 934 were discharged either to their relatives, who had nominated them, or to their friends.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £3,313 17s. This sum, however, is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any correct information.

The Appendices herewith annexed give full detailed information relative to immigration during the past year:—

- A.—General statistical information.
- B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- C.—Religious persuasions.
- D.—Educational attainments.
- E.—Trades and callings.
- F.—Distribution into country districts.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Assisted Immigration to New South Wales, 1886.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on the voyage.	Births on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.				Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by Agent-General.	Total number of individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for or by Immigrants on account of cost of their passages.					
						Above 12 years of age.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.							Amount paid in the Colony by depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
	1885.	1886.																	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1. "Parthia"	30 November	13 January	44	2	...	...	2	1	219	385	81	78	201	562	763	679½	£16 for 400, £14 10s. for next 200, and £14 for the remainder.	415	0	0	1,574	0	0
2. "Cuzco"	23 January	12 March	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	4	8	4	12	9	" " "	10	0	0	22	0	0
3. "Aberdeen" (No. 4)	23 February	13 April	48	2	...	...	1	...	162	302	101	105	260	410	670	556	" " "	499	0	0	1,092	0	0
4. "Energia"	8 April	4 June	56	1	...	...	2	...	173	274	83	93	253	370	623	530	" " "	533	0	0	1,128	10	0
5. "Port Victor"	20 May	8 July	49	1	...	...	...	1	181	279	97	87	295	349	644	541½	" " "	750	0	0	893	0	0
6. "Port Pirie"	27 July	17 September	51	3	...	...	4	...	183	313	108	108	374	338	712	593	" " "	832	0	0	880	0	0
7. "Aberdeen" (No. 5)	28 September	13 November	46	...	...	1	...	2	125	347	100	85	500	157	657	559½	" " "	1,115	0	0	542	0	0
			(a)	9	..	1	...	11	4	1,044	1,905	572	560	1,891	2,190	4,081	3,468½		4,154	0	0	6,131	10	0
						(b) 16																		

(a) Average length of passage, 49 days. (b) Of the total of 16 deaths, 15 were those of children under 2 years of age.

317 Married couples	684
Single men	727
Single women and wives coming to join their husbands	1,588
Children	1,132
Total	4,081

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25th February, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived 1856.

England and Wales.								Scotland.				Ireland.											
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		Wales.		Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Ulster.		Leinster.		Connaught.		Munster.			
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.		
Northumberland ..	83	Kent	68	Cheshire	44	Lincolnshire ..	23	Carnarvon-shire	2	Caithness ..	3	Edinburgh ..	42	Donegal ...	34	Longford ...	4	Leitrim	6	Clare	213		
Cumberland	69	Sussex	41	Derbyshire ..	38	Norfolk	15	Denbigh-shire	11	Sutherland ..	5	Haddington ..	3	Londonderry	40	West Meath ..	26	Sligo	6	Kerry	59		
Westmorland	6	Surrey	44	Notting-hamshire ..	27	Hunting-donshire ..	3	Fliotshire	4	Ross-shire ..	5	Berwick-shire ...	3	Antrim	55	East Meath ..	13	Mayo	17	Cork	112		
Durham ..	201	Hampshire ..	21	Stafford-shire	193	Cambridge-shire	19	Merionct-shire	1	Cromarty ..	-	Roxburgh-shire	14	Fermanagh ..	27	Louth	4	Galway	64	Waterford ..	3		
Yorkshire	230	Berkshire ..	7	Warwick-shire	144	Suffolk	8	Montgomery-shire	1	Nairn	-	Lanarkshire ..	135	Tyrone	36	King's County ..	17	Roscommon ..	21	Tipperary ..	110		
Lancashire	197	Dorsetshire ..	11	Bedford-shire	4	Hertford-shire	4	Cardigan-shire	1	Lanarkshire ..	6	Selkirkshire ..	8	Down	39	Cavan	46	Kildare	5	Limerick ..	84		
Isle of Man	9	Wiltshire ..	9	Essex	37	Leicestershire	8	Radnorshire ..	1	Moray or Elgin	14	Peebles	4	Monaghan ..	20	Dublin	35	Queen's County ..	8				
		Somerset-shire	29	Middlesex ..	244	Gloucestershire	44	Pembroke-shire	3	Banff	5	Dumfries-shire	8	Armagh	19	Wexford ...	7	Carlow	14				
		Devonshire ..	33			Monmouth-shire	18	Carmarthen-shire	8	Aberdeen ..	67	Galloway ..	1			Wicklow ..	8						
		Cornwall ..	88			Hereford-shire	7	Brecknock-shire	4	Kinkardine ..	11	Ayrshire ..	70			Kilkenny ..	28						
		Guernsey I. ..	4			Shropshire ..	36	Glamorgau-shire	21	Forfarshire ..	41	Dumbarton ..	4										
		Jersey I. ...	9					Anglesca ...	2	Fife-shire ..	24	Kinross	6										
										Argyleshire ..	6	Renfrew-shire	29										
										Perthshire ..	20	Stirling	23										
										Orkney and Shetland Islands ..	3	Linlithgow ..	13										
										Isle of Sky ..	-	Bute	1										
										Kirkeud-bright ...	4	Leith	4										
										Midlothian ..	13												
	795		364		661		357		58		222		360		316		169		114		581		
								2,235				582				1,180							

From England and Wales	2,235
" Scotland	582
" Ireland	1,180
" Other Countries	84
Total	4,081

Feb. 25, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX C.
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS, 1886.

Nationality	Classification of Religions.																		Grand Totals.
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Mahomedans and Pagans.		Other Persuasions.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
English...	674	884	31	29	134	224	78	113	7	23	17	13	...	...	3	5	944	1,291	2,235
Scotch...	13	24	215	283	..	7	1	4	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	336	582
Irish....	66	109	35	53	4	6	1	5	299	602	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	775	1,180
Other Countries	6	22	5	4	..	..	2	6	7	7	7	12	..	..	3	3	30	54	84
	759	1,039	286	371	138	237	82	128	330	648	24	25	..	..	6	8	1,625	2,456	4,081

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

25th February, 1887.

APPENDIX D.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total
	Under 12 years.			Over 12 years.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales	599	3	201	26	15	1,391	2,235
Scotland	142	..	54	1	2	383	582
Ireland	58	2	30	31	7	1,052	1,180
Other Countries.....	21	..	5	10	..	48	84
	820	5	290	68	24	2,874	4,081

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25th February, 1887.

APPENDIX E.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral—						
Farming and General Labourers	261	68	290	3	5	627
2. Mining—						
General Minors	24	5	1	..	..	30
{ Coal	9	2	1	..	..	12
{ Iron	2	..	..	..	..	2
Special ... { Copper ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tin	2	..	..	..	..	2
{ Gold ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	37	7	2	..	..	46
3. Building Trades—						
Builders ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters and Joiners	43	10	10	..	2	65
Masons	10	4	..	..	..	14
Bricklayers	21	2	1	..	..	24
Brickmakers	10	..	..	..	..	10
Plumbers	9	2	1	2	..	14
Painters	12	2	..	..	..	14
Plasterers	2	2	1	..	..	5
Totals	107	22	13	2	2	146
4. Iron Trades—						
Patternmakers ... ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Engineers	5	2	..	..	..	7
Moulders	2	1	2	..	..	5
Fitters	8	2	..	..	..	10
Blacksmiths	13	3	5	..	..	21
Turners... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass Finishers	3	..	..	..	..	3
Labourers	10	..	1	..	..	11
Totals	41	9	8	..	..	58

APPENDIX E—continued.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals
5. Clothing Trades—						
Tailors	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Boot and Shoemakers	6	.....	5	.....	2	13
Weavers .. .. .	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hatters .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10	3	5	.....	2	20
6. Provision Trades—						
Butchers	5	3	2	.....	.....	10
Bakers	5	4	4	.....	.....	13
Grocers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	10	7	6	.....	.....	23
7. Various Manufacturing Trades—						
Cabinetmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carriage Builders	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Glassmakers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Zincworkers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tinsmiths .. .. .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Saddlers	4	3	1	.....	.....	8
Paddlers .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	4	3	.....	.....	15
8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above 12 years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives						
	73	17	19	.....	.....	109
Grand totals of Males	547	137	346	5	9	1,044
FEMALES.						
1. Domestic Servants						
	638	184	672	4	35	1,533
2. Other callings, including females above 12 years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives						
	29	20	5	.....	1	55
Grand totals of Females	667	204	677	4	36	1,588

Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25th February, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of Assisted Immigrants who at their own request were forwarded to Country Districts by steamer and by rail.

By Steamer	Married Couples	Child- ren.	Men.	Women	Total	By Rail.	Married Couples	Child- ren.	Men.	Women.	Total.
COAST TOWNS.						NORTH (By Rail).					
Newcastle	50	162	65	108	435	Werris Creek .. .. .	.....	3	4	1	8
Bellinger River	3	9	2	.....	17	Morpeth	1	3	.....	.....	5
Macleay River	6	14	9	5	40	Moonbi	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Nambucca River	2	3	1	.....	8	Wallsend	7	23	5	6	48
Grafton .. .. .	.....	.....	2	7	9	Currabubula	1	2	.....	.....	4
Casino .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Hamilton	1	3	.....	1	6
Richmond River .. .. .	.....	.....	5	3	8	Walcha	1	1	2	2	7
Clarance River	1	1	.....	.....	3	Glen Innes	5	8	9	3	30
Kempsey	1	6	6	4	18	Gunnedah .. .. .	.....	.....	2	6	8
Port Stephens .. .. .	.....	1	.....	1	2	Maitland	4	7	6	1	22
Manning River .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Lambton	1	5	.....	1	8
Mitchell's Creek .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Narrabri .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eden	1	.....	2	.....	4	Armidale .. .. .	.....	1	4	5	10
Ulladulla .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Greta	2	17	2	5	28
Jamberoo .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Tamworth .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kiama .. .. .	.....	.....	3	3	6	Minmi	1	5	.....	1	8
Gerrington .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Kentucky .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wollongong	8	28	11	14	69	Waratah	2	4	.....	.....	8
Merimbula .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Lano Cove .. .. .	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bateman's Bay .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Tenterfield .. .. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Moruya .. .. .	.....	4	2	4	10	Murrumbidgee .. .. .	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Broughton Creek .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Guyra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bega .. .. .	.....	.....	1	1	2	Gordon .. .. .	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Cambewarra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Muswellbrook .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tathra	1	5	1	.....	8						
Bermagui .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	1						
Shoalhaven .. .. .	.....	1	.....	6	7						
Mount Kembla .. .. .	.....	1	3	1	5						
Grand Total	73	235	119	164	664	Grand Total	27	82	46	36	218

APPENDIX F—continued.

By Rail.	Married Couples	Children.	Men.	Women	Total.	By Rail.	Married Couples	Children.	Men.	Women	Total
SOUTH.						WEST.					
Young .....	...	2	2	2	6	Wadgery .....	...	...	...	1	1
Joadja Creek	2	3	2	...	9	Bathurst	5	2	4	7	23
Waterfall .....	...	7	3	2	12	Blayney .....	...	...	...	2	2
Goulburn .....	...	4	6	2	12	Windsor .....	...	...	1	...	1
Albury	6	11	16	12	51	Forbes .....	...	...	3	...	3
Cootamundra	2	...	2	1	7	Mudgee .....	...	...	...	1	1
Liverpool	1	...	4	4	10	Lithgow	6	17	8	11	48
Burrowa	1	3	...	...	5	Nyngan	1	6	1	3	12
Bungendore .....	...	...	8	...	8	Molong .....	...	...	1	...	1
Moss Vale .....	...	...	7	6	13	Orange	1	1	3	3	9
Jerilderie .....	...	...	2	...	2	Penrith .....	...	...	1	2	3
Queanbeyan .....	...	...	5	...	5	Cobar .....	...	4	1	2	7
Bowral	2	3	3	4	14	Riverstone	1	3	...	...	5
Wagga Wagga	1	2	5	1	10	Blackheath	1	4	1	2	9
Yass	2	...	...	...	4	Dural .....	...	...	1	...	1
Narrandera .....	...	...	4	...	4	Hartley Vale .....	...	2	1	1	4
Camden .....	...	1	...	1	2	Katoomba	3	7	...	1	14
Emerald Hill .....	...	2	...	1	3	Bourke .....	...	...	4	2	6
Fairfield	1	2	1	...	5	Springwood .....	...	...	1	1	2
Gundagai	2	...	...	...	4	Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	2	...	2
Mittagong .....	...	4	4	4	12	Eskbank .....	...	1	3	2	6
Hay .....	...	...	2	...	2	Bowenfels .....	...	...	1	...	1
Binalong .....	...	...	1	1	2	Ingleburn .....	...	...	...	1	1
Campbelltown .....	...	...	1	2	3	Wentworth .....	...	4	...	1	5
Merrylands .....	...	...	1	...	1	Trangie .....	...	...	1	...	1
Berrima .....	...	...	1	...	1	Wellington .....	...	...	1	2	3
Culcairn .....	...	...	1	...	1	Blacktown .....	...	...	1	...	1
Kogarah .....	...	...	1	...	1	Parramatta	4	13	4	3	28
Cabramatta	1	...	...	2	4	Granville	8	15	2	3	36
Rockdale	1	5	...	...	7	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	1	1
Burrawang .....	...	...	...	1	1	Rooty Hill .....	...	...	...	1	1
Bomcu .....	...	3	3	3	9	Mount Victoria .....	...	...	1	...	1
Tarago .....	...	...	1	1	2	Auburn .....	...	...	2	3	5
Belmore	1	2	...	...	4						
Gerodgery	1	4	...	...	6						
Colo .....	...	...	1	...	1						
Grand Total.....	24	58	87	50	243	Grand Total.....	30	79	49	56	244

SUMMARY.

	Married Couples	Children.	Men.	Women	Total.	Why proceeding.	Married Couples	Children.	Men.	Women	Total.
By Sea	73	235	119	164	664	Engaged	32	45	84	9	202
By Rail--						To or with Friends.....	69	293	115	296	842
North	27	82	46	36	218	Seeking employment in					
South	24	58	87	50	243	Districts selected by					
West	30	79	49	56	244	themselves	53	116	102	1	325
Total.....	154	454	301	306	1,369	Total.....	154	454	301	306	1,369

1,369 individuals forwarded to 122 different localities.

Immigration Office,
Sydney, February 25th, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "PORT VICTOR.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 March, 1887.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Reporting the arrival of the steamship "Port Victor," and the disposal of the Immigrants by that vessel.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 7 February, 1887.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 23rd ultimo, of the steamship "Port Victor," from Plymouth, with 689 Immigrants, having left that port on the 4th December, 1886, thus completing the voyage in 50 days.

The contract price as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 for 400 statute adults, and of £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. The vessel on arrival was found to be in good order, and all arrangements for the comfort of the Immigrants were very satisfactory. As there had been no sickness during the voyage, the steamer was allowed immediate pratique, and proceeded to her moorings at Neutral Bay.

The steamer called at La Palmas, also at the Cape for coal.

3. The Immigrants by this steamer consisted of 9 married couples, 56 single men, 331 women, inclusive of 114 wives come to join their husbands, and 284 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £1,148 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £224 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,372 paid by the Immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

A few only of the Immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £196 13s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or of monies held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the Immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one death, of an infant, and one birth.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the Immigrants, on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The wives (114) who had come to join their husbands with their children, and the single women were, as usual, received into the Dépôt, whence a large number were immediately discharged to their husbands and friends, leaving only 27 who were willing to engage as domestic servants, these obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	1	2	3	.....
To or with friends	2	114	...	93
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	6	168	38	.....
General total souls (427)	9	284	41	93

These proceeded to 31 different localities. The remainder of the Immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, L. R. Huxtable, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. In accordance therefore with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, Dr. Huxtable is entitled to receive a gratuity to the amount of £347 5s.

Dr. Huxtable is also entitled to be provided with a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Miss Chieken, "performed her duties admirably," and considers her worthy to receive an extra gratuity. It is therefore recommended by the Board of Immigration, that in addition to the usual payment of £40, she should receive an additional gratuity of £20 for this her nineteenth voyage in charge of female Immigrants; also in consideration of her having charge of the very large number of women and children (a total of 577); also that she be provided with a second-class return passage to London.

10. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows:—Schoolmaster, £3; hospital assistant, £3; lamp-trimmer, £3; w.c. constable, £5; 5 single women's constables (each £3), £15; 2 single men's constables (each £2), £4; 4 married women's constables (each £3), £12; 8 sub-matrons (each £2), £16. And under special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, 2 nurses (each £5), £10. Total, £71.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd July, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the amount of £40 placed at their disposal, in the following manner:—To the captain, £14; chief officer, £9; purser, £5; baker, £3; cook, £3; cook's assistant, £2; storkeeper, £4; total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed a dispenser, of whom Dr. Huxtable reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive a gratuity of £30, also a second-class passage to England, should he elect to return within three months from date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the Immigrants during the voyage was good. The only disease of which he takes notice was mumps.

14. Dr. Huxtable states that there was an abundant supply of good water during the whole voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Port Victor" arrived at Sydney, 23rd January, 1887.

Number of births on board :—Male, 1; female, nil.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
...	Hester Reed	6 months	Acute Bronchitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	6	168	38	* These children accompanied their mothers nominated by husbands in the Colony.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	1	2	.....	8
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	2	114*	.....	15
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included...	577	† 27 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	550	.....
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	27†	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 7th February, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "ABYSSINIA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 April, 1887.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 4 February, 1887.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the "Abyssinia" on the 31st ultimo, with 608 Emigrants on board, equal to 490 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of Emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- (2.) A Return of the number of Emigrants embarked in the "Abyssinia," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A list of Emigrants per "Abyssinia" who obtained at Plymouth Bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (4.) Copy of Dr. Molyneux's report of his examination of the Emigrants at the Plymouth Depôt, together with certificates given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the Emigrants during the voyage.
- (5.) Copy of letters of appointment sent to the surgeon, matron, and assistant matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointments were made; also of a letter of instructions addressed to the surgeon relative to the fitting of the "Abyssinia" in London.
- (6.) Copy of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water and coals, and of the condition of the ship's water tanks before being filled.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Reporting the arrival of the steamship "Abyssinia," and the disposal of the Immigrants by that vessel.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 18 April, 1887.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 24th March, of the steamship "Abyssinia" from Plymouth, with 602 Immigrants, having left that port on the 31st January, 1887, thus completing the voyage in fifty-three days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 for 400 statute adults, and £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. Shortly after arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Health Officer, and on account of the prevalence of scarlet-fever during the voyage the vessel was placed in quarantine. A number of the married people and children who were not considered convalescent were landed at the Quarantine Station, and were not finally released therefrom until the 8th April. A few of the female Immigrants were sent to the Little Bay Hospital. The steamer was subsequently thoroughly fumigated, and was released on Tuesday, 29th March.

The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer that day of her arrival at Neutral Bay, and found that all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the Emigrants during the voyage had been most carefully attended to.

The steamer called at Teneriffe and at the Cape for coals.

3. The Immigrants by this vessel consisted of 12 married couples, 48 single men, 311 women, inclusive of 74 wives come to join their husbands, and 219 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £544 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £689 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,233 paid by the Immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

A few only of the Immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £518 15s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or of moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the Immigrants. During the voyage there occurred eight deaths of children, aged from 6 to 27 months, and two births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the Immigrants on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The wives (74) who had come to join their husbands with their children, and the single women were, as usual, received into the Depôt, whence a large number were immediately discharged to their husbands and friends, leaving only 87 who were willing to engage as domestic servants, these obtained wages at an average rate of 9s. 6d. per week.

7.

£518 15s.

English.....	366
Scotch.....	128
Irish.....	50
Other Countries.....	28
	602

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following summary :—

Why proceeding.	Married. Couples.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	3	9	2	14
To or with friends	4	94	26	76
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	.....	.....	.....	.....
General total (235)	7	103	28	90

These proceeded to forty-two different localities. The remainder of the Immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destinations.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. F. Molyneux, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. In accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, Dr. Molyneux is entitled to receive a gratuity to the amount of £301.

Dr. Molyneux is also entitled to be provided with a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Mrs. Stevens, and the assistant matron, Mrs. Egar, performed their respective duties to his entire satisfaction, and he suggests to the Immigration Board that "special gratuities should be paid to these matrons." In addition therefore to the promised gratuity of £40 payable to Mrs. Stevens, and of £25 payable to Mrs. Egar, it is recommended that each one should receive an extra gratuity of £20. Mrs. Stevens had under her charge 237 single women, and Mrs. Egar had the charge of 74 wives coming to join their husbands, and of their 184 young children.

10. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows :— To the schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; lamp-trimmer, £3; w.c. constable, £5; 9 single women's constables (each £3), £27; 3 single men's constables (each £2), £6; 1 married women's constable £2; 6 sub-matrons (each £2), £12. And upon the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, 2 nurses (each £5), £10. Total, £73. Also on the recommendation of the Health Officer, sundry payments at the Quarantine Station, £13.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd July, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the amount of £40 placed at their disposal, in the following manner:—To the captain, £18; chief officer, £9; purser, £4; storekeeper, £3; baker, £2; cook, £2; carpenter, £2; total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed a dispenser, of whom Dr. Molyneux reports that he discharged his duties to his satisfaction; he is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £20, also a second-class passage to England, should he elect to return within three months from date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the Immigrants during the voyage was satisfactory, but that there were two or three mild cases of scarlatina.

14. Dr. Molyneux states that there was good and ample supply of water throughout the voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Abyssinia" arrived at Sydney, 24th March, 1887.

Number of births on board :—Male, nil; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
...	Sydney Schofield	11 months...	Convulsions.
...	Isabella Campbell	20 "	Meningitis, Exhaustion.
...	John Percy Miller	10 weeks	Debility, Marasmus.
...	Albert Schofield	2½ years	Chronic, Hydrocephalus.
...	Ellen Jack	15 months...	Enteric, Catarrh.
...	Arthur Beveridge	6 "	"
...	Lilly A. Davis	15 "	Debility, Marasmus.
...	Mary Edward	15 "	Bronchitis, Diarrhoea.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	5	116	20	* Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	3	9	.....	2
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	4	94	.....	26
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	.....	.....	277	.....
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	190	.....
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	87*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 18th April, 1887.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO LEGALITY OF PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION BY JUNEE BOROUGH COUNCIL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 May, 1887.

VOTES No. 19. 13 APRIL, 1887.

- (15.) Municipal Association:—Mr. Hawken asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) Is he aware that in the Abstract of Expenditure for the Borough of Junee, from 2nd of August to 1st February last, as published in the *Government Gazette*, dated 1st April, an item appears of £5 5s., purporting to be a sum paid to a certain Association calling itself the Municipal Association, such being paid to enable the aforesaid Council to belong to the so-called Municipal Association?
 - (2.) Will he place the fact of such payment under the notice of the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the legality of such payment?
 - (3.) Will he cause to be forwarded to the Council of Junee, if the payment from the Borough Council to the Municipal Association is deemed illegal, notice of that opinion?
 - (4.) Does the Borough Council of Junee receive endowment from the Government?
 - (5.) Will he cause to be ascertained from the published Abstract in the *Government Gazette* whether the sum of upwards of £1,500 has not been paid to the said so-called Municipal Association by the several Municipal Councils indicated?
 - (6.) In the event of the Attorney-General deciding that these payments are illegal, will he intimate to the Councils that such payments must cease?

Sir Henry Parkes answered,—I find, from an Abstract published in the *Gazette* of the date named, that a sum of five guineas was paid by the Junee Municipal Council to Municipal Association. So far as my own opinion goes, I hardly see how we can interfere, if any municipal body chooses to pay its money to this Association; but I will submit the whole matter to the Attorney-General, and if I am called upon to take any step in the matter, on the Attorney-General's opinion, I will take that step. In the meantime I will transmit a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion to the Municipal Council of Junee.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Subject:—As to legality of payment by Junee Borough Council of subscription to Municipal Association. THE Crown Solicitor having placed the rules of the Municipal Association of New South Wales before me for advice whether Municipalities can lawfully subscribe to it, I can only say that, assuming such Municipalities believe they are expending the five guineas subscription for the purpose of obtaining an adequate return beneficial to the ratepayers of the Municipality, I have nothing before me to show that they are wrong, and if this be so I am unable to say that the payment is illegal.

The professed objects of the Association appear to be legal, and intended to promote the interests of such Municipalities as may become members.

If there be anything making these payments illegal it must be open to any ratepayer who is thereby wronged to obtain a legal decision of a competent Court upon the subject. An opinion of the Attorney-General or any other Counsel would not legally decide the matter.

W. J. F., A. G.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACANT AND UNIMPROVED LANDS WITHIN
MUNICIPALITIES.

(PETITION FROM MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF ST. PETERS.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 April, 1887.
—

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Aldermen of the Council of the Municipal District of St. Peters,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the existing Municipalities Act of 1867, nor any of its amendments, contains no provision whatever enabling the Councils of Municipalities to sell, lease, or otherwise deal with vacant or unimproved lands within the area of any Municipality; the owners thereof are unknown to the Councils thereof; and upon or in respect of which lands arrears of rates are due for a period of ten years and upwards.

That it is very desirable that Municipal Councils should be vested with statutory power to lease sell, or otherwise deal with such lands.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into consideration, and enact an amendment to the existing law-giving Municipal Councils the powers above referred to.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 9 signatures.]

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOWRAL—BY-LAWS)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 3rd February, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOWRAL—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Bowral, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOWRAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PART I.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at such hour in the evening as its members may from time to time determine, upon motion after due notice, on every alternate Friday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.

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

Adjournment for want of a quorum.

3. In the event of a quorum not being present at any meeting of the Council within half-an-hour after the time appointed for the holding of such meeting, the names of the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall lapse. Should it appear at any time during the holding of any meeting that there is not a quorum of members present, the Mayor shall have power to adjourn such meeting or intended meeting to some other time.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

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

- a. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected (if erroneous), and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- b. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- c. Correspondence to be read and, if necessary, to be dealt with.
- d. Reports from committees and minutes from the Mayor to be received.

- e. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the committees or officers to be made, or any other special business, but shall not be debated.
- f. Motions of which notice has been given, to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- g. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Aldermen, at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Answers to questions.

6. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him, unless he shall have had twenty-four hours notice thereof.

Business paper, how prepared.

7. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting. The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every order referring to business proposed to be entertained at such meeting.

Business paper for special meeting.

8. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

10. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at general meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions how to be moved.

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck out and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

13. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendment may be moved.

15. When a motion shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

All amendments must be in writing.

16. All amendments must be in writing, signed by the mover, and delivered to the Clerk, who shall add thereto the name of the seconder. Any member, excepting the mover and seconder, having previously spoken to the original motion shall not at this stage speak, but may do so on the amendment becoming the question before the Council.

Amendments, how disposed of.

17. Whenever an amendment is moved upon an original proposition no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. If the first amendment be carried it shall displace the original question, and become itself the question, subject to any further amendment. If the first amendment be negatived, then a second amendment may be moved upon the original question under consideration; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Council for discussion at one time.

Adjournments.

18. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until twenty minutes shall have elapsed.

Orders of the Day.

Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

19. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Who to move.

20. The Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor or Chairman for the time being may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same.

Petitions.

21. It shall be incumbent on any member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain any disrespectful language. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place, and the only question that can then be entertained by the Council shall be that the petition be received, or that it be received and its consideration be an order of the day at the

same meeting at which it is received, or that it be referred to a Committee: Provided, however, that any petition that has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion being given in the usual way. Every petition received by the Council shall be received only as the petition of the party or parties whose signature or signatures it bears; and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor.

Form of report.

22. All reports from committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the chairman of such committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

23. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

25. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or who shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council address and speak of each other by the official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

26. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

27. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them.

Mover and seconder.

28. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but any Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

29. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

30. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate: Provided that such member shall not have spoken to the motion.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

31. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated &c., under certain restrictions.

32. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing

upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or to materially interrupt the discussion.

Also that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

33. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment nor put any question as provided by Section 4 of this part of the By-laws except as is further provided for by the 25th Section of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing) but shall be considered as still presiding.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order. Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

34. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case, and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first named member may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon same.

Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction, for each offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Mode of voting.

How questions are to be put.

35. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.

36. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded.

Protests.

Mode of protesting—Protests to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

37. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line through the entry of such protest with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the whole Council.

Business in Committee.

38. The business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council, as nearly as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Usage of the House of Parliament to be observed unless other provisions made.

39. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules and forms as laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice, which shall be followed as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

Calls of the Council.

How calls are to be ordered

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

Mode of proceeding.

41. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each person present shall answer to his name so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence, but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalties for absence without legal excuse; further call when question adjourned.

42. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause, he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing Committees.

43. There shall be four standing committees, namely:—A By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General purposes. These committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

44. Each of the three committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first-named committees.

Mode of reappointing Standing Committees.

45. The reappointment of the three said first-named committees may on resolution of the Council be made by ballot. In such case a list of the members shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the committee to which in his opinion such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists as marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any of such first-named committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such committee.

By-law Committee.

46. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such by-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipal District. They shall also watch over the administration of the by-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Municipality, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such by-laws or statutes and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

47. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

48. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

49. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before mentioned standing committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject matter or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

50. The Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a special committee ought to be appointed; and no standing committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such special committee. The appointment of every such committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such committee, or he may propose that such committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if any amendment to the effect that such special committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such special committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary through an equality of votes to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such committee such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committees.

51. Every committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent chairman of such committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committee.

52. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee for Works, and the Finance Committee, shall be for the whole municipal year. The chairman of these three committees as appointed to or removed from the chairmanship of the same shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General purposes. The appointment of every special committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such committee to remove any chairman of such committee, or to appoint another such chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of by-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last mentioned general provisions.

Committee meeting, how called.

53. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any committee when requested so to do by the chairman or any two members of such committee.

Record of transactions in Committee.

54. The chairman of each standing committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent cases, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

55. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses - Expenses authorized to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

56. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works to the extent of ten pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of two pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen for any emergent purpose to the extent of ten pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee for Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized; also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall, on any pretence, be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee—Certificate required with each claim.

57. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands, and no payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council, to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one and has been duly authorised or inquired into.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press, how secured—Care of same.

58. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover-box which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

59. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

60. The Treasurer shall keep such books of accounts and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

No officer to show books or papers of Council without leave from Council.

61. No officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person other than an Alderman without leave from the Council except as otherwise provided for by section 108 of Municipalities Act of 1867.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties—Exceptional circumstances—Receipt to be given in every case before document received—Proviso as to use of records as matters of evidence.

62. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record or to an action at law for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor, or the chairman of any committee, or any Alderman acting for any chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all cases such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman as the case may be shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided also that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but

shall return such book or record as speedily as possible, and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

63. Any person destroying or defacing or altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

64. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same, the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

65. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

66. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workman or labourer on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct of officers.

67. In cases where security is required by clause 151 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as sureties any of its own members, nor any person holding office in the Council.

Duties of Council Clerk.

68. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other by-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:—

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend all committee meetings.
3. Attend all Courts of Provision and Appeal.
4. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or committee meetings.
5. Take notes of all minutes, and prepare reports of all committees.
6. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
7. To see that the accounts are audited, and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year within the time specified by law.
8. To see to the gazetting of all by-laws and necessary advertisements.
9. To see that assessment books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors prior to the election.
10. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll clerks.
11. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
12. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties, and the mode of carrying them out.
13. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised, as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
14. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
15. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council; and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.

Duties of Treasurer.

69. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of accounts and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 60 of these by-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

70. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

71. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record, or hereinbefore provided; or, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *via voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Complaints against officers, &c., how to be dealt with.

72. All complaints against any officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

73. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Lapsed business.

74. Whenever the consideration of any motion on matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties.

75. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any by-laws made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committee or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or by-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee or the Mayor, as the case may be on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except by order of such Council, nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid except on an express resolution of the Council in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on its merits: Provided that in any case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council be entrusted to an attorney.

Powers to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.

76. Any of the foregoing by-laws or any portion thereof which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in case of emergency if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

77. Works undertaken by the Council and estimated to cost over £20 (twenty pounds) shall be let by tender, and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties for due performance of the contract.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates—Times and modes of collection.

Rates under section 164 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167, of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections or under the provisions of any of the said sections or for any of the purposes mentioned therein shall be collected in such manner and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chamber during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulting ratepayers.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish to the Mayor a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the period fixed for the payment thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons and to cause such warrants to be enforced or to cause such defaulter to be sued for the amount of rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bailiff to find sureties.

5. A bailiff for the purpose of enforcement of rates shall be appointed, by resolution of the Council upon notice, and shall be liable to removal from office in the same manner. He shall find two sureties, who shall be approved of by the Mayor and who shall enter into a bond of £25 (twenty-five pounds) each on his behalf that he shall well and truly perform all the duties imposed upon him as such bailiff.

Warrant of distress.

6. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided on or before the expiration of five days the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, after having been duly advertised in one of the local papers, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purposes; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs as hereinafter provided to the owner of the goods so sold on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

8. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distrained or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

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

Power to direct order of sale.

10. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress—Costs.

11. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Bowral, do hereby authorize you, _____, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at _____ for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Bowral, dated _____ distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at _____ within the said Municipality for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal Council to the _____ day of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	1	0
If in possession more than five hours additional	5	0
And for every subsequent day or part of a day whilst in possession	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of sale.....	1	0

PART III.

Preventing or extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. Any person burning any shavings or other matters or things in any street, road, or public place shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Inflammable fences, &c.

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

Discharging fire-arms.

3. Any person who shall discharge any fire-arms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter, in or near to any road or street shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

4. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a chimney, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall

exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Council may reward persons for service rendered during time of fire.

5. It shall be competent for the Council to reward any person, as they may deem fit, who may have distinguished himself in the saving of life or property at a time of fire, or in extinguishing fire within the Municipality.

PART IV.

Notices—Streets and public places—Public health and decency.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

1. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing or going to perform or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

New roads to be reported upon—Dedication of new roads, &c.

2. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorized officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or authorized officer. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to the public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for general purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

3. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon.

4. The Committee for Works, or the surveyors of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix marks and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot-ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works or surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 44 feet for the carriage way and 11 feet for the footway on each side. Where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or other public place of other width than 66 feet wide: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Note.—This by-law shall be read subject in all respects to the Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1851 (45 Vic. No. 28).

Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop or other building in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorized officer before

commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan and giving particulars of the proposed building, and at the time the said notice is given paying to the Council Clerk or other duly authorized officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect such house, shop or other building; and every owner of and every contractor for such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Houses must have spouting and down pipe.

6. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality, having a frontage to any street, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings, on conviction; and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

No balcony, &c., to project.

7. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string cornice, string course dressing or other architectural decoration forming part of or attached to any external wall to project beyond the building line of any street or road except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.—Council may remove same or proceed by action.—Applies also to obstructions by digging.

8. The surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs or who has erected or caused it to be erected. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of by-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound, and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment or to proceed as for a breach of such by-laws as aforesaid. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these by-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

9. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail as aforesaid, standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accident cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard or platform with such handrail as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not while the said hoard

or fence is standing keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day such default is continued. The foregoing provisions having reference to hoards or fences in front of buildings apply equally to any hole, pit, cellar, vault, or foundation in course of digging or construction.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

10. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

11. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building, lot, water-hole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fence, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

Wells to be covered under penalty.

12. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank used for domestic purposes shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over to the satisfaction of the duly appointed officer of the Council; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within seven days after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such seven days' notice that such well or underground tank shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this by-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

13. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

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

Throwing filth, &c., on foot-ways or streets.

15. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, slops, suds, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way, foot-way, or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

Placing goods, &c., on roadways, &c.

16. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, foot-way, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any foot-way, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot ways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinbefore directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such foot-ways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereon required by the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer of the Council, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid removed or caused to be removed any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid, in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Obstructing Public Pathways.

17. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf, by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Slops, nightsoil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

18. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any nightsoil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place, within the said Municipality, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove nightsoil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or the said Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such nightsoil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending shall be liable to the forfeit, and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays and careless driving.

19. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins excepted) or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall willfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side

of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence, or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon same, or shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or thoroughfare faster than a walk, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

20. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Hours within which cattle may not be driven in certain streets.

21. That any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, through Bong Bong-street, between the Mittagong Rivulet and Bowral-street; Merrigang-street between the Railway Station and the Rivulet and Bendooley-street, between Merrigang-street and Bowral-street, any cattle other than milking cows and working bullocks between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., except by permission, in writing, from the Mayor or any two Aldermen, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds: Provided that this by-law shall not interfere in any way with cattle being driven by the shortest route to a public pound.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

22. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

23. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings, &c.

24. Any person who shall damage any public toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Placing notices on footways or curbstones—Distributing or affixing anything of an offensive or indecent character.

25. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or curb-stone within this Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. Any person who shall in any street or place within this Municipality, post, expose to view, or distribute, any placard, hand-bill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Affixing placards on walls, and chalking thereon.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner unless with the consent of the owner thereof. Any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

Dead animals not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

27. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animals, or any animal with intent to drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road, or pathway, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth, to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Dead animals, mode of removal.

28. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than two pounds: Provided if the occupier of the premises on which such dead animal shall have been found be not the owner of such dead animal, the owner when found shall be liable for the cost of destroying or removing such animal as in this by-law aforesaid.

No pigs to be kept without permission.

29. That no pigs shall be kept within the Municipality, excepting with the express permission of the Council.

Animals suffered to stray.

30. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for such and every animal so kept, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered, depastured, in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid, and the owner or occupier of any house or premises or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such horse, mule, ass, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked or used in any way whatsoever, shall within the meaning of these by-laws be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid. And the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these by-laws.

Slaughter-houses prohibited—Penalty for slaughtering within the Municipality.

31. No slaughter-houses shall be allowed within the boundaries of the said Municipality. If any person or persons shall slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, any animal in any house or place within the Municipality, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for each and every animal so slaughtered.

Private persons slaughtering for their own use.

32. Nothing in these by-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residence within the said Municipality, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his or her or their family, servants, or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal so slaughtered be not less than fifty feet from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering, as in the by-law aforesaid.

Power of Officers of Council to inspect butchers' shops, &c.

33. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer duly authorized by the Council may, and is hereby empowered at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, and to examine any carcase, meat, or flesh, which may be therein, and in case any carcase, meat, or flesh, appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized, and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace upon the evidence of a competent person that any such carcase, meat, or flesh, is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or use for such food, and the person or persons to whom such carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the said is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every carcase or piece of meat or flesh so found.

Cleaning butchers' shambles.

34. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises.

35. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of

Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this by-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

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

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place and close to the footway thereof without sufficient and proper ropes and tacklings.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from the public view, or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.
- (3.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (4.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
- (5.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
- (6.) Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nail-maker, metalfounder, limeburner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such windows and closing such aperture or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sun-set, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.
- (7.) Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
- (8.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.
- (9.) Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

House to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

31. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the Municipality, is or are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

38. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Municipality, between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

39. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Throwing rubbish on private property without permission.

40. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Municipality without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Planting trees in streets.

41. The Council shall have the power to plant trees, shrubs, or plants in the streets and public ways of the Municipality, and any person wilfully or carelessly injuring or destroying any of such trees, shrubs, or plants, or any railing fence or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the trees, shrubs, plants, railing fence, or thing so injured.

PART V.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trade to be carried on to the injury of any person.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "Noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these by-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises in which such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council: And if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these by-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these by-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding where "Noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws, save and except the notices to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him or her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

5. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the by-laws of the said Municipality.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

6. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these by-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these by-laws.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer.

7. All penalties under any of these by-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality to be appropriated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of Mayor and Municipality.

8. Whenever in any of these by-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to signify and include any alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said by-laws it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of Bowral."

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic.

No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing, or permitting such place to be so used without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

No exhibitions on Sundays, &c.

3. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusement on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this by-law in this behalf shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

PART VII.

Miscellaneous.

Damning up without consent.

1. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt, to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Passed and adopted by the Council of the Municipal District of Bowral on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, as the By-laws of the said Municipal District.

(L.S.) J. L. CAMPBELL, Mayor.

Council Chambers, Bowral.

W. J. OSBORNE, Council Clerk.

Seal has been affixed by order of the Council in the presence of

J. L. CAMPBELL, Mayor.

W. J. OSBORNE, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETER'S—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of St. Peter's, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

THAT By-law No. 10, Part 3, be altered as follows:—After the word "of," and before the word "stating," in the fifth line, there be inserted 5 to 7.30 p.m. in lieu of 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

That No. 11, part 4, be rescinded, and that the following be substituted therefor:—

Entrances to Cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars, or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any door or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap belonging to or connected with his premises (save and except only during reasonable time) for use, alteration, or repair, or if such owner or occupier shall not repair and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair all and every or any such rails, guardrails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Places of Amusement to be Licensed.

No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Borough, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council, as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted, or becoming a nuisance or annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise, as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into

force apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid, without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of Granting Licenses.

Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License Fees.

Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of License Fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

That No. 40, part 4, fine, to be altered to not less than £5, and not to exceed £20.

That No. 14, part 4, be rescinded, and the following be substituted therefor:—

Erection of Verandahs.

No person shall be permitted to erect verandahs unless the same be in accordance with the plan adopted by the Sydney Council, with the following modifications:—Posts to be 6 x 6 inches, height not less than 9 feet, and the permission of the Council to be first obtained under a penalty of not less than ten pounds, and not exceeding twenty pounds.

Made and passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of St. Peter's, this thirty-first day of May, 1886.

WM. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

SAML. M'CAULEY,
Council Clerk.

The Corporate Seal of the Municipal District of St. Peter's was affixed hereto, this seventh day of June, 1886.
(t.s.) WM. WALMSLEY,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MUSWELLBROOK—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MUSWELLBROOK.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following Amended By-Laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Muswellbrook, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for the regulation and management of the Waterworks of the Municipality, having been confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of Muswellbrook, held on the 17th day of December, 1886, the following resolutions were passed:—

1st. That on and after the first day of January, 1887, all By-laws relating to the Municipal Waterworks be rescinded, and of no effect.

2nd. That the following By-laws for the regulation and management of the said waterworks be adopted in lieu thereof.

(L.S.) S. J. DOWELL,
Mayor.

Municipal Council Chamber,
Muswellbrook, 21st January, 1887.

J. STAFFORD,
Council Clerk.

BY-LAWS relating to the Municipal Waterworks.

On and after the first day of January, 1887, water may be obtained at the Municipal Waterworks under the following conditions and regulations, viz. :—

1st. Persons wishing to obtain water from the said waterworks must first obtain a license from the Municipal Council for each cart used.

2nd. Monthly licenses will be issued by the said Council, as hereinafter provided, but no licenses will be issued for a less term than one calendar month.

3rd. Any person taking water from the said waterworks without having obtained the necessary license shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

4th. Carriers of water for sale may obtain licenses on application to the Council Clerk. The amount payable in advance for such licenses shall be according to the following scale, viz. :—

For the month of January	£1 15 0
February	1 15 0
March	1 5 0
April	1 5 0
May	0 15 0
June	0 15 0
July	0 15 0
August	0 15 0
September	1 5 0
October	1 5 0
November	1 15 0
December	1 15 0

5th. Persons drawing water for their own *bond fide* use only can obtain licenses by making application to the Municipal Council according to form attached hereto, and the Council shall assess the amounts payable by each applicant as such license fee, and on payment of the same a license shall be granted.

6th. Any person drawing water from the waterworks may be called upon by any alderman or authorized officer of the Municipal Council to produce his license, and failing or refusing to do so, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

7th. The names of each licensee carting water for sale, together with the words "Licensed Water-cart," shall be legibly painted on some conspicuous place on his water-cart. Any person omitting to comply with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

8th. The Municipal Council reserves to itself the right to close the said waterworks between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

9th. All penalties under these By-laws may be recovered in a summary way before two Justices in Petty Sessions, as the law directs.

Form of application for Private License.

Muswellbrook,

.....1887

To the Municipal Council of Muswellbrook.

I hereby make application for a license for one cart to draw water from the Municipal Waterworks for the month of1887. I estimate the number of casks of 56 gallons each which I shall require during the said month to be, and I undertake that any water drawn by my cart shall be for my own *bond fide* use only.

(L.S.) S. J. DOWELL,
Mayor.

Municipal Council Chamber,
Muswellbrook, 21st January, 1887.

J. STAFFORD,
Council Clerk.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

ADDITIONAL By-laws for the Borough of Newcastle, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Erections of balconies, awnings, &c.

1. No person or persons shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, arcade, balcony, or other building or erection whatsoever in any street, lane, or place in the Municipality, without first serving notice in writing upon the Mayor or Town Clerk on any lawful day between the hours of nine a.m. and four o'clock p.m., stating such intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or other erection, together with a plan or sketch showing the design and general dimensions of any such erection, and also showing that wherever a petition dividing any such balcony, or colonnade, or other erection is required the same shall not exceed three feet in height from the floor of such balcony or colonnade to the full width of the same, so as to allow an uninterrupted view and a current of air to continuously pass through the same without any obstruction whatever, and the same shall be settled by the Mayor or Town Clerk for the time being and shown on the plan or sketch sent for the approval of the said Mayor or Town Clerk, who shall give the required level and alignment of any street on payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building-line of any street or lane when erecting any building or buildings or forming the foundation of any building or buildings upon or under the surface of any land within the Municipality, or by any door, steps, fences, or any other obstructions whatever. This portion only applies to encroachments, buildings, and other erections on the surface of the land, and not the erections hereinbefore mentioned. If any person shall erect or cause to be erected any of the aforesaid erections, except as aforesaid, contrary to the approval of the Mayor or Town Clerk, as shown on the plan or sketch approved of by the Mayor or Town Clerk, after a notice has been given by the Mayor or Town Clerk to remove the same, either may authorise any officer or officers, servant or servants of the Council to remove any such erection or any part or parts thereof that is not in strict accordance with such plan or sketch, and all expenses incurred in such removal may be recovered by the Council from such person or persons so offending in any court of competent jurisdiction; or the Mayor or Town Clerk may cause such person or persons to be summoned before any Justice of the Peace, and such person or persons so offending shall be liable for every day the same shall remain unaltered to a penalty not less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

Excavations to be erected.

2. Any person or persons who shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining, near to, or in any street or public place within the

Municipality of Newcastle, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults or the foundation or foundations of any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, in accordance with the plan and specification adopted by the Council of the aforesaid Municipality, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the aforesaid Council; and any person or persons who shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall have been allowed by the said Council in their notice of permission to enclose as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Dead animals, filth, &c., not to be thrown.

3. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances suds or filth of any kind whatever to flow into or upon any lane or right-of-way, or who shall cast any suds, filth, or rubbish upon any such street, lane, or right-of-way, or any owner or occupier who shall neglect to keep clean any enclosed or open land or vacant building lot within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.

Driving animals, &c.

4. No person or persons shall drive or cause to be driven any horse or horses, cattle, or other animals through or upon any public street or place within the Municipality of Newcastle between the hours of six o'clock a.m. and eleven o'clock p.m., except as hereinafter provided; and any person or persons found driving, or who shall cause to be driven, any such animals as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds. Provided always that this By-law does not apply to horses or cattle driven in or attached to any vehicle under the control of any owner or driver thereof, or to any animal or animals led or controlled by a halter or halters, bridle or bridles, or other secure fastenings, when under the control of any person or persons then in charge of the same.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, (L.S.) JOHN THORN,
Town Clerk. Mayor.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.
(BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.

BY-LAWS for regulating the traffic in the streets of the Borough of Newtown.

Vehicles, &c., to be driven at a walking pace over crossings.

No person shall drive any vehicle, or ride any horse, or propel any velocipede, whilst turning the corners of any of the streets of the said Borough of Newtown, at a pace faster than a walk.

Vehicles to be driven on near side.

All persons driving any vehicle through any street or roadway in the said Borough shall, except in crossing for the purpose of setting down or taking up goods or passengers, keep such vehicle, as near as practicable, to the left hand or near side of the street.

Vehicles to stand alongside foot-path.

No person shall permit or suffer any vehicle under his or her charge or control to stand or remain in any street or roadway in the said Borough (except for the purpose of loading or unloading) without causing such vehicle to be placed alongside of and parallel with the footway of such street or roadway.

Lights to be carried on vehicles, &c.

No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle along any street or roadway within the said Borough of Newtown, between sunset and sunrise, without carrying a light upon some conspicuous part of such vehicle, in such manner as that the same shall be distinctly visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle.

Drivers of vehicles to give way.

The driver of any vehicle shall give way, if he conveniently can, to any other vehicle during the taking up or the setting down of any person into or from such vehicle.

Drivers to give notice when stopping.

The driver of any vehicle stopping the same in any street or roadway of the said Borough of Newtown for any purpose whatever, shall give notice of his intention so to do by holding up his whip or hand, so that the same may be visible to the driver of any vehicle immediately following; and upon stopping he shall so place his vehicle as to cause as little obstruction as possible to the traffic; and if the stoppage of such vehicle prevent the passing of any other vehicle, such driver shall, upon being thereto required by the driver of such other vehicle, or by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of Newtown, or police officer, remove his vehicle so as to permit such other vehicle to pass.

Offensive or indecent placards.

No person shall, in any street or place within the said Borough, post or expose to view or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character.

Placing fruit skins, &c., on roadway.

No person shall throw or place upon any street, crossing, or footpath in the said Borough any fruit skin, rind, or peel.

Bands not to play.

No band or bands of music shall be allowed to be played in the streets of the said Borough on Sundays.

Penalty.

Any person offending against any of the foregoing By-laws shall for each offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than five shillings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Borough.

Public Health.

Allowing filth to remain, &c.

Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to lie or remain on his or her or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Allowing filth to flow, &c.

Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to flow or come from his, her or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Closets to be provided, &c.

Every building already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with sufficient privy or closet accommodation for the sole use of the occupants of such building; and if any owner or occupier who shall fail to provide sufficient privy or closet accommodation to meet the requirements of the occupants of any building or premises, or of the persons employed therein, within the space of thirty days after having received from the Inspector a written notice to make such provision, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds for every day after such time that the said privy or closet accommodation shall remain unprovided. Before any building is commenced, sufficient privy or closet accommodation shall be provided by the owner or builder thereof for the use of the employees during the erection of such building.

Mayor or Officers to enter upon, &c.

The Mayor, Surveyor, Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, or any person authorized by them or either of them, shall be entitled at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., to enter upon any premises for the purpose of inspecting any portion of the said premises in the Borough, or for the better carrying into effect of these By-laws.

Cleansing, purifying, fumigating &c.

If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appear to the Council or Mayor thereof that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome state that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whole washing, cleansing, purifying, or fumi-

gating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infection or contagious disease, the said Council or Mayor shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connexion therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he or she continues to make default, provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Care and management of streets, &c.

Opening roadways.

Any person being desirous of opening any street, roadway, or footpath within the said Borough for the purpose of laying on service-pipes for water or gas, or drain-pipes, or any other thing, shall, before doing so, give notice to the Council Clerk at his office, and pay a fee of five shillings. In every case where the roadway has been laid with blue metal cubes, an extra fee of twenty shillings must be paid. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this By-law shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, in addition to the fees herein imposed.

Relating to stop-cocks.

Any person or persons requiring a stop-cock or tap attached to any service-pipe in any footpath within the said Borough shall provide and fix around such stop-cock or tap an iron box, the covering of which shall be made flush with the surface of the said footpath, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalties where no special penalty mentioned, and for obstructing enforcement of By-laws.

Every person committing a breach of any of these By-laws shall, where no penalty is mentioned for such offence, be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person obstructing any person in the discharge of any duty imposed, or in the exercise of any privilege conferred by any of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown, this third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) CHAS. WHATELY,
Mayor.

JESSE COWLFY,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.**BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.**

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," in substitution of sections 152 and 156 of the By-laws passed on the 7th December, 1883, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.

By-LAWS made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Wollongong for repealing sections 152 and 156 of the existing By-laws.

By-laws repealed.

Sections 152 and 156 of the existing By-laws, published in a Supplement to the Government Gazette of date 18th July, 1884, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz. :—

*Public vehicles.**Owner's License.*

Section 152. The owner of every vehicle intended to be worked or plied for hire (either with goods or passengers) within the Borough, shall, previous to working or plying for hire, obtain from the Council a license, authorizing him so to do, for which he shall pay to the Council's Treasurer the following fees quarterly, in advance :—For waggons, drays, and carts, the sum of five shillings each for the first, and for every other waggon, dray, and cart owned by the same person, the sum of two shillings and sixpence each; and for all other vehicles the sum of seven shillings and sixpence each for the first, and for every other such vehicle owned by the same person the sum of five shillings each. The quarters shall commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

Driver must be of good character, &c.

Section 156. Any person applying for a driver's license must be of good character and sober habits, and in case of driving passenger vehicles, must not be under sixteen years of age. Should any driver misconduct himself in any way while driving, his license shall be cancelled and the fee forfeited.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Wollongong, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

HENRY STUMBLES, Town Clerk.

(L.S.) WM. WILEY,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th March, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following additional By-Laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wellington, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPALITY OF WELLINGTON.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

1. Any Member of the Council or Committee who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument, which shall have been decided to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound; and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. Any person who within the Municipality shall erect or allow to be erected, any flagstaff, sign-post, or pole of any kind, without having it attached to some other post or building to the satisfaction of the Works Committee, so as to prevent its being blown down, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

3. Any person who shall hang or attach any horse or other animal to any of the enclosures made to preserve trees and

shrubs within the Municipality, or otherwise remove or destroy any of such enclosures, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

4. Any person who shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the curbstones gutters, or pathways of any street, or any roadway, or suffer any timber, stone, or other thing to drag or trail upon any part of such street, or drive any wheeled vehicle, or ride, lead, drive, or stand any horse or horses, cattle, or other animals, upon, over, or across any footpath, except for the purpose of seeking ingress to or egress from any premises within the Municipality by the usual front, back, or side entrance, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than two pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District
of Wellington, on Thursday, the twenty-third day of
September, A.D. 1886.

(L.S.) THOS. H. YORK, Mayor.

W. H. FORWOOD, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF EAST MAITLAND--AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF EAST MAITLAND.--AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of East Maitland, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for the regulating and licensing of vehicles plying for hire within the Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS for the regulating and licensing of vehicles plying for hire within the Borough of East Maitland.

THE Council of the Borough of East Maitland, by virtue of the power and authority vested in such Council by the Municipalities Act of 1867, do hereby make the following By-laws for regulating and licensing vehicles plying for hire within the said Borough, to be read with the By-laws for regulating and licensing vehicles plying for hire within the said Borough, made and passed by the Borough Council of East Maitland on the 10th day of November, A.D. 1880, and hereinafter referred to as the principal By-laws:—

1. In lieu and in substitution of Rule 8 of the principal By-laws, which is hereby repealed, the following By-law is made, that is to say: Every license granted by the Mayor shall be signed by him in duplicate, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force, in the case of proprietors, to the 30th of June or 31st of December next ensuing the date thereof, accordingly as the same shall be issued between the 31st of December and the 30th of June, or between the 30th of June and the 31st of December, and in the case of drivers and conductors to the end of the yearly quarter next ensuing the date of such license, and no longer; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle, but shall extend to any vehicle which shall bear the same number, and shall be used in substitution of any vehicle already licensed, subject, however, to the certificate of the Inspector mentioned in number five of the said principal By-laws being first obtained in respect of such substituted vehicle.

2. In lieu and in substitution of Rule 9 of the principal By-laws, which is hereby repealed, the following By-law is made, that is to say: For every proprietor's license, and for every renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the Council the sum of one pound.

3. In lieu and in substitution of Rule 10 of the principal By-laws, which is hereby repealed, the following By-law is made, that is to say: For the license of every driver or conductor, and for every renewal thereof, there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence.

4. The proceeding upon his journey by any driver without any stoppage or detention at No. 2 stand, as provided for under the 34th Rule of the principal By-laws, is hereby declared to be equivalent to a starting from such stand within the meaning of the 35th Rule of the said principal By-laws.

5. Between the 35th and 36th Rules of the principal By-laws the following By-law is made and inserted, that is to say: The driver of any vehicle which shall start from No. 1 stand shall pass or stop at No. 2 stand within the space of 13 minutes from the time of his departure from No. 1 stand, and no later; and the driver of any vehicle which shall pass or start from No. 2 stand shall stop at No. 1 stand within the space of twenty minutes from the time of his so passing or starting from No. 2 stand, and no later.

6. Schedule B of the said principal By-laws, which is hereby repealed, is made, altered, and is hereby declared to be the Form referred to in Rule 7 of the principal By-laws, that is to say:

BY-LAW 7.

Form of License.

No. _____ This is to certify that _____, residing in _____ street, _____ Maitland, is hereby licensed to ply (or drive or conduct as the case may be) a certain (state kind of vehicle), number _____ within the Borough of East Maitland, from the day of the date hereof, to the _____ next, subject, nevertheless, to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto at any time during the currency thereof.

Given under my hand, this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Made and passed by the Borough Council of East Maitland, this 15th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(I.S.) GEO. THOS. CHAMBERS,
Mayor.

P. Bowes, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.**MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE.—AMENDED BY-LAW.**

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Lismore for regulating the Lismore Public Wharf having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

THE following Amended By-law has been made by the Municipal Council of Lismore for the better carrying out of the provisions regulating the Lismore Public Wharf.

BY-LAW No. 1 of the By-laws published in a Supplement to the Government Gazette of 18th March, 1885, is hereby amended as follows, and shall read as No. 1 of the aforesaid By-laws.

1st. The word public wharf shall mean and include the following wharves and jetties:—

The wharf at the foot of Magellan-street.

The jetty at the foot of Woodlark-street.

And the wharf in Molcsworth-street, known as Coleman's or Wallaby Wharf.

The reserve at the junction of Leicester and Wilson Creeks, and any other wharf which may at any time hereafter be erected at the foot of any street within the Municipality, and having a frontage to any navigable stream within the said Municipality.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Lismore, this
20th day of December, 1886.

(L.S.) LUDWIK BERNSTEIN,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th June, 1887.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Lismore, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

AMENDED BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Lismore, under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

By-laws repealed.

By-laws numbers 19 and 20 in the code of By-laws made and passed by the Municipal Council of Lismore on the 22nd September, 1879, are hereby repealed.

Licensing vehicles, carts, and timber-carriages

1. All owners of vehicles plying or carrying passengers, goods, or other materials for hire, all water, firewood, and coal carters, and all owners of vehicles used for selling or hawking vegetables and fruit in the Municipal District shall be licensed by the Council, and the license fees shall be at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per wheel per annum.

2. The owner of every timber-carriage or vehicle used for that purpose, or dray attached as a substitute for the conveyance of timber, using the streets of the Municipal District with such timber-carriage, vehicle, or dray, as aforesaid, for the conveyance of timber in logs or otherwise shall be licensed by the Council, and the license fee shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum.

3. The owners of all vehicles, carts, water-carts and timber-carriages licensed under the foregoing By-laws, numbered 1 and 2 respectively, shall have their names and places of abode painted in legible letters at least 2 inches high and proportionately broad in white letters on a black ground on the off side of each such vehicle, cart, water-cart, and timber-carriage respectively.

4. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk free of charge a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk, and all drivers or conductors shall obtain a certificate from two respectable householders setting forth that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be.

5. No license shall be granted if in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council, any vehicle is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor shall it be licensed until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon as provided by number 3 of these By-laws.

6. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B, or to the like effect, and no person shall ply, drive, or conduct any vehicle for hire without such license, and every owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this or any of the foregoing By-laws numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

7. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Municipal District of Lismore, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 11, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle, provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

8. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

9. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

10. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

11. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall as often as they may deem it necessary cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses, and if any such vehicle, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time

be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

12. Every person driving any vehicle within the Municipal District between sunset and sunrise shall carry two lights, one on each side of the outside of such vehicle, in a conspicuous place, and every person riding on a bicycle or tricycle as aforesaid shall carry a conspicuous light attached thereto. Any one offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

13. Any person who shall ride on horseback, or on any bicycle or tricycle, or drive in a vehicle round the corners of any street within the Municipal District at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not more than one pound, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

Loitering, &c., on streets.

14. All persons standing, laying down, kneeling down, or loitering upon any of the footways, carriage-ways, or other public places in the Municipal District to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way, either singularly or collectively interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer of the Council of the Municipal District, or by any police constable, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings.

15. The word vehicle in any of the foregoing By-laws shall mean and apply to any omnibus or other conveyances carrying passengers, cart, van, wain, waggon, or dray used for any of the purposes mentioned therein.

16. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with the view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council to that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

17. The number of passengers each vehicle is licensed to carry shall be printed or painted in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle, as directed by the inspecting Aldermen.

18. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police-office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving, as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry on any licensed passenger carrying vehicle any animal, or any substance of

any offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for eating his meals therein.

19. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his licensed vehicle anywhere within the said Municipal District, so as not to have immediate and full control over the same.

20. All hackney carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners or going over crossings), proceed at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

21. Copies of all By-laws passed by the Council for the regulation of licensed vehicles shall be delivered with each license issued.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

SCHEDULE A.

OF By-laws for Regulating and Licensing Public Carriers and Public Vehicles.

A Requisition for License.

To the Council Clerk of the Municipal District of Lismore, I, _____, residing in _____ street, within the Municipal District of Lismore, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, _____, within the limits of the said Municipal District.

Dated at Lismore, this _____ day of _____, A.D. 1887.

We certify that _____ is above the age of 18, of good character, and capable of driving.

SCHEDULE B.

OF By-laws for Regulating and Licensing Public Carriers and Public Vehicles.

Form of License.

THIS is to certify that _____, is hereby licensed from _____ to _____, 1887, inclusive within the Municipal District of Lismore, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under my hand and under the Common Seal of the Municipal Council of Lismore, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 28th day of February, A.D. 1887.

(L.S.) LUD. BERNSTEIN,
Mayor.
ST. HELYER PEARD,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ORANGE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.

The following additional By-law made by the Council of the Borough of Orange under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF ORANGE.

The following additional By-law, to stand as By-law No. 88a of the By-laws of the Municipality of Orange, was made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough at a meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1886:—

88a. Any person or persons remaining or loitering in, or obstructing any road, street, or footway, or other public place within the Municipality, to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being required by any officer of the Municipal Council, or any magistrate or any police officer, and failing to comply with such request shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds (£10), and for any subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

GEO. TOWSON, Council Clerk,
Council Chamber, Orange,
5th October, 1886.

(L.S.) CHAS. J. SMITH,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF VICTORIA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 30th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Victoria, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for regulating the proceedings of the Council, the collection of rates, the care and management of public roads and streets, and the general good rule and government of the Borough, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.

BY-LAWS the better to enable the Municipal Council to regulate the proceedings of the Council, for the collection of rates, the care and management of public roads and streets, and for the general good rule and government of the Borough, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Borough of Victoria, prior to its incorporation in 1871, formed part of the Borough of St. Leonards, and under the provisions of section 160 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the By-laws in existence in the Borough of St. Leonards at the time of the division of the Borough of Victoria from the said Borough of St. Leonards remain in force in the Borough of Victoria until the same shall be repealed, amended, or altered; and whereas it is expedient to alter, repeal, and amend the said By-laws, and it is hereby ordered.

Repeal of By-Laws.

1. The By-laws made and passed by the Borough Council of St. Leonards, so far as the same may be in force in the Borough of Victoria are hereby repealed.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees.—Preservation of order at Council meetings.—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the despatch of business on the first Monday in every month, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on the day following.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute book.

Business of ordinary meetings.

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

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon if expedient.
3. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and orders made thereon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the committees or officers to be made.
6. Motions, of which notice has been given, to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall be called, may have directed.

Absence of proposed mover.

6. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

7. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

8. Every motion of which notice has been given shall be in writing—shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

9. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

10. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions and correspondence.

11. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

12. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

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

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

14. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

15. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

16. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council, or Committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

17. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

18. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on same question or amendment, except in Committee.

19. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

20. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than ten minutes.

21. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

22. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

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

Aldermen adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

24. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

25. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

26. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

27. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

28. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

29. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

30. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained except at a Council of the whole specially called for the purpose.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

31. There shall be a Committee of Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year after the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Committee of Works.

32. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters, as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

33. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

34. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council, not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

35. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed; and no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; or an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot may be carried.

Duration of Special Committees.

36. Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

37. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

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

*Protection of Funds and Records.**Member or officer of Council not to be surety.*

39. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

40. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 9 till 11 a.m., and on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 till 9 p.m., public holidays excepted.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

41. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

42. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

43. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

44. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

45. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.: By the Mayor to the extent of £5: Provided that in the absence of the Mayor any three Aldermen shall have that power.

*Levying Rates, &c.**Due dates for rates.—Defaulters.*

46. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall, by resolution, from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish lists of defaulters.

47. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

48. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Rates on damaged premises.

49. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

*Streets and Public Places, &c.**New roads to be reported upon.*

50. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

51. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid; and he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Change of street levels.

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

Footways may be levelled, &c.

53. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or persons so authorized as hereinbefore mentioned may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

54. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

55. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, or fence, other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid. And every person offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

56. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or caused to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

No balcony, &c., to project.

57. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony, or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide; provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

58. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

59. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

60. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

61. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

62. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough of Victoria, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall, in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

Offences, Nuisances.—General Good Order of the Borough.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

63. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing

the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

64. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if the injury be wilfully done shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any public fountain or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse, at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

65. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

66. Any person who shall wilfully or without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse, &c.

67. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any drain, gutter, watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall cast or permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage, or offensive fluid, or matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such drain, gutter, watercourse, waterhole, creek or canal; or who shall cast, or permit or suffer any such slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage, or offensive fluid, or matter or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough; or shall permit or cause by means of drains, pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage, or offensive fluid or matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or to be cast in or upon any drain, gutter, watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any drain, gutter, sewer, or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such drain, gutter, watercourse, or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

68. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, sell, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel-barrow or truck, or any cask; or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

69. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Borough; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or caused to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or premises, over any part of such footways

or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house, or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall, showboard, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid, in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

70. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from the streets without leave, &c.

71. Any person who, from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

72. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

73. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

74. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place within the said Borough, at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Erection of houses, &c.—Fee for permission.

75. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Borough without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, for permission to erect any such fence, house, shop, or building in any street, lane, or other place within the said Borough; and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such fence, house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Affixing placards on walls or chalking thereon.

76. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Swine, &c., not to wander about streets.

77. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Borough, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

78. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, or pig keeper, or any other occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to, any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this Borough; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

79. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose between the hours of five in the morning and eleven o'clock at night; or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the Borough; or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter upon any street, road, or lane; or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night-soil, bones, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

80. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning; or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil, in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

81. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings and not less than ten shillings.

Discharging firearms, &c.

82. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Surveyor, &c.

83. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing, twenty-four hours previously, to the said Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rocks within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Entrances to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

84. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap belonging to or connected with his premises (save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair); or if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

85. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said Borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expenses and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

86. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that, with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

87. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone within the Borough of Victoria shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Offensive or indecent placards.

88. Any person who shall, in any street or place within the Borough of Victoria, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Musicians to move on.

89. Any street musician or vocalist who shall not, when requested by any householder within the Borough of Victoria, or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Council of the Borough aforesaid, or by any police officer, depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

90. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footways, or other public places in the Borough of Victoria, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Holes made for vaults, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

91. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than one pound.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

92. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Borough shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every blacksmith, metal-founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, or aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not enclosing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same every evening, within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light from showing through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

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

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

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Borough.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

94. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

95. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of those By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

96. Upon complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough; and if such trade shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

97. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws; and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice.—Liabilities

98. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

99. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appear to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds: provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed, or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence; provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

100. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Borough, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been, within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting, used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

101. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

102. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

103. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall at his own expense make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed, to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

104. All private drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired or cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water from roofs, &c.

105. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains in footpaths.

106. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

107. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council, abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Natural watercourse.

108. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council; and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

*Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.**Fires or combustible materials, &c.*

109. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fence, &c.

110. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and also remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material, within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

111. Any person burning any shavings or other matters or things, in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Fireworks.

112. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by any artificial light, other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Willfully setting fire to chimneys.

113. Every person who willfully sets or causes to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Public Amusements.

114. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibition or entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

*Water Supply.**Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.*

115. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the Council; or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid; or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works as aforesaid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

116. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if, after such second conviction, such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought

117. In time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Borough by water-curts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

Trees in Streets.

118. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough; and any person willfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Victoria, on this 7th June, 1886.

(L.S.) M. McMAHON,
WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF URALLA.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-Law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Uralla, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for preserving trees and shrubs in that Municipality, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

By-LAW passed by the Municipal Council, Uralla, in accordance with Clause 153, 31 Vic. No. 12, on Monday,
13th December.

ANY person who shall pull up, destroy, or damage any live tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, the property of, or under the control of, the Municipal Council, or shall damage or destroy any fence erected for the protection of such live tree, shrub, sapling, or underwood growing in or upon any reserves or place under the management of the Municipal Council, or shall damage or destroy any fence enclosing any public reserve within the Municipal District, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, and not less than one pound.

(L.S.) JOSEPH HAINES, Mayor.

JAS. D. LEECE, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Uralla,
13th December, 1886.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF BALMAIN—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

The following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for the regulation of Public Wharves within the Municipality having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Balmain, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

1. That the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th of the By-laws of the Borough of Balmain, made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, on the 20th day of July, in the year 1883, are hereby repealed without prejudice to any rights of action or contracts existing thereunder or made or entered into by virtue thereof at this date, and the following By-laws shall be made and adopted in lieu of the said repealed By-laws.
2. That the wharves situate within and belonging to the Borough of Balmain are public wharves, at which tolls, rates, and dues may be collected under the Municipalities Act of 1867.
3. That the Municipal Council for the time being of the Borough of Balmain, or any person or persons authorized by and acting for and on behalf of the said Council, or any lessee or lessees of any of the said wharves, shall be entitled to and may charge, demand, and receive, at each of the said wharves respectively, such tolls, rates, and dues as shall from time to time be named or fixed by any resolution of the said Council, but not exceeding the amounts following, that is to say:—For each steamer embarking or landing passengers or cargo at any of the said wharves, for each trip two shillings and sixpence; from every licensed waterman plying for hire to or from any of the said wharves, for each week one shilling; for all other vessels embarking, loading, or discharging any cargo at any of the said wharves, sixpence for each ton or for any quantity less than a ton embarked, loaded, or discharged at one time; and for every steamer or vessel moored or fastened to or lying alongside any of the said wharves, and from or in which passengers or cargo are not actually being landed, embarked, loaded, or discharged, the sum of twelve shillings for each day or part of a day during which such steamer or vessel shall be so moored, fastened, or lying; but it shall be lawful for the said Council from time to time to enter into any agreement with the owners or proprietors, or persons in charge or command of such steamers or vessels, for the payment of a certain sum weekly

or otherwise for and in respect of such landing or embarkation of passengers as aforesaid, or in respect of the embarking, loading, or discharging of any such cargo as aforesaid, or of such steamer vessel being so moored, fastened, or lying alongside as aforesaid.

4. If any person shall embark or land any passenger or cargo from any steamer, or cause or permit any passenger or cargo to be so embarked or landed, or shall embark, load, or discharge, or cause or permit to be embarked, loaded, or discharged, any cargo at, upon, or from any of the said wharves; or, being a licensed waterman, shall ply for hire to or from any of the said wharves, or if any person shall cause any steamer or other vessel to be fastened by a warp or otherwise to, or to be moored or lie alongside, any of the said wharves without having first paid the said tolls, rates, or dues, or entered into the agreement referred to by these By-laws; or if any person shall cause any steamer or vessel to lie alongside of, or to be fastened to, any of the said wharves for any period beyond what may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of landing or embarking passengers, or embarking, loading, or discharging cargo as aforesaid; or if any person who shall be apparently in charge or command of any steamer or vessel shall not remove the same from any of the wharves immediately upon being required so to do by any authorized officer of the said Council,—every person so offending shall be liable, on summary conviction, to pay a penalty for the first offence not exceeding £5, for the second offence a sum not less than £5 nor exceeding £10, and for the third and every subsequent offence not less than £10 nor exceeding £20. And all such tolls, rates, and dues may be sued for and recovered by or on behalf of the said Borough in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Balmain, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

H. B. MACINTOSH,
Council Clerk.

(L.S.) J. G. PUNCH,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st April, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Inverell, under the "Municipalities' Act of 1867," relating to the transaction of business by the Municipal Council, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAW.

By-Law No. 1 of Part 1.

THE Ordinary Meetings of the Council shall be held on every alternate Monday, at 4 p.m. Provided that the Mayor shall have power, by giving four days' notice, in writing, to each Alderman, to change the hour of meeting to such time as he may deem advisable.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of Inverell, this twenty-eighth day of February, 1887.

HENRY PLUMLEY, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) WILLIAM KNAPTON,
Mayor of Inverell.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CASINO—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th April, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CASINO.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Casino, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

PART I.

Date and hour of meeting.

1. The Council shall meet for the transaction of ordinary business on every alternate Tuesday, or such other day at 7.30 p.m. as the Mayor shall appoint; five members to form a quorum at all ordinary or special meetings.
2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from themselves a chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.
3. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz. :—
 1. The reading and confirmation of minutes of the proceedings of previous meetings.
 2. Questions and complaints.
 3. Statement of accounts.
 4. Reports from committees.
 5. Reading of correspondence and presentation of petitions.
 6. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given.
 7. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business paper—Ordinary Meetings.

4. The business paper of every ordinary meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk or substitute, and delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting: Provided that the Mayor or any Alderman shall not reside within half-a-mile of the Council Chambers, the notice may be posted.

Business at Special Meetings.

5. At Special Meetings of the Council the business shall be in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance such meeting shall have been called may have directed. The business-paper for such meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

Business paper—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a Special Meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk or substitute not less than one or more than three days before the day appointed for the meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter. Every such entry shall be made in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Notices of motion and requisitions.

7. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received, and each such notice or requisition shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matters have been disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by Part III. of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same any time before the making up of the business papers.

8. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Absence of proposed mover.

9. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

10. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

11. Every motion, notice of which has been given, shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover, and no motion, when seconded, shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

12. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon; but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

13. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Orders of the day.

14. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than notices of motion which the Council shall at any previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

15. The Alderman who has the charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to that particular business to which any such order related, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that the Mayor may, as to any order of the day entered by his direction, move the same.

Petitions.

16. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions may be received and dealt with at once.

17. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and the same or any correspondence read may be referred to a Committee for report, or the request therein granted.

Correspondence.

18. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by section 16 of this part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which correspondence shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

19. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written or sent by the Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, authorised by the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council.

Reports from Committees.

20. Every report from a Committee shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minutes.

21. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance, by minute in writing or verbally.

Questions and statements.

22. No question shall be put to the Mayor or Chairman which is inconsistent with good order, or couched in language disrespectful to any member of the Council.

23. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objections to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matter properly arising out of, or relating to any question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement aforesaid.

Order of debate.

24. No Alderman shall be interrupted while speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment, except in Committee.

25. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee or in explanation, when he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

26. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak more than ten minutes

27. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Debates may be adjourned.

28. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified, and the Alderman upon whose motions such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Priority of right in address.

29. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may have the matter of discussion stated.

30. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt the discussion. Also that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide*, it shall not be complied with.

Aldermen to stand while speaking, &c.

31. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair, and the members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations—as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

32. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council, and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

33. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk, or person officiating for him. All such divisions shall be entered on the minutes.

Mayor to preserve order

34. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

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

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

36. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of the Council as to laying down General Rules, &c.

37. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any question of order or of practice may, by motion respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mode of Voting.

38. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon. And he shall be at liberty to put any question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Calls of the Council.

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

40. There shall, without special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 37 of this part of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

41. The call shall be made immediately before such motion or business for which such call has been ordered or required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; such member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent, a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been given, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

42. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Standing and Special Committees.

43. Besides such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three Standing Committees, each consisting of not less than three members, namely: The Finance Committee, the Public Works Committee, and the General Purposes Committee.

44. Every Committee of which the Mayor is not a member, before proceeding to business, shall choose its chairman. If the Chairman of a Committee shall cease to be a member of the Council, or shall decline to act further as such Chairman, a new Chairman shall be chosen before any further business is entered upon.

45. When the report of a Select Committee is brought up and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once; but it shall not be adopted or taken into consideration without notice in the usual way.

46. Every Committee shall have a right to take evidence upon any question or questions of fact, wherein it is the duty of such Committee to report. A minute of the evidence thus taken, or of its substance, must, however, in all cases, be appended to the Committee's report.

47. Minutes of all proceedings of Committees, as well as their reports, numbered in consecutive order, shall be entered in the Committee's minute-book, and, being signed by the Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the Committee, shall be delivered by him to the Council Clerk twenty-four hours previous to the meeting of the Council, when such report is to be brought up.

48. The Chairman of every Committee shall have the right, without asking leave of the Council, to remove from the Council Chamber, for any space of time not exceeding sixty hours, any book, document, or paper, other than the minute-book, either for inspection by such Committee or for reference in preparation of the report. In all such cases, however, he shall deliver to the Council Clerk an acknowledgment under his hand of having received such book, document, or paper, and shall be held responsible for the safe keeping of the same.

49. The Standing Committee shall be reappointed within one month after the commencement of the municipal year.

50. Any Alderman moving for a Select Committee may propose certain Aldermen as members of the same; or he may simply state the nature of such intended Committee, leaving the selection to be made by ballot.

51. Every Alderman proposing the appointment of a Select Committee must name himself as one.

52. The appointment of every Special Committee shall continue until the specified duty for which it has been appointed shall have been discharged.

53. Before any proposed By-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the Corporation not less than seven days.

54. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council, nor until it has been twice read in Council on different days.

55. No matter of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.

56. No payments out of the funds of the Corporation shall be made but such as are authorized by a vote of the Council. Provided always that the Mayor, or in his absence any two members of the Committee of Public Works, may in cases of emergency authorize the expenditure of any sum not exceeding ten pounds (£10), but such discretionary expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

Finance Committee.

57. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they

may consider to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Public Works Committee.

58. The Public Works Committee as such shall have the general inspection of all public works in progress throughout the Municipality, and shall have the right of calling the attention of the Council by report to any matter connected with such works or with the state of any public thoroughfare which may seem to require such attention or which they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Common Seal—how secured.

59. The Common Seal shall be secured by a cover or box which shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody of the Council Clerk. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk.

Common Seal—how used.

60. The Seal of the Corporation shall not be affixed to any document of the Municipality without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorized shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor, or in the case of illness or absence of the Mayor by any two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Custody of Books, Records, &c.

61. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody or care of the Council Clerk who shall be responsible for the safe custody of same, but the Mayor may for special purpose authorize their removal.

Books not to be shown without leave.

62. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not a member of the Council, without the written permission of the Mayor, unless as otherwise provided by law.

Records not to be removed.

63. Any person removing any such book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber without leave from the Mayor, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than ten pounds; and nothing therein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book, paper, or record, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book, paper, or record, or to an action at law for detention of same as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Receipts for documents.

64. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid, shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document or other record, which receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the documents shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

Penalty for defacing or destroying records.

65. Any person destroying, defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

Appointment of Officers and Servants.

66. Every permanent appointment shall be made by ballot or in such mode as may be determined upon whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

67. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may from time to time be found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workman or labourer on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

68. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited in such custody as the Council may order, and no member, officer, or servant of the Council shall be received as security for any officer or servant.

Council Clerk, duties of.

69. The Council Clerk shall perform all the duties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws hereunder, he may be required to perform. He shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. He shall pay into the bank appointed by the Council, every Tuesday previous to the meeting, all moneys received by him for the Council. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, and shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Office hours of Council Clerk.

70. The Council Clerk shall attend at his office, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every Tuesday and Friday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Complaints against officers.

71. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous, and such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Special powers of the Mayor.

72. The Mayor may from time to time define the duties of the officers and servants of this Corporation, and shall exercise a general supervision over all such officers and servants, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information.

Lapsed business.

73. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the consideration of such business shall be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was interrupted.

Public notice.

74. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice may be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, or by advertising the same once in some newspaper circulating in the municipal district.

Power to suspend temporarily portions of the By-laws.

75. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice, in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

Rescinding motion already passed.

76. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained, except at a Council of the whole, specially called for the purpose.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint.

Time and place of payment.

2. All such rates shall be paid at the office of the Council Clerk during the hours appointed, unless paid to Rate Collector, or other duly authorized officer of the Council.

Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within sixty days after the day so appointed for the payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law, or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of defaulters.

Bailiff, how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by them.

Duties of Bailiff.

6. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff or other authorized person to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

7. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

8. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy and such assistants as he may take with him to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distraint the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof,

and if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken, together with all costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold, on demand of such owner; and any person interfering with the said Bailiff in the execution of any duties devolving upon him under these By-laws, or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of five (5) pounds.

Inventory.

9. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom the inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Council Clerk.

Goods may be impounded.

10. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose, and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and to go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchasers thereof.

Owners may direct order of sale.

11. Owners of the goods or chattels so distrained may at their option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

12. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every distress within forty-eight hours after having received same.

Bailiff's Deputy.

13. The Bailiff may, with the sanction, in writing, of the Mayor, or, in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorize, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person so authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his surties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of his deputy.

Costs.

14. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____ Mayor of the Municipal District of Casino, do hereby authorize you, _____ the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distraint the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of _____ for _____ being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (or land and premises as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Casino, dated _____ distrainted the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situate at _____, within the said Municipality, for _____ being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ 188 .

Dated this _____ day of _____ 188 .

Bailiff.

Warrant of Distress, 2s. 6d.

SCHEDULE C.

	s. d.
For every warrant of distress	2 6
For every levy	2 6
For man in possession, each day or part of a day	6 0
Inventory, sale, commission, and delivery of the goods, 5 per cent. on the net proceeds of the sale.	

PART III.

Preventing and extinguishing fires—fires of combustible materials, &c.

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

Inflammable fences, &c.

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

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

4. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day, and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys

5. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke vent, or stove pipe, herein called in common a chimney, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Burning shavings and other offensive matter.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or other inflammable substance in any road, street, lane, public place within the Municipality, or shall burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive matter in any yard within the precincts of the Township of Casino, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

PART IV.

Licensing public vehicles.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the Municipality of Casino unless licensed for such purposes in the manner hereinafter mentioned, nor during the suspension or after cancellation of such license as hereinafter provided.

2. Before any license for any vehicle plying for hire shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall deliver to the Council Clerk a requisition in form of Schedule A hereto or to like effect.

Mayor to grant licenses.

3. The Mayor for the said District for the time being shall be and is hereby authorized to issue all such licenses, in the name and on behalf of the said Municipal Council.

4. Every license granted by the Council shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force until the end of quarter next ensuing the date thereof, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle.

Person in whose name vehicle is licensed to be deemed the proprietor.

5. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall have been obtained shall be deemed the proprietor of the vehicle in respect of which such license shall have been taken out.

6. Any proprietor transferring or selling his licensed vehicle shall immediately give notice thereof to the Council Clerk, and the transferee or purchaser shall thereupon apply to have

the license transferred to him, and shall sign his name in the books of the said Council, and on the license, and until this By-law shall have been complied with the transferrer or seller shall remain liable as owner for any breach of any of these By-laws, and no transferee or purchaser shall use such vehicle, or allow it to ply for hire until the By-law shall have been complied with.

7. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall lend or part with his license.

Registered proprietors or driver deemed as such.

8. Every proprietor of any and every vehicle shall be deemed to be licensed on production of the license register book containing a copy of such license, and it shall not be necessary to call upon the person prosecuted to produce the original license to enable the prosecutor to give secondary evidence of its contents.

License may be cancelled or suspended.

9. The license of the proprietor of any vehicle may be cancelled or suspended by the Mayor for the time being of the said Municipal Council as he shall deem right (after three days' notice in writing, signed by the Council Clerk and served upon such proprietor, or left at his usual abode), calling upon him to show cause why such license should not be cancelled or suspended, and opportunity given such proprietor to show such cause, in case the proprietor shall have been convicted of two offences against these By-laws, committed within a period of six months next preceding.

10. Such person or persons as may from time to time be appointed by the said Municipal Council shall be the Inspector or Sub-inspector of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the said Municipality, and such Inspector or Sub-inspector shall, as often as he or they may deem necessary, inspect all licensed vehicles, and also the harness and horse, or horses or other animal or animals used in drawing the same, and if such vehicle, horse, or harness, animal or animals shall, in his or their opinion, be unfit for public use, he shall report the same in writing to the Mayor, who shall have the power to suspend the license of such vehicle until such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness, or animal or animals used in drawing the same, shall be in a fit state for public use, and it shall be the special duty of such Inspector at all times to see that, as far as possible, these By-laws are duly observed and enforced.

Inspectors not to be hindered.

11. Any proprietor or driver of any vehicle, or any other person hindering or obstructing such Inspector or Sub-inspector in the execution of any of his or their duties shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

SCHEDULE A.

To the Municipal Council, Casino,—

I, _____ residing in _____ street, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me _____, No. _____, within the said Municipality.
Dated _____ 188 .

SCHEDULE B.

This is to certify that _____ is hereby licensed to a certain _____ No. _____ within the Municipality of Casino, from the date thereof, to the quarter ending _____ subject, nevertheless, to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under the common seal of the Municipal Council of Casino, this _____ day of _____ 188 .
Mayor.

Council Clerk.

PART V.

Carter's license for carts.

1. The Council may, from time to time, license to ply for hire within the said Municipality, carts or other vehicles approved of by the Works Committee for any or either of the following purposes, namely:—Drawing wood, water, earth, stone, gravel, timber, bricks, passengers, or for any other purpose, whenever hired by the day or load, and whether driven by the owner or by any person in the owner's employ; the license of any cart or other vehicle may be transferred with the cart or other vehicle to any person upon approval, as aforesaid, and for every such license, &c.

Application for license.

2. Every such license shall be granted on the written application for the same of the owner, or if there be more owners than one, of some one owner of the cart or other vehicle to be licensed, and in every such application shall be set forth truly the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant, and the like shall be set forth in the license when granted, which should be in form of Schedule D hereto, or the like effect, and any person who shall wilfully omit from any such application any particulars hereby required to be stated therein, or shall wilfully state anything falsely touching any such particulars shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Numbering, &c., of license and carts.

3. Every such license for cart or other vehicle shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date until the next ensuing quarter, and the owner named in any such license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked, on some conspicuous place on the right or off side of the cart or other vehicle thereby licensed with the number of such license in legible figures and letters, and the words, "Licensed cart" (or vehicle) in the like letters, and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Plying without license.

4. If any owner of any cart or other vehicle permit the same to stand or ply for hire within the Municipality without having a license in force for such cart or other vehicle licensing or authorizing such standing or plying for hire or use respectively within such Municipality, or if any person be found within such Municipality standing or plying for hire with any cart or other vehicle for which no such license is in force, without having the number of such license, and the words "Licensed cart," or other vehicle, displayed upon such cart or other vehicle openly, and in manner herein provided, shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Leaving carts unattended.

5. If the driver of any cart or other vehicle shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than five feet from the side of such cart or other vehicle being in any such street, without passing through the rear wheel or wheels a suitable chain or chains, so as to effectually prevent the rotation of such wheel or wheels, whether in any such case the cart or other vehicle be hired or not, or if he shall go to such a distance from such vehicle as to render it beyond his immediate attention or control, every person so offending shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Lights for carts, &c.

6. The driver of every coach or other vehicle carrying passengers or goods at a pace faster than a walk, which shall during the hours after sunset of any day, or before sunrise of the following day, be in any street or public place within the said Municipality, shall keep a light attached to or suspended from the off or right side of such cart or other vehicle, so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any vehicle proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which the first-mentioned cart or other vehicle shall be directed, and every driver who shall fail to comply with this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Interpretation.

7. The word "cart" and "vehicle" shall for the purpose of this part of these By-laws include every waggon, dray, or other carriage whatever its construction, drawn by horses or other animals used for any of the purposes hereinbefore described in section 7 of this part.

SCHEDULE C.

Table of charges for carter's license.

For every water-cart, dray, cart, goods-van, or waggon, plying for hire, per quarter, 5s. For each omnibus, cab, hackney-carriage, or coach, or buggy, plying for hire, per quarter, 7s. 6d.

SCHEDULE D.

Municipality of Casino, cart or passenger vehicles.

Issued to _____, subject, nevertheless, to all By-laws, Rules, or Regulations in force thereto.

Given under the Common Seal of the Municipal Council of Casino, this _____ day of _____, 188 _____.

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

PART VI.

Care and management of streets; change of level of streets.

1. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any street, road, or way, the Council shall cause a plan of the section showing the proposed cuttings and fillings to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, or in some other public manner, that such plan is open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Persons not to open drains, or remove soil, &c.

2. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in, or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street or other public place, without leave first had and obtained by a written order from the Mayor, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Persons not to dig holes, &c.; persons to enclose buildings and building materials; lights to be provided.

3. Any person or persons who shall dig, make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundations of any house or other buildings, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Council of the said Municipality, or who shall keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any length of time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Council, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being more than five pounds.

Persons not to leave dangerous places exposed or obstructions on public ways, &c.

4. Every owner or occupier of any house, buildings, premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway, or any street or public place in such Municipality shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of such street or public place shall, in like manner, protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing, and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid within fourteen days after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Thoroughfare may be stopped by the Council.

5. The Works Committee or officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Careless riding or driving.

6. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Rolling and driving on footways, &c.

7. Any person who shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause or permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon or omnibus, cart, dray, stage, bicycle, carriage, wheelbarrow, cask, wheel, or vehicle of any kind, or shall lead, drive, ride, or place any horse, cattle, or other beast upon any footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Placing obstructions on footways, &c.

8. If any person shall set or cause or permit to be set or placed any stall, show-board, sign-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or shall allow any vehicle, goods, or property to remain in or obstruct any road, street, lane, or way, or if any person shall set or place or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage and footways any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinbefore directed), or any other goods or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal or other commodity or thing whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such footways or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises over or next to any such street, road, or public place, in every case every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay on conviction a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty for damaging water-tables.

9. Any person driving any waggon, dray, cart, or other carriage whatsoever in any water-table of any street or road, or in any other way damaging such street or road shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not more than forty shillings.

Careless use of gunpowder.

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

PART VII.

Nuisances.

Casting filth or rubbish into streets, &c.

1. Any person who shall cast or cause to be cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal into any street, lane, public watercourse, drain, or waterhole, or who shall suffer any dead animal to remain upon his or her land or premises to become a nuisance or otherwise offensive, or who shall permit any filth to flow from his or her premises, or shall permit or cause by pipes, channels, or other contrivances, filth from closets to flow from his or her premises into any street, lane, public watercourse, drain, or waterhole, shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction or of restoring such drain or watercourse to its proper channel.

Keeping swine.

2. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within sixty yards of any street or public place in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Straying animals.

3. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about or be depastured or tethered within the Municipality or within such boundaries as the Council may from time to time see fit in such a manner so as to become a nuisance, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Premises and private avenues to be kept clean.

4. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

Inspectors of nuisances to visit butchering establishments.

5. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' premises, boiling down establishments, tanneries, and felmongery establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said premises, tanneries, and establishments both within and without as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such tannery or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within forty-eight hours shall on conviction forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

6. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap boiler, tallow melter, tanner, currier, pig keeper, slaughter man, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of any obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of that portion of the Municipality to be defined from time to time by resolution of this Council, without consent of the Council first had and obtained, and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Premises to be inspected on complaint.

7. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the In-

spector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon the said premises for such purpose.

Persons committing offences, &c.

8. Every person who, in any street or public place or passage within the said Municipality to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds:—

Hoisting goods.

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

Conveyance of meat.

2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper clean cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat, putrid fish, fruit, or other edibles unfit for food for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Placing lines, &c., across the streets, &c.

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

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

Casting building material, &c., from roofs.

5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material in or upon the carriage or footways of any streets or public place (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being occupied, erected, pulled down, or repaired.

Blacksmiths to close doors and windows after sunset.

6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nailmaker, metal founder, lime burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kiln, and having a door, window, aperture fronting or opening into or towards any street, lane, or passage, and not closing such door or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture or placing a screen before the same every evening within one hour after sunset so as to effectually prevent the lights from shining through the doorway, window, or aperture next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

Persons burning bones, rags, &c.

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

Carrying goods, &c.

8. Any person who shall carry goods upon the footpath of any street or other public footway, in such a manner as to be dangerous or an annoyance to passengers.

Keeping ferocious animals.

9. Any person who shall be the keeper of, and have any dog or other animal which shall attack any person within the Municipality.

Filthy premises injurious to health.

10. If upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in such a filthy or unwholesome state that the health of any person is or may be affected or liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white washing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check any infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may be required; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he or she continues to make default, provided that no such penalty shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds; and the said Council shall, if they shall think fit, cause such house, building, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to be whitewashed, cleansed, or purified; and for such purpose the proper officers, servants, and workmen of the said Council

shall have power to enter the same, and the expense incurred by the Council in so doing shall be paid by the owner or occupier.

Bathing in public places.

11. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any public wharf, quay, or bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening to the annoyance of any person, shall on conviction pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Offending against decency.

12. Any individual who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Connecting drains with sewers.

13. Any person who shall connect any pipe or drain with any sewer or drain belonging to the said Council, without permission first obtained from the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Earth closets.

14. Every closet or cesspit shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide and four feet six inches long, and must not be less than fifteen feet from any dwelling-house or public street, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building any earth-closet contrary to this By-law shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Natural watercourses.

15. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

16. That the owners of houses, or agents thereof, who have laid pipes or drains to convey slops, suds, refuse, or dirty water of any kind whatsoever into the street, water channel, watercourse, waterhole, river, or creek, or canal, shall construct a cesspit and charcoal filter of a design hereinafter mentioned to each house. Such cesspit to be made according to plan and specification to be seen at the Council Chambers. The said cesspit and filter to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Public Works Committee or other duly authorized officer, and any owner of such house, or his agent, who shall refuse or neglect to construct such cesspit and charcoal filter within thirty days after receiving a written notice, signed by the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorized officer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound. Should any owner of such house, or his agent, refuse or neglect to cleanse such cesspit and charcoal filter after twenty-four hours' notice from a duly authorized officer, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

17. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, footways, or other public places within the Municipality to the annoyance or inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any officer or servant of the Council, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty, upon conviction, not exceeding two pounds or less than five shillings.

Erection of houses, &c.: Fee for permission.

18. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Municipality without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such house, shop, or building in any street, lane, or other place within the said Municipality; and every owner thereof and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

19. Any owner or occupier of land within the Municipality who shall permit to grow on the said land or place upon the public streets or roads weeds known as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, prickly-pear, sweet-briar, or any noxious weed, and who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice in writing, by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council, so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

20. If any person shall haul, or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or other public place, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby. Proviso that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of ten pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave.

21. Any person who from any part of the road, street thoroughfares, or public places shall remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained, from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

Throwing filth on roadway.

22. If any person shall in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animals, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or on any wheelbarrow or truck, or any cart, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

23. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall cause or suffer to be placed, or permit any dead animals' blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Council may remove encroachments.

24. In any case where after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-laws, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, and in case of every successive offence the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

25. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed, unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal, and to pay all the cost thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-law as aforesaid.

Damaging trees.

26. Any person destroying or injuring any tree, or guard for the protection of the same, situate on any street or reserve within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay on conviction any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

PART VIII.

Buildings.

Verandahs and awnings may be erected.

1. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing or fixing a movable or permanent awning, or erecting a verandah in front of his or her shop or house: Provided that such awning shall be at least nine feet, and such verandah ten feet above the proper level of the footways, and according to the plans and specifications of the Council for the time being, and that the posts of the said awning and verandah together, with all framework connected therewith, shall be prepared and erected to the satisfaction and approval of the Council, as they may from time to time direct.

Houses to be properly spouted.

2. All proprietors of houses and other buildings within this Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be required to have the roofs of the said buildings sufficiently spouted and connected with suitable down pipes, and emanators to be carried under the surface of the footpaths into the gutters or away from the public streets, to the satisfaction and approval of the Council, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction, and if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction the offender shall be again liable for a like penalty for every day or part of a day that the same shall not be remedied, together with the cost of repairing all damage to such footpaths resulting from such neglect.

Houses, &c., not to encroach on the footpaths.

3. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof, and it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, &c., or opening in, under, or upon or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council has been obtained for the erecting or making of any such building, erection, or obstruction, fence or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Footway may be levelled.

4. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner herein directed, the surveyor or other person as aforesaid may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal heights and breadth and with an equal slope or inclination, and may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter or thing or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed in the space marked out for the said footway.

Encroachments to be removed on notice.

5. The surveyor, or such other officer or person as aforesaid, may at any time on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in or upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

No balcony shall be erected.

6. No balcony shall be erected so that the same shall project or hang over the footway of any street, road, or thoroughfare; and every person who shall offend against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds for every day that such balcony shall be allowed to remain after such conviction.

PART IX.

Houses of ill-fame.

1. Upon representation by any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Municipality and near to the residence of such ratepayer is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises, and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after conviction, such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum not more than fifty pounds, and if a further period of forty-eight hours elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay a sum not more than fifty pounds.

Penalties where not otherwise specified.

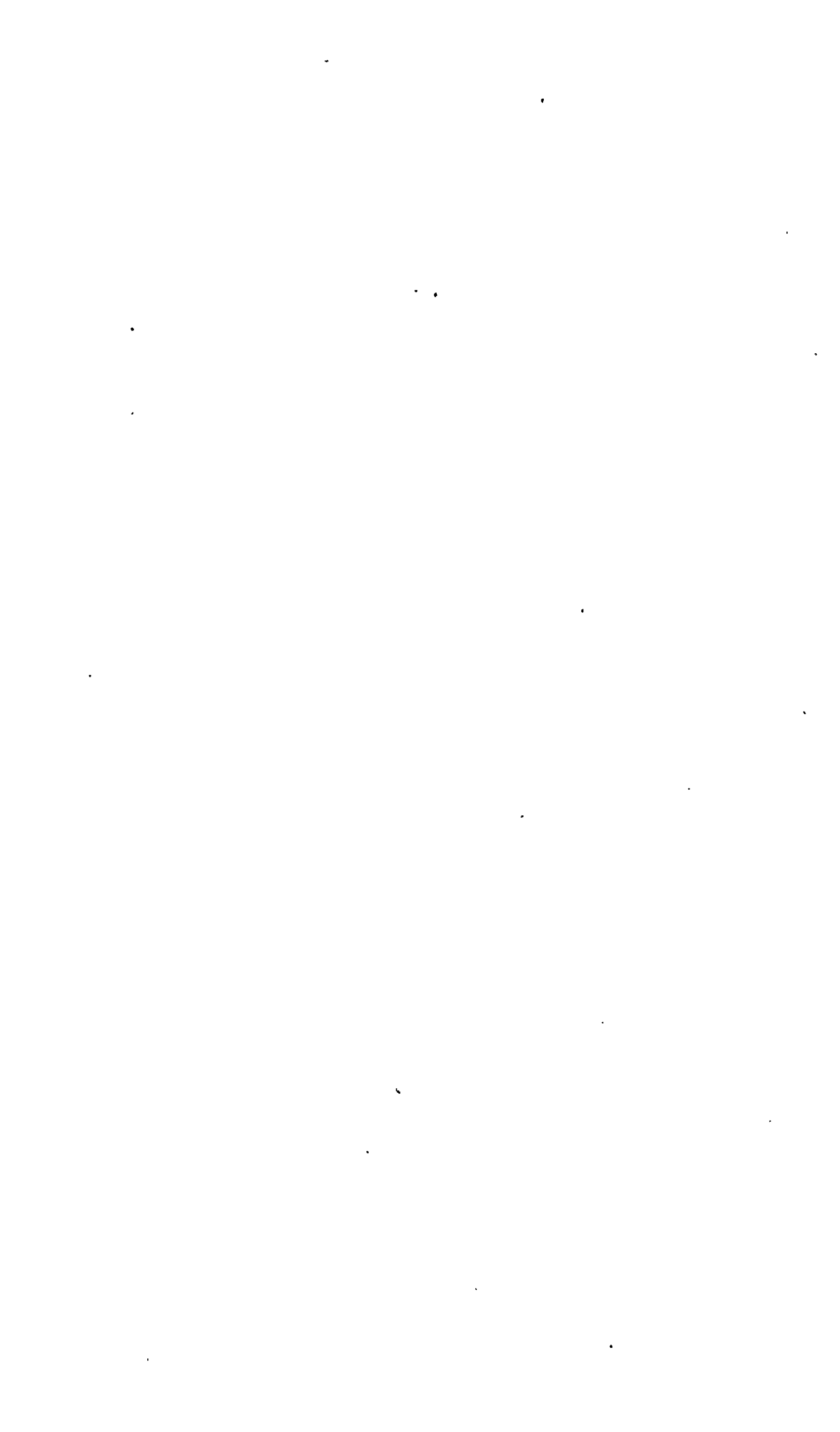
2. Every person committing a breach of these By-laws, shall where no penalty is mentioned for any such offence be liable on conviction to a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person obstructing any person in the discharge of any duty imposed or in the exercise of any privilege conferred by any of these By-laws, shall be liable on conviction to a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

The foregoing are the By-laws of the Municipal District of Casino, passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council, held this 31st August, 1886.

F. G. CROUCH,
Chairman.

(L.S.) F. B. GULLEY,
Mayor.

G. M. ELLIOTT,
Council Clerk.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS)

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney 1st June, 1887.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following Additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Woollahra, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

By-LAW.—Opening footpaths, roads, &c. Passed by the Borough Council of Woollahra, 11th October, 1886.

1. No person shall break up or open the footpath or carriage-way in any road, street, or lane under the control of the Council, for the purpose of laying gas, water, or drain pipes, or for any other purpose, without previously paying into the office of the Council a fee of two shillings and sixpence and obtaining the written authority of the Mayor or Council Clerk to break up or open the footpath or carriage-way of such road, street, or lane; and any person commencing to break up or open the footpath or carriage-way in any road, street, or lane without first paying such fee and obtaining such written authority shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings for every day he shall commence or carry on such work as aforesaid without having first paid such fee and obtained such written authority as aforesaid; and every person or corporation breaking up any footpath, road, street, or lane in the Borough shall repair and make good the same to the satisfaction of the Council's Overseer, or the Council may effect such repairs at the risk and expense of the person or corporation breaking up such footpath, road, street, or lane.

By-LAW.—Erection of buildings, fences, &c, fees for permission. Passed by the Borough Council of Woollahra, 11th October, 1886.

2. No person shall erect any house, shop, or building, wall, fence, or hoarding in or adjoining any road, street, or lane within the Borough without previously paying to the office of the Council a fee of five shillings and obtaining the written authority of the Mayor or Council Clerk to erect such house, shop, or building, and a fee of two shillings and sixpence for permission and authority to erect any wall, fence, or hoarding; and any person commencing to erect such house, shop, or building, wall, fence, or hoarding without first paying such fees and obtaining such written authority shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings for every day he shall commence or carry on any erection or erections as aforesaid without having first paid such fee and obtained such written authority as aforesaid.

C. A. VIVIAN,
Council Clerk.

(t.s.) W. J. TRICKETT,
Mayor of Woollahra.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF JUNEE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th June, 1887.

BOROUGH OF JUNEE.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Junee, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

PART I.

BY-LAWS.

1. That the following be and are confirmed as the By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Junee.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for the dispatch of business on every alternate Thursday, at the hour of 3:30 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman for such meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at a later hour during the meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute book.

Course of procedure.

4. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz. :—

- A. The reading and confirmation of minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they be correct.
- B. Reading and consideration of correspondence.
- C. Presentation of petitions.
- D. Reports from committees.
- E. Adjourned motions, and motions of which notice has been given.
- F. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at ordinary meetings, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

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

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

7. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk or other person acting as his substitute not less than three days nor more than four days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter upon such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction, shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

8. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting, Council Clerk to enter fully particulars of motions or notices.

Summons to members.

9. The summons to Members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper of such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

10. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

11. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

12. No motion shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motion to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

13. Every motion, notice of which has been given, shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover; and no motion, when seconded, shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at the time.

15. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment shall have been disposed of.

Petitions.

16. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous motion, that any petition be received; and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a committee for report, or that the requests therein contained be granted.

Mayor to preserve order.

17. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

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

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

19. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive except as hereinafter provided.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

20. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor to take part in proceedings.

21. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or committees thereof.

Questions put by Mayor.

22. The Mayor shall put all questions first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to precedence of Aldermen.

23. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to precedence.

No Alderman to speak twice on same question or amendment.

24. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in committee or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

25. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on or impute motives to any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

26. No Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council; and every Alderman shall stand when speaking and address the Chair.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

27. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

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

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

29. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

30. Any motion for the adjournment of the Council, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

31. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Aldermen, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

Division to be entered on minutes.

32. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

33. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Suspension of By-laws.

34. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* in cases of emergency, by resolution of the Council.

Rescinding motion already passed.

35. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be entertained except at a Council of the whole specially called for the purpose.

Questions may be put.

36. No question shall be put to the Mayor when in Council requiring the production of papers, or which cannot be replied to without reference to books or papers, unless twenty-four hours notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Council Clerk.

Questions put without discussion.

37. Every question shall be put without any argument or discussion whatever.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

38. There shall be three Standing Committees, viz. :- a By-laws, Works, and Finance Committee. These committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.

Committee of Works.

39. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

By-law Committee.

41. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the municipality.

Rules to be observed in committees.

42. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Records of transactions in Committees.

43. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose memoranda of all the transactions of such committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Form of report.

44. All reports from committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the chairman of such committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

*Protection of Funds and Records.**Members or officers of Council not to be surety.*

45. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Custody of records, seals, &c.

46. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be in use except with the signature of the Mayor and authority of the Council.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

47. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds, and for every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

No remove.

48. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chamber without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

49. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Outlay in urgent cases.

50. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary works to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.:—By the Mayor, to the extent of five pounds; and, with the consent of three Aldermen, any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

*Officers and servants.**Notice to candidates.*

51. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

Mode of appointment.

52. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon.

Appointment of officers, &c.

53. The officers of the Council shall be appointed annually; and the engagement of any officer may be determined at any time by a vote of a majority of the whole Council: Provided that one month's notice shall be given to every such officer whose services are to be dispensed with, and that any officer may resign his appointment by giving the Council one month's notice in writing of his desire and intention to do so: And provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed in any way to affect the powers of suspending officers, and of dismissing men for misconduct, vested in the Council by the 152nd section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 12.

Exceptional cases.

54. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

55. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order.

Duties of Council Clerk.

56. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Acts. He shall also, under the directions of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

*Levying rates, &c.**Due date for rates.—Defaulters.*

57. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk or other proper officer of the Council, within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter: Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Mayor to sue defaulters.

58. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

59. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any committee, as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Rates on damaged premises.

60. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

*Streets, and public places, &c.**New roads to be reported upon.*

61. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee of Works, and reported upon to the Council by such committee.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

62. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid; and he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

63. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets.

64. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and, in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said municipality shall be observed, and that no encroachment shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purpose permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Clerk of the Council at least one week before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole as aforesaid shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained.

And, in default of the same, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings; and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

65. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and, on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or caused to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or caused to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Erection of awnings.

66. No person shall erect an awning in front of any house or shop without first making application to the Council, and any person so doing without authority shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and have such awning removed.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

67. The Inspector of Nuisances or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

68. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and, in case of every successive offence, the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

69. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

70. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Inspector or officer shall, on conviction, forfeit a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

Erection of houses, &c.

71. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the borough without first serving notice, in writing, on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day, between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m., stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on a payment of a fee of ten shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, doorsteps, fences, or other obstruction whatever.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

72. All proprietors of houses within the municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and, if not remedied

at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty also for every succeeding seven days.

Vehicles to be licensed.

73. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the borough of Junee unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for license.

74. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive, or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter D, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and, in the case of drivers and conductors, shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

Conditions under which license to be granted.

75. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which—in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said borough—is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

76. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter E or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate Seal.

77. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough Council of Junee, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

OFFENCES, NUISANCES—GENERAL GOOD ORDER OF THE BOROUGH.

Damaging public buildings, &c.

78. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds; provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

79. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Damaging trees.

80. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourse.

81. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, nightsoil, sewerage matter, or any filth of any kind, to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the borough, or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, or channels, or other contrivances, nightsoil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow or be cast into any watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any

sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

Throwing filth on roadway.

82. If any person shall in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

Damaging or pulling up alignment marks or posts.

83. Any person pulling down or pulling up, destroying, or injuring any alignment or other boundary marks or stones, notice-boards, public notices, or other erection on any reserve, public place, or road, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any amount not exceeding ten pounds.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c

84. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any case or vessels in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other things or matter whatsoever from any house or premises, over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or cause to be removed, any such stalls, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, and shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

85. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheel carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing, which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheel carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby; provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of ten pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

86. Any person who from any part of the road, street, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares or public places, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted) or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

87. If the driver of any waggon, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or

thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided by reins only excepted), or if the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her on any other vehicle under his or her care upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle or carriage in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

As to driving or riding improperly through streets.

88. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place, negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, or who shall not carry a light upon any vehicle after an hour after sundown or daylight, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

89. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building, by chalk, paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Cattle, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

90. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goat belonging to him or under his charge, to stray, or go about, or to be depastured in any road, street, or public place in this borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay, in respect of every such offence, a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

As to private avenues.

91. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land, within the said borough, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Placing dead animals on premises.

92. Any person who shall place, or cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the borough, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for such offence.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

93. Any owner or occupier of land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Removal of night-soil.

94. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or carriage of any kind with night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the said streets, roads, or other public places; and, in order to prevent nuisances, it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and all night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours hereinafter prescribed, in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; and no vehicles used for this purpose, shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or its officer; and every person offending against this By-law shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

95. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except within the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall cast or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit any penalty as aforesaid.

Discharging firearms, &c.

96. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or any other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council, &c.

97. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of one hundred feet of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give forty-eight hours' notice to the Council or Aldermen thereof, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Cellars or openings beneath footpaths prohibited.

98. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar or any opening, door, or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

99. Every person who shall have a well between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently closed over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within forty-eight hours' after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such persons' usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officers shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that with respect to wells or underground tanks open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered in one month thereafter.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

100. Every person who in any street, or other place, or passage within the said borough shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction, for any and every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

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

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

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

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

Every person who shall be the keeper of or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said borough.

Every person or persons who shall persist in playing, in a public place, any musical instrument or instruments to the annoyance of any ratepayer who may object to it.

Water from roofs, &c.

101. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains to footpaths.

102. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

103. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Natural watercourses.

104. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

105. For preserving the cleanliness of the said borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, fellmongering establishments, and manufactories in the said borough, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments and manufactories, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery establishment, or manufactory, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Houses of ill-fame.

106. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the borough, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupation of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and, upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance be not abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such second offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible material, &c.

107. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and every such person who will suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

108. Whoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in any such stream, conduit, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

109. Whoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove any such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Supply of water in time of drought.

110. In time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this borough by water carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

Licensed water-carts.

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

112. There shall be paid out of the funds of the municipality to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with water at the place of any such fire, as herein provided, and delivered the same as required, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owner of such cart as shall have first in order attended with loads of water at the place of such fire, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may have determined.

113. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the municipality such carts for the carrying and sale of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel contained therein for the holding of water for sale shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

114. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st December next ensuing, after the granting of said license.

115. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

116. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal and amendment of any other By-law.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

117. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

PART II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates.

Rates under section 164 of the 31st Victoria No. 12, to be collected half-yearly.—Times and modes of collection.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purpose mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such day as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing of such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of Petty Sessions for small debts or District Court.

Bailiff.

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of Distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods as distraint, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf residing at the place where the distress shall be made; and, in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

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

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels, shall in such case, be put up for sale according to such directions.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the cost and charges of the schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

Deputy.

16. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or, in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the municipality, authorise, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have the exercise of all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal borough of _____ do hereby authorise you _____, Bailiff of the said borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situated at _____ for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188____. _____ Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal borough of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____ situated at _____ within the said borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said borough to the _____ day of _____, 188____.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 188____. _____ Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing Copy of Inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of day	5	0
For sale, in commission, and delivery of goods, per £ on proceeds of the sale	1	0

SCHEDULE D.

A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of Junee—
I, _____, residing at _____ street, within the Borough of Junee, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to _____ within the limits of the said borough.

Dated at Junee, this _____ day of _____ A.D. 188____.
Description of _____

SCHEDULE E.

Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ street, Junee, is hereby licensed to _____ (or omnibus, cart, hackney, carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from _____ to _____ 31st December, 18____ inclusive, within the Borough of Junee, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE F.

TABLE of license fees payable by proprietors, drivers, and conductors of licensed vehicles.

Proprietors of	On and after 1st January.	On and after 1st April.	On and after 1st July.	On and after 1st October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses and Coaches	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cars	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Hackney Carriages	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Cabs	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Water-carts, drays, carts or vans	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry passengers				0 5 0

(L.S.) J. C. HUMPHREYS, Mayor.
LUKE WORTNER, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF GOSFORD—BY-LAWS.)

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd June, 1887.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Gosford, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipality of Gosford, for regulating their own proceedings and the duties of the officers and servants of the Council—for the collection and enforcement of rates—in relation to roads and streets and encroachments thereon, and to offences and nuisances—and for the general good rule and government of the Municipality.

Adopted by the By-laws Committee, this twelfth day of April, 1887.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GOSFORD.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council Meetings—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m. on every second Wednesday in each month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on the following evening at the hour above named.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum the names of the members present shall be recorded in the minute book.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor, or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor, to be dealt with.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
6. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
7. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper. Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at any future meeting.
3. All motions shall be made and petitions presented by Aldermen in their places, and every Alderman shall stand when speaking and addressing the Chair.
4. The order of the day shall include all business of which no notice has been given, and all matters arising out of former meetings of the Council.
5. Any motion entered on the notice paper, and the Alderman having given notice of the same being absent, and no other Alderman having been deputed to bring forward such motion when the business is called on, shall be struck out of the paper.

6. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment is moved the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the next preceding, and so on, in the reverse order in which they were moved; except when such motion or amendment shall relate to the acceptance of tenders, the fixing of salaries, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

Petitions.

7. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of the persons signing the same only; and it shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

Petitions and correspondence may be dealt with without previous notice.

8. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read be referred to a Committee.

Mayor to preserve order.

9. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

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

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

11. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately on its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

Mayor may take part in proceedings.

12. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.

Questions put by Mayor.

13. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

14. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on same question or amendment except in Committee.

15. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation when he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have the right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

16. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

17. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologize.

18. When any Alderman shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively, to any other Alderman, the Alderman offending shall be required by the Mayor, or if in Committee by the Chairman, to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned

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

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

20. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on resumption of the debate.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

21. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required.

22. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read for his information, and upon such request the question or matter aforesaid shall be read.

Any Alderman may divide the Council, &c.

23. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council. And in all divisions every Alderman present shall be compelled to vote.

Motions must be seconded

24. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor of any motion unless it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

25. The Council Clerk shall put every motion into writing, which shall be signed by the mover; and every motion when seconded and read by the Clerk shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee meetings.

26. The Council Clerk shall give notice of the intended meetings of any Committee to the members thereof whenever requested so to do by the Chairman of such Committee.

Report of Committee to be signed by Chairman.

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

Proceedings.

By-laws may be suspended on emergency.

28. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tem* in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

Treasurer's accounts to be laid before Council.

29. The Treasurer's accounts shall be laid before the Council once in each month, or oftener if required by the Council.

Protection of Funds and Records.

Officer of Council may not be surety.

30. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its members, nor any person holding office under the Council.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained.—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

31. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been previously ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by a Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Records, &c., to be kept private.

32. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person, being a member or officer of the said Council, shall, without permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty shillings.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

33. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose. And the common seal shall not be used except at a meeting of the Council and with the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

34. Any person, being a member or officer of the said Council, who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

Nor removed.

35. Any person, being a member or officer of the said Council, who removes or attempts to remove any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds, nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than two pounds.

Levying Rates, &c.

Due dates for Rates—Defaulters.

36. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates and taxes at the office of the Council within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

37. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee, as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to issue distress warrants.

38. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to issue and direct the enforcement of distress warrants against the goods, chattels, and effects of all such defaulters, as by resolution of Council from time to time directed.

How distress to be made.

39. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant signed by the Mayor, and all proceedings under or in respect of such distresses and warrants, and the sale of goods levied upon by virtue thereof, shall be the same as in distresses for rent under a lease or demise.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

40. Whenever any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare has been marked out no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be allowed, except as hereinafter mentioned, to project or encroach on any part thereof; and in order that the due alignment of the roads, streets, lanes, or other thoroughfares within the said Municipality shall be observed, and that no encroachment shall be made thereon, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless for any temporary or other purpose permitted by the Council, to erect or put up any building erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or make any excavation or hole, on, under, or near such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless due notice of the same shall have been given to the Council of the Municipality at least three weeks before any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, or hole, as aforesaid, shall be commenced to be erected, or put up, or made, and the assent of the Council first obtained in writing. And in default of the same the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence, and on every successive conviction for a similar offence shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than three pounds.

Footways may be levelled.

41. When any footway shall have been marked out the surveyor or other such person as the Council may direct, may cause the same to be levelled, and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging steps or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

42. The surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, or on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any buildings, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

43. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and in every case of successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

44. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action of trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

45. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavation, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Offences, nuisances.—General good order of Municipality, &c.

46. No person shall be at liberty to enter upon any road, street, or lane within the Municipality, for the purpose of opening any drain or sewer, or to remove any stone, sand, gravel, or turf, or to cut down trees thereon, without leave

being first obtained from the Council or their proper officer; and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

47. Any person who shall ride any horse, or shall drive any horse or other animal harnessed to any carriage, cart, dray, gig, omnibus, or any vehicle, furiously on any road or street or lane within the Municipality, so as to create alarm, or so as to endanger the safety of any person or any property in any public thoroughfare, shall for every such offence pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

As to damaging public buildings, &c.

48. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds. Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public water-course, &c.

49. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road, street, lane, or pathway, or who shall suffer filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such waterhole, water-course, river, creek, or canal, or shall permit or suffer any filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever, to flow into any public water-course, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

50. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe within the said Municipality in any waters exposed to view from any road, street, or dwelling-house, in or near to the said Municipality between the hours of six in the morning and eight in the evening; and any person who shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings; and it shall be lawful for any Constable to arrest any person who shall be found bathing contrary to the provisions hereof, and to convey such person before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

Nuisance from closets, &c.

51. Upon representation by any respectable householder that the closets, drains, ashpits, grounds, or hog-sties of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and if any such premises shall be found a nuisance or otherwise offensive notice in writing shall be given to the proprietor or resident of such premises that if, within forty-eight hours after the service of such notice, the nuisance shall not be removed the proprietor, tenant, or occupant of the aforesaid premises shall upon conviction before any two Justices of the Peace be liable to any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

52. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

53. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter provided for, no work effecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

54. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council outlays to the following extent may be incurred.

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of the Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses to the extent of two pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor or the Mayor and Alder-

man, or the Alderman without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized—also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

Houses of ill-fame.

55. Upon the representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Municipality, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of the names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if upon consideration the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice; and if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds: And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Excavations to be protected by fence or wall.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any premises within six feet of any public road or footpath within the limits of the Municipality until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries or excavations situated within the limits of this Municipality shall be enclosed and protected in the manner aforesaid within one month after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the Municipal Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned premises to enclose the same after notice as aforesaid such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty aforesaid.

Works and Contracts for same.

57. Tenders shall be called for all works undertaken by the Council, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as to the Council may seem expedient; and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement signed by two or more responsible parties agreeing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract if tender be accepted: Provided that this law shall not apply to any labourers employed by authority of the Council. Contractors shall with sufficient sureties give bonds to the Council for the due performance of their contracts in such sum as the Council shall fix.

Finally passed by the Council, this thirteenth day of April,
one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(L.S.) J. B. WHITEWAY,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th May, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.—BY-LAWS.

Repeal of existing By-Laws.

THAT By-laws 70 and 71 be repealed, and the following substituted:—

Nuisance.

1. That any nuisance permitted on any premises, house, drain, or water-closet, or kept in an offensive condition by any owner or occupier, such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than ten pounds.

Slaughtering in town.

2. That any person or persons slaughtering any cattle, calf, sheep, or pig on any premises within the original boundaries of the Town of Liverpool, or on any part of the Drummond Estate, or on any premises situated between the Main Southern Road and the Town Common, shall be liable, for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than two pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

Attestation of accounts.

3. No account shall be paid until such account has been attested by the Clerk of Works, or whoever the Council may appoint for that purpose, who shall become responsible to the Council for the correctness of such account.

Adopted by the Council of the Municipal District of Liverpool, on the 2nd day of August, 1886,

(L.S.) THOS. WHITFORD TAYLOR,
Mayor.

C. BROWN, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WICKHAM—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st February, 1887.

The following Amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wickham for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE "NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875."

THE Council of the Municipal District of Wickham, do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," hereby make and establish the following By-laws for the regulation of Nuisances within the said Municipality, and generally for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of the said Act, and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of the By-laws hereto in force, which By-laws heretofore made are hereby repealed.

By-laws of the Council of the Municipal District of Wickham made under and for carrying into effect the several provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

To regulate the construction, cleaning, situation, and keeping of privies, cesspools, cesspits, earth and ash closets.

1. Every dwelling-house, factory, workshop, or establishment within the boundaries of the Municipal District of Wickham, where one or more persons reside or are employed in or at any occupation thereat, must have provided by the owner or occupier of such premises when directed by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other appointed officer, one or more cesspits for the reception of night-soil, constructed in manner hereafter described, together with an approved class of wooden or brick buildings or superstructure erected over the said cesspit or cesspits, together with sufficient trap-door appliances at the rear or inside of each building, cesspit sufficient to admit of the introduction of dry ashes, earth, or lime, upon the contents of each cesspit, and also for admitting of the removal of the contents of each cesspit, when within an average fulness equal to within six inches of the top of any such cesspit.

Notice of building closets to be given to the Council Clerk.

2. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence any such work, give to the Inspector of Nuisances seven days' notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding (\$10) ten pounds.

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Position of closets.

3. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council: Provided that, where practicable, no cesspit shall be formed within (20) twenty feet of any dwelling-house or factory.

Cesspits and closet accommodation to be supplied.

4. A separate closet and cesspit shall be provided for every tenement within the Municipality. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspool or cesspit shall not be less than 8 feet by 5 feet by 3 feet 6 inches inside measurement in the clear. For workshops and factories the closet accommodation shall, where ten or more persons are employed, be not less than 3 feet 6 inches inside by 5 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches deep, inside measurement. Each hotel shall be provided with one or more public closets built in accordance with the foregoing dimensions, and not less than one private one of the same dimensions as stated for houses of four rooms, &c.

Closet accommodation at schools.

5. In places of business or schools at or in which a number of persons not exceeding fifty shall ordinarily frequent, reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 90 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex, and for persons in excess of the number of 50; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity mentioned in this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

6. Every cesspit within the Municipality of Wickham shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as there shall be no overflow, soakage, or leakage therefrom; and every cesspool within the said Municipality which shall be formed or made below the surface of the ground shall also be constructed so that the walls, sides, and bottoms thereof shall be water-tight, and shall project on all sides at least six inches above the surface of the ground in which such cesspool shall be formed or made, and shall be built of nine (9) inch brickwork set in best approved mortar, the

finished or top course of brickwork to be brick set on edge in cement, in an approved manner, and must be floated over the top, insides, and bottoms with not less than half-an-inch in thickness of approved best cement, which must in all cases be mixed for cesspits with clean sharp sand, at the rate of two of sand to one of cement, for floating the interior of all cesspits.

Dimensions.

7. Every closet shall be built 7 feet 3 inches high from the floor to wall-plate of roof, and shall be constructed of timber, brick, or stone, to the dimensions shown, or plans and specifications provided by the Municipal Council of Wickham, and which said plans and specifications will be placed at the disposal of any householder, ratepayer, or authorized contractor for inspection, and for the purpose of taking copies thereof at all reasonable times during office hours.

8. No double cesspits or closets are to be erected under any circumstances; and in the case of closets required to be erected over cesspits or schools of larger capacity than Council's plans, the required closet shall be similar in construction, but of a width to correspond with the cesspits required at such places aforesaid. Persons requiring pans or boxes in their closets instead of cesspits must apply for the same to the Council in writing.

9. The owner or occupier of every house, building, or other tenement within the Municipality shall at all times cause to be kept adjacent to every privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or some other material in some water-tight vessel, efficient and sufficient for deodorising the night-soil deposited therein, and shall also cause all such night-soil deposited in any box, pan, bucket, or other receptacle in such privy or closet to be immediately, on the deposit thereof, covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth or such other deodorising material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deodorise the contents of such bucket, pan, or other receptacle; and shall, at least twice in each week, keep the contents of all cesspits, boxes, &c., levelled after being blinded, and shall, after the process of levelling, again give a liberal blinding with the materials aforesaid; and shall also, in all cases when any cesspit or box approaches fulness, give to the Inspector of Nuisances an order in writing to have the said cesspits or boxes emptied and cleaned; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Owners or occupiers of existing closets shall be compelled to alter, &c.

10. If any alteration to any existing closet or cesspit shall, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, be requisite for preserving public health or decency, the Council, upon complaint of the Inspector, shall adjudge such closet or cesspit to be injurious to health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise. The Inspector shall give the owner or occupier notice in writing to make such alterations as may therein be stated, so that the closet or cesspit shall be brought into conformity with these By-laws. And if such owner or occupier shall not comply with the terms of such notice within twenty-one days after the same shall be served upon him or her, which service may be effected either by leaving the same with him or her personally, or upon the premises with any adult person, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a like penalty for every succeeding seven days during which such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with the terms of the notice.

The Council to appoint Depôts.

11. The Council may from time to time, by regulation or regulations, appoint depôts wherein the contents of cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited, taking every precaution so that it shall not become a nuisance or injurious to health: Provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit night-soil on private lands, or disposing of such by sale or otherwise, if such deposits or sales be made in accordance with the general provisions of these By-laws.

To prevent cesspits, earth-closets, &c., becoming a nuisance to neighbouring householders.

12. All privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of decency and cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or offensive

to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Night-soil to be removed by contract.—Charges to be recovered, &c.

13. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, earth-closets, or other receptacles for night-soil, shall be removed by contract, in properly constructed water-tight carts; and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for the performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night-soil, and to charge such sums to any owner, or householder, or occupier for the emptying of any cesspits or boxes, &c., as the Council may from time to time decide upon: Provided that the contents of any cesspool, cesspit, privy, or closet-pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom, except by some nightman or nightmen duly authorized or licensed as such by the aforesaid Council, and only during such hours as the Council may from time to time appoint. No cesspool, cesspit, or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto any pipe or other appliance capable of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspool, cesspit, or privy upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground, or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever. Any person or persons wilfully violating this By-law in any respect shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

Inspection of premises, &c.

14. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer or officers for the time being duly appointed by the said Council, he or they having reasonable grounds for believing that any nuisance exists, to demand admission from the owner or occupant to enter in and upon the premises, to inspect any premises within the said Municipality, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," and the whole of these By-laws, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. on any lawful working day; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Impeding Council or officer, &c.

15. Any person or persons in any manner wilfully obstructing the said Council or their duly appointed officers or contractors, or any or either of them, in the execution of their duty, shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Complaint of nuisances.

16. Upon complaint or notice in writing by any householder to the said Council that any cesspool or cesspools, closets, or other receptacles wherein night-soil is deposited, any neighbouring or adjoining premises is or are a nuisance, the said Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons duly appointed as aforesaid by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the said officer or officers of the said Council shall have full power, without any authority than this By-law, to enter upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice in writing to abate such nuisance shall be given by the said officer or officers, by delivering the same to such proprietor or resident; and if within seven days after the service of such notice the said nuisance shall not be abated, in accordance with said notice, the proprietor, tenant, or occupier of the aforesaid premises shall for such neglect or default, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Breach of By-laws.

17. Every person guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence (when not otherwise expressly mentioned) to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Wickham, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, this 9th day of June, 1886.

(L.S.) WM. A. WOODERSON,
T. W. HOGUE, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CONCORD—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th March, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CONCORD.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-Laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Concord, under the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of Concord, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisance Prevention Act of 1875."

1. After the expiration of three months from the date of the passing of these By-laws no person or persons shall be permitted to have on their premises any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of faecal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving twenty-eight days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and after such conviction if not removed within a further period of fourteen days, shall upon conviction forfeit a further sum not exceeding five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

2. All closets shall be supplied with one or more iron pans with two side handles or one over handle, and shall be not more than fourteen inches in depth, and not more than fourteen inches in diameter, and shall be kept in good order, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Breach of this By-law to carry a penalty not less than ten shillings and not more than forty shillings.

3. No person shall be permitted to cover up or cause to be covered up any existing cesspit with earth or any other material prior to giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, until the same shall have been properly emptied by the Council's contractor. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools or factories, where a number of persons shall be employed, separate closets shall be provided for each sex; with a door to fasten on the inside. When two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a dividing wall between each to effect a complete separation; and any persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

5. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in existing cesspits or closets, he shall report the same to the Council, who shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health and decency; and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owners of the premises after receiving seven days' notice to that effect, under a penalty for each week's neglect or delay in effecting such alteration not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

6. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed watertight carts, between such hours as the Council may determine; and the contractor shall be held responsible for the careful conveyance of the night-soil outside the limits of the Borough under a penalty for neglect not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

7. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and any person refusing admittance or obstructing or hindering the officer in the discharge of his duty, shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

8. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets, which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances.

9. No closet shall be erected or commenced to be erected except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Council, and any person being guilty of a breach of the By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. When any new building is about to be constructed, the builder or builders thereof shall first erect, or cause to be erected on the premises, a temporary closet not less than three feet by two feet six inches, for the use of the workmen employed in the construction of the new building; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

11. No person shall be permitted to connect any closet with any drain, watercourse, or sewer, without the sanction of the Council. Any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

12. Persons requiring their closets emptied shall send a written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and no person shall be at liberty to use the refuse from dry earth closets without applying for and receiving permission in writing from the Council, and making proper provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance by a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

13. Written notice must be given to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances by all persons about to construct new or alter existing closets, to enable the Inspector to visit and report on the same, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and closets constructed without such notice being given must be removed or altered if judged necessary by the Council, under a further penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings, for each and every day they may remain unremoved or unaltered after due notice to that effect.

Adopted at a meeting of the Concord Council, held on the twenty-first December, A.D. 1886.

(L.S.) W. K. CHAPMAN,
By order of the Council, Mayor.
JOHN CANDLISH,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 12th March, 1887.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Parramatta, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS to amend certain of the By-laws at present in force within the Borough of Parramatta, and to further provide for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," within the said Borough.

1. From and after the passing of the following By-laws and the confirmation and publication thereof according to law, so much of the By-laws numbered 96 to 113 inclusive, passed by the Council of the Borough of Parramatta, on the 25th day of August, 1884, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," within the Borough of Parramatta, as is or shall be repugnant to or inconsistent with the following By-laws, or any of them, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; but in all other respects the said By-laws shall continue in full force and effect.

2. After the expiration of six calendar months from the date of the confirmation of these By-laws and the publication thereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, no person or persons shall be permitted to excavate or construct or place any cesspit for the purpose of being used for closets or privies, or for the deposit of fecal matter, within the boundaries of the Borough of Parramatta; and all closets and privies, from and after the said date, shall be constructed and made on the dry earth system only; and the penalty for any breach of this By-law shall be not exceeding ten pounds (£10) nor less than one pound (£1).

3. Every person about to erect or place any closet within the boundaries of the said Borough shall, before commencing any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and of the proposed position of such closet; and every person commencing any such work without having given such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds (£10) nor less than one pound (£1).

4. No closet shall be erected except in such position and of such materials as shall be approved of in writing by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.

5. Every closet shall be built at least seven feet high from the floor to the wall-plate of roof, and shall not be less

than three feet six inches wide and four feet six inches long, internal measurement, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall have ventilating holes four and a half inches wide, or a window that will open.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and the owner or occupier of any tenement not provided with such separate closet accommodation shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound (£1) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

7. When two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of not less than four and a half inches in thickness, if of wood a double sheeted wall between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from below the floor through the roof of the closets, so as to effect a complete separation; and any person making or placing, or causing to be made or placed, any such adjoining closets, except as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not less than one pound (£1) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

8. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by the servants of, or the contractors with, the Council, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

9. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

10. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicle in which it is carried shall, by the person so using or removing the same, be deodorized forthwith by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and any person who shall purchase or receive any night-soil or fecal matter on to his premises, which shall afterwards cause any offensive smell or nuisance whatever, shall be liable to a penalty not less than two pounds (£2) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

11. Every earth-closet now built, or hereafter to be built or placed on any premises, shall be kept provided with a suitable galvanized iron pail of the following dimensions, namely, thirteen inches in diameter and fourteen inches in depth, such

pails to be provided by the Council, and sold at cost price ; and the owners and occupiers respectively of any premises on which there shall be any closet not so provided shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound (£1) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

12. Every earth-closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, and provided, where necessary, with a scoop for each occupant to throw in stored dry earth or ashes through the seat into the galvanized iron pail ; and in case of any breach or neglect of this By-law, the owner and occupier of the premises respectively shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound (£1) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

13. The Council may recover, and the owner or occupier of any premises shall pay, such reasonable sums for the emptying of cesspits or dry earth closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

14. No owner or occupier of any premises within this Borough, or any other person, shall erect or construct upon his premises any closet otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws.

15. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be the land in the parish of the Field of Mars approved by the Governor and about to be granted for that special purpose, or such other land as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council ; and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality, except as allowed by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," or these By-laws.

16. No person shall empty, or aid or assist in emptying, whether entirely or only partially, any cesspit or dry earth closet within the said Borough without the authority in writing of the Council or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.

17. The occupier or owner of any premises containing any cesspit or dry earth closet requiring to be emptied shall forthwith send written notice thereof to the Council Clerk or the Inspector of Nuisances, or failing so to do shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound (£1) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

18. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied

and earth-closets attended to, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth-closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on earth-closets. He shall also collect the amounts so due and payable, and account for same to the Council at least once in seven days, or oftener, if required to do so by the Mayor for the time being.

19. The time which, under and by virtue of the 15th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," any owner or occupier of any premises shall be allowed in order to fill up, remove, alter, or otherwise deal with any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well, or perform or carry out any other work which, under the authority of the said Act, he may lawfully be required to do, shall be three days from the expiration of the notice by the said section directed to be given him requiring performance of such work.

20. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same Act.

21. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer duly appointed by the Council, shall be the person to see the foregoing By-laws carried into effect, and to institute and prosecute all legal proceedings thereunder.

22. Any person offending against the provisions of any of the foregoing By-laws by any act of omission or commission shall upon conviction thereof, where no other punishment is specially provided, be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not more than ten pounds (£10) nor less than one pound (£1) ; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the said By-laws shall be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices.

All the foregoing By-laws were passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Parramatta, at a meeting held on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1886.

(L.S.) CHARLES J. BYRNES,

Mayor.

S. WICKHAM, Council Clerk.

1867.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ORANGE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF ORANGE—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Orange, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

ADDITIONAL By-laws in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. That all existing By-laws of this Council relating to the care, management, and construction of closets and cesspits, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," be and are hereby repealed.

2. On and after the first day of March, in the year A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, no person or persons shall be permitted to have on their premises any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of fecal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound; and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

3. No person shall be permitted to cover up or cause to be covered up any existing cesspit with earth or other material, unless and until the same shall be properly emptied by the Council's servants or contractors. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools or factories, where a number of persons shall be employed, separate closets shall be provided for each sex, with a door to fasten on the inside; where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing wall between each to effect a complete separation, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

5. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in any existing cesspit or closet, he shall report the same to the Council who shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health or decency, and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owner of the premises after receiving seven days' notice to that effect, under a penalty for every week's neglect or delay in effecting such alteration not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

6. All closets shall be supplied with two iron pans, each pan shall be supplied with two side-handles, or one over-handle, and shall not be more than fourteen inches in depth, and not more than fourteen inches in diameter, and of the pattern to be approved by the Council, such pans to be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Breach of this By-law to carry a penalty of not more than two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

7. The night-soil shall be removed by contract, or by persons employed by the Council, in properly constructed water-tight carts between such hours as the Council may determine;

and the contractor or persons employed by the Council will be held responsible for the careful conveyance of the night-soil to the appointed depot, and shall dispose of the same in such a manner as may be determined by the Council under a penalty for neglect not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

8. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and any person refusing admittance or obstructing or hindering that officer in the discharge of his duty shall incur a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

9. No closet shall be erected, or commenced to be erected, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Council, and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances.

11. Persons requiring their closets emptied shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances, and any person wishing to use the refuse from dry earth closets shall be at liberty to do so by making proper provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

12. Written notice must be given to the Council or Inspector of Nuisances by all persons about to construct new or alter existing closets to enable the Inspector to visit and report on the same under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and closets constructed without such notice, and without the approval of the Council, must be removed or altered, if judged necessary by the Council, under a further penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for each and every day they may remain unremoved or unaltered after due notice to that effect.

13. No person shall be permitted to connect any closet with any drain, water-courses, or sewer without the sanction of the Council; any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Made and passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Orange, held at the Council Chamber, Orange, on the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at seven o'clock p.m.

GEO. TOWSON, (L.S.) CHAS. J. SMITH,
Council Clerk. Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.

BOROUGH OF ALBURY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

 ADDITIONAL BY-LAW made by the Borough Council of Albury under the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

ON and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, no person shall be permitted to have in their premises any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of fœcal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

 Passed by the Borough Council of Albury, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(I.S.)

G. H. BILLSON,
Mayor.JNO. H. PAINE,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF COONAMBLE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th March, 1887.**COONAMBLE MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.**

THE following additional By-Laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Coonamble under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

1. Every earth-closet shall be supplied with a box or other receptacle (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) for dry earth or ashes, of which a quantity sufficient to deodorise the excreta therein, shall be deposited in the closet pan daily.

2. All boxes used as earth-closet pans shall not exceed the following dimensions, 24 in. x 16 in. x 14 deep external measurement, and shall be lined with tin or other substance to prevent leakage.

3. Any person committing a breach of these By-Laws shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of, for the first offence, not exceeding ten shillings (10s.), and for the second and any subsequent offence, not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Coonamble, this 16th day of November, 1886.

W. H. AUBREY,
Council Clerk.

(I.S.) T. A. JONES,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 6th April, 1887.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of The Glebe, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875" having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.

AMENDED By-laws made under, and for carrying into effect the provisions of, the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875."

1. Every person who shall be about to construct a closet, or to form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to construct such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of The Glebe a notice in writing of the intention of such person to construct such closet, or to form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be constructed, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to construct any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

2. No person shall construct or commence to construct any closet except in such place or position as shall be approved by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall construct or commence to construct any closet without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings; and any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground; and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit; and every such cesspit shall have walls on each side of brick of at least 9 inches thick; and such walls

shall be built in cement and rendered at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick inside with cement in such a manner as to make such walls thoroughly water-tight; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance therefrom than 6 feet; and if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 6 feet therefrom, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

4. Every dry earth closet shall be provided with a seat, a pan, and an earth box, according to the sample kept at the Town Hall. Any person constructing a dry earth closet otherwise than in accordance with this By-law, or shall neglect to provide the earth closet on his premises with a pan of the dimensions and style before mentioned, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; and every cesspit closet shall be provided with a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets; and such wall shall extend from the foundation up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings, nor more than sixty shillings.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one cesspit closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, or in every instance where dry earth closets are used, there shall be one dry earth closet to every ten persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from closets by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any closet any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

11. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, shall be

deodorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

12. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," therein on all days except Sundays and holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings.

13. All expenses incurred by the Council in removing any night-soil from any closet shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such closet is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount, made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

14. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of closets emptied, the amount due and payable for each closet, and the amount of arrears due for emptying closets. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of The Glebe, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(i.s.) THOS. JNO. DUNN,

Mayor.

T. D. GLASSCOCK, Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FIVE DOCK—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th May, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FIVE DOCK—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Five Dock for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.

Made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Five Dock, a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Municipality without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf) he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, or form any earth-closet, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, or form any such dry earth-closet without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Municipality shall be built of 9-inch brickwork, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any

cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

4. For houses containing not more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; for houses containing more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside and with a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door, and shall have ventilated holes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding 12 shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge

such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Owners of existing closets and soilpits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week, during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice.

11. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., from the 1st day of October to the last day of March, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. from the 1st day of April to the last day of September.

12. Persons desirous of using earth closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.

13. Every person shall be at liberty to use on his own premises all night-soil collected thereon, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

14. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed on their behalf, to use on his premises any night-soil

brought from elsewhere, and for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

15. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875 therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer as aforesaid, upon such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

16. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

17. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return, showing the number of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Five Dock, on the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(t.s.) A. W. SUTTON,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th May, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NOWRA—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875."

1. Every person about to erect a closet, or form a cesspit, shall, before commencing any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit, and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not less than £1 nor more than £5.

2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council, and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less £1 nor more than £5.

3. No cesspit shall be less than 3 feet by 3 feet in length and breadth internal measurement, nor of a less depth than 4 feet nor more than 6 feet below the ground surface; every cesspit shall have walls on each side of brick or stone at least 4½ inches thick built in cement and rendered at least ½-inch thick inside with cement so as to make it thoroughly water-tight, such cesspits may be diminished, modified, or altered, as circumstances may require in the opinion of the Council or its proper officer; and any person having or making a cesspit contrary to this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, any breach of this By-law shall render the person so offending liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside and with a man-hole not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £2 nor less than 10s.

6. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every

twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £5 nor less than £1.

7. The top of every cesspit shall not be less than 6 inches higher than the highest part of the ground immediately adjoining it, and any person having or building a cesspit contrary to this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

8. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any officer of the Council appointed in that behalf for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer shall report the same to the Council; and if the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to health or opposed to decency, the same shall be altered by the occupier or owner of the premises upon which such cesspit or closet exists, after due notice has been served upon such owner or occupier; and should such owner or occupier neglect or refuse to alter the same, the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall forthwith make the necessary alterations, and the cost of same shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

9. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all nightsoil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

10. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined upon by the Council.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all nightsoil shall be removed from cesspits in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

12. Persons desirous of using earth closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.

13. Every person shall be at liberty, on the written authority of the Mayor, to use on his own premises all nightsoil collected thereon, by burying the same at least 2 feet in the earth, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 nor more than £5.

14. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," therein on all days except Sundays and public holidays between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

15. In any case where no special penalty is fixed in these By-laws for any breach of the same, the maximum penalty for any such breach shall be £20 and the minimum £1, unless otherwise provided by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

16. These By-laws to be in force within the town of Nowra and the following boundaries:—South, by Jervis-street as far as East-street; east, by East-street, and the continuation of East-street to Graham's sub-division road, to Greenhill's road, thence by a direct line north 10 chains; thence by a line west to Graham and Halcrows' boundary line, and by said line north to Shoalhaven River, and by the river and Nowra Creek to Jervis-street, the point of commencement.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Nowra, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, at a Special Meeting held on Monday, 17th January, 1887.

(l.s.) E. SECCOMBE,

GEORGE HAYES,
Council Clerk, Nowra.

Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF NARRABRI—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th March, 1887.

THE following additional By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Narrabri, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

BOROUGH OF NARRABRI.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Borough of Narrabri under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," respectively.

Tree-planting.

1. The Council shall have power to plant trees on any public street, thoroughfare, or place within the said Borough.

2. The Council may, by a resolution annually, place upon the estimates a sum of money to be expended in the planting and preserving trees and shrubs in the public streets, thoroughfare, or places within the Borough, and from time to time determine what streets, thoroughfare, or places shall be so planted.

3. The Council shall cause trees or shrubs to be planted in any street, thoroughfare, or place in accordance with these By-laws in the following manner, that is to say:—Where the streets are over one and a half chains wide at a distance of eighteen feet from the kerbing, and at a distance of thirty feet apart, and upon recreation grounds in accordance with a plan to be approved of by resolution of the Council. Where streets are one and a half chains or less in width the trees to be planted six feet from the kerbing.

4. The trees to be planted in the public streets shall consist of such as may be authorized by resolution of the Council, and such other trees in addition upon recreation grounds as the Council may determine.

Exposing Infected Articles.

1. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or inclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Rates on Damaged Premises.

1. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by other accident the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Public Baths.

1. The Council shall have power to erect and maintain or cause to be erected and maintained Public Baths within the said Borough.

2. The Narrabri Public Baths shall be leased annually, every such lease to expire on 31st day of December in each year.

3. Every such lease shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, notice of such sale to be advertised at least fourteen days previous to the day of sale in some newspaper published in the Borough, the upset price, the conditions of such sale, and the covenants of such lease having first been fixed by resolution of the Council.

4. The purchaser of every such lease shall within seven days from the date of purchase pay into the funds of the Council or their agent the amount of the purchase money, and shall also within a like period execute the lease.

5. Such lessee shall also within the time specified in the above clause provide two sureties who shall execute a bond to the Council in a penal sum to be fixed by the Council for the faithful discharge of all the covenants of the said lease, and all the expenses in connection with such bond and lease shall be paid by the said lessee.

6. The lessee shall from the date of his lease be entitled to receive and collect all fees and dues sanctioned by these By-laws, as in schedule "A" hereunto annexed, and shall not demand or receive any other fee than those therein specified.

7. The lessee shall provide and have placed at convenient places at the baths, at least two life-buoys, and ropes for the same, and keep the same constantly ready and fit for use.

8. The lessee shall cause to be affixed near the said baths a notice board setting forth in plain letters the name of the baths and the lessee, the scale of charges, and a table of the hours when the baths are open to the public.

9. The lessee shall be responsible for the maintainance of good order of persons using the baths, and shall remove therefrom any person causing a disturbance, riot, or being guilty of cursing or swearing, or behaving in an indecent manner.

10. Every person guilty of a breach of these By-laws shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than one shilling nor more than ten pounds, to be recovered before any Court of Petty Sessions held at Narrabri.

SCHEDULE A.

Fees to be paid to the Lessee of Public Baths.

	£	s.	d.
For every person bathing.....	0	0	3
To bathe at any time during the hours defined for a weekly ticket.....	0	1	0
To bathe at any time during the hours defined for a monthly ticket.....	0	3	0
To bathe at any time during the hours defined for a quarterly ticket.....	0	7	6
To bathe at any time during the hours defined for an annual ticket.....	1	7	0

Hours at which the Public Baths shall be opened.

From 1st of October to 30th June, from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.
From 1st of May to 30th September, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Furious Riding or Driving in the Streets.

1. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings.

Collins Park Regulations.

1. No person shall climb any of the trees or climb or jump over the seats or fences, or shall lie on any of the seats therein.

2. No person shall cut, break, or deface any of the trees, shrubs, plants, seats, gates, posts or fences, or write thereon, or shall affix any bill or stencil mark to any tree, seat, gate-post, fence, wall, pillar, or to any building or other erection, or on any pavement or footway therein.

3. No person shall walk on the grass edging bordering any path therein.

4. No person shall ride or drive within the Park except on the roads laid out therein.

5. No cart or waggon used for heavy loading shall be allowed within the Park unless by permission of the Council.

6. No person unless authorised by the Council shall offer or expose any article for sale therein.

7. No person shall throw any stone or other missile or deposit therein any bottle, broken glass, fruit skins, bones, paper, cast-off clothing, or litter of any kind; and no person shall light fires therein, or annoy visitors.

8. No person in a state of intoxication or of a reputed bad character shall enter or remain within the Park, and no person shall behave in a disorderly or offensive manner, or use any bad language or commit any act of indecency therein.

9. No person shall depasture any horses, cattle, sheep, or stock of any kind in the Park without proper authority.

10. All pigs and goats (except Angora goats) found therein may be destroyed by any employé or police constable.

11. No performance or entertainment of any kind shall be permitted in the Park, nor shall any charge be made for admission to the Park, or money be collected at the gates or elsewhere therein without the authority of the Council.

12. No person in addressing a public meeting or assemblage of persons in the Park for any purpose shall be permitted to do so in a violent or unseemly language calculated to inflame the minds of the hearers or cause a breach of the peace, and, if, in the opinion of the Council, or its appointee, such is being done, he may order the removal of the person so offending from the Park.

13. Every person offending against these regulations shall be liable to a fine of ten pounds or not less than five shillings, and may be forthwith removed from the Park.

14. The employés and police on duty in the Park are enjoined to enforce the foregoing resolutions, and visitors are requested to bring under the notice of the Council any breach of the same coming under their observation.

15. The Council shall have power upon any special public occasion or demonstration to close the said Park, and collect such fees for admission thereto as they may think fit, or to dispose of the right to collect such fees, provided that such fee shall in no case exceed one shilling to each person.

16. The Municipal Council of the Borough of Narrabri shall expend in the improvement of Public Parks all such sums as may be derived as revenue from such parks including sale of grass right, fees collected, donations, public subscriptions, or Government grant in aid thereof, and such sums in addition as shall be voted by the Council from the Borough revenue.

17. A copy of these Regulations shall be printed upon a notice-board, and placed in some conspicuous place in the Park for public information.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Narrabri, at a meeting held on the 28th September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) THEODORE MORATH,

Mayor.

EDW. GUEST,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 4th June, 1887.

BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS—BY-LAWS.

The following By-Laws, made by the Council of the Borough of St. Leonards, under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875" respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Borough of St. Leonards and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates, and other moneys due for penalties or other charges; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling owners and residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening and naming new public roads, ways and parks; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; regulating the supply and the distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; preserving trees and shrubs; regulating free libraries; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare or place; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; regulating, controlling, and managing the public reserves within the Borough, and for planting and preserving trees and shrubs therein; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees.—Preservation of order at Council Meetings.—Duties of officers and servants, &c.

By-laws repealed.

1. All existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of St. Leonards, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, shall be and are hereby repealed.

Meetings of the Council.

Ordinary meetings.

2. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7-30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday in every calendar month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

377—A

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute book.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meetings.

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

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committees or officers to be made.
6. Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

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

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

*Motions and Amendments.**Motions—how to be moved.*

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

13. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

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

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

16. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

18. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

20. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen how to be dealt with.

21. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be regarded and treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. And he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order. And if such Alderman be absent, or, if being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in precisely the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business, or with good order; and if no notice shall be made in reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper.

*Orders of the Day.**Of what orders of the day shall consist.*

22. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

23. Section 21. of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move.

*Petitions.**Petitions to be respectfully worded.*

24. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions—how received.

25. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

26. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or to some special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

27. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 24 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 26 to apply to letters.

28. Section 26 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject to motion.

29. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor or by any officer of the Council, and copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

Form of Report.

30. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of same.

Mayor's minute.

31. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of any kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

32. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without any due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which such report or minute is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or member of such Committee signing such report, or of such Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid as will enable such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give such due notice.

Report of Finance Committee on payment of accounts.

33. The adoption of the report of the Finance Committee on the payment of accounts shall take precedence of every other report.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

34. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

35. Four clear days notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

Answer not compulsory.

36. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

37. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

38. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

39. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

40. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

41. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

42. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observation than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover and seconder.

43. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

44. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

45. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections or, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

46. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

47. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

48. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bona fide* it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon:

49. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 39 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

51. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call Member to order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any Member may raise question of order.

53. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

54. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologize for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologize as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

55. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologize, &c.

56. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

57. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 49 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

58. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

59. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

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

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

61. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

62. The following sections of this "Part" of these By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in committee of the whole Council, namely—sections 15 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 16, 17, 18, 19, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, and 60.

Disorderly conduct in Committees—Refusal to vote.

63. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 60 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded

in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

64. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 50 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

65. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

66. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, *videlicet* by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

How reports are to be dealt with.

67. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 63 of this "Part" of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 60 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

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

Mode of proceeding.—Such call compulsory in certain cases.

69. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 56 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

70. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

71. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

72. There shall be five Standing Committees, namely—a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Parks Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

73. Each of the three Committees first named in the last preceding section shall consist of three members, of whom one shall be taken from among the Aldermen of each Ward. The Parks Committee shall consist of three members chosen from any of the Aldermen, irrespective of the Wards they represent. The Committee for General Purposes shall consist of the Chairmen of the three said first-named Committees.

Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

74. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each Ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such list so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

By-law Committee.

75. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

76. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and bridges under the care and management of the Council, with the exception of any reserves set apart, or dedicated by the Government and Executive Council for recreation or other public purposes. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

77. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Parks Committee.

78. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public reserves and other public places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council to be made therein shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Committee for General Purposes.

79. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time inquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

80. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committees.

81. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committees.

82. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, the Finance Committee, and the Parks Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these four Committees, as appointed to or removed from the chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to mitigate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

Committee Meeting, how called.

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

Records of transactions in Committee.

84. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

85. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

86. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of ten pounds.

3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

87. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

88. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended: Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under section 83 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate: And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press how secured.—Care of same.

89. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how common seal to be used.

90. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

91. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

92. The minute book, letter book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records

relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression upon seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

93. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty not less than one pound or more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than twenty-five pounds.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.—Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

94. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution at suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

95. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates in certain cases.

96. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

Mode of appointment.

97. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

98. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried office or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or by any Committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough.

Bonds for good conduct.

99. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Council Clerk or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

100. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the Municipalities Act of 1867 or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may by order of the Council (as hereafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor; and shall, when ordered by the Mayor or Finance Committee, make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

101. Any officer of the Council, other than the Council Clerk, may have any records of the Council, other than those mentioned in section 90 of this "Part" of these By-laws, committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in such case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

102. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may, from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made, as follows, viz:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk other than those under section 90 of this "Part" of these By-Laws, and his assistance (if any)—by the Mayor or Council. As to duties of the Council Clerk under section 91 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiff's assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. As to managers, overseers, workmen, and other officers and servants employed in and about any public reserves and other public places under the care and management of the Council by the Parks Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee or to the Mayor—by the Committee for General Purposes: Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

Special powers of Mayor.

103. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *videlicet* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers be dealt with.

104. All complaints against officers or servants of Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to, and investigated by, the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred upon the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

105. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Aldermen, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

106. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

107. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

108. Such suits or information for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid, as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar

proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of calling for tenders.

109. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

110. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

111. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

112. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language, towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

113. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this Part of these By-laws.

114. Any such section or sections of this "Part" of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hereinafter excepted, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also, that the following sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them, nor any portion of any such sections, be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 40, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 85 to 94 inclusive, 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 110, and 112.

PART II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates.—Times and modes of Collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 81st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the pur-

poses mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council by resolution from time to time for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor either to issue distress warrants against all such persons so in default as aforesaid, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress, the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

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

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, _____, Mayor of the Borough of _____, do hereby authorize you _____, the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____, for _____, being the amount of rates due to said Borough to the _____ day of _____, for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 188 _____.
Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of _____, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of _____, situate at _____ within the said Borough, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the _____ day of _____.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 188 _____.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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

Setting fire to matter without notice.

2. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence, within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter as aforesaid between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel or firework upon or within 20 feet of any public or private street or any public place shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Negligently suffering chimneys to be on fire.

4. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Magistrate before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleaning such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

5. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Borough shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

PART IV.

Streets and public places.—Public health and decency, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or some officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or such duly authorized officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorized officer as aforesaid.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, lane, or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such further instrument or dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, to place or cause to be erected, posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footway or pathway, when flagged or asphalted, not to be interfered with without permission.

6. Whenever the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground, along any road, street, private street, or lane within the Borough has been flagged or asphalted by the Council, the same and the asphalt or flagging thereon shall not be removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by any person whomsoever without the permission of the Mayor or Committee for Works first being had and obtained. And every person removing, taking up, or otherwise interfering with such footway or pathway, or the flagging or asphalt thereon, without first

obtaining the permission of the Mayor so to do, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or pathway, or the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings.

Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

7. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, in, upon, or near to any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, place, or premises within the Borough shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve or cause to be served seven days notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorized officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and shall at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk or other duly authorized officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, or any such house, shop, or other erection or building; and every owner of every such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or erect any such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or without having paid such fee as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane or public place within the Borough. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf.

No balcony, &c., to project.

9. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road, or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

10. The Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally, or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

11. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its Overseer of Works or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

12. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Overseer of Works or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoads or fences to be erected.

14. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council of the Borough duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall, in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in such good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Overseer of Works or such other officer of the Council of the Borough within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

15. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, scil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street, road, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

16. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works or Foreman of Works of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

17. Every owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Borough, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Borough, or within six feet of any such footway, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five feet paling fence at the least, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

18. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances (hereof and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by the Overseer for Works or other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

19. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

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

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

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

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required. Replacing the same after removal. Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

22. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage-way, foot-way, gutter, or water-table, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things

for building whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf has been first had and obtained, or unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or such other officer as aforesaid) or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway, carriage-way, gutter, or water-table, or over any area of any house or other building premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters, or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf; or if any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway or of next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such an awning shall be at least eight feet above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the curbstone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be erected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed by the Council.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

23. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night; or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night soil, ammoniacal matter, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any such road, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

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

Lights to carriages, &c.

25. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same, outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Riding or driving furiously.

26. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm, or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Loitering in the streets, &c.

27. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriage-way of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on after having been requested so to do by any constable or other police officer, or any officer duly authorized by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

28. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place or dwelling-house in the Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

29. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

30. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

31. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, house, fence, culvert, curbstone, pathway, hand-rail, or other property of the Council, or in any other manner deface the same without authority of the Council, he or they shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Damaging trees.

32. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the management of the Council, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Obstructing public pathways.

33. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Borough, shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath, footway, or carriage-way on the side of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand made by the Council or their Inspector, Overseer, or other officer duly authorized on that behalf, cut or cause to be cut, or lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, lop, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and may remove or burn, or cause to

be removed or burnt, any portion of such trees so cut and lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every such person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

34. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the Borough, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourses, &c.

35. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer any slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, water-tables, or streets of the Borough; or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, any such suds or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and shall pay cost of restoring such obstructed or diverted watercourse, creek, or canal.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

36. If any animal shall die in any part of the Borough, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

37. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Borough, may at any hour in the day-time enter upon any premises or place within the said Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of Municipality.

38. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Borough, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Hog-sties to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

39. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within sixty feet of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or public place in the Borough, or nearest dwelling-house, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Borough, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

As to private avenues, &c.

40. Any owner or occupier of any house, building, yard, garden, premises, or other place within the Borough, who shall neglect to keep clean, any private avenues, passages, yards, thoroughfares, and ways within the said premises so occupied or belonging to him, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

41. For preserving the cleanliness of the Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he, they, or any of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and felmongering establishments, manufactory, factory, or establishments in the Borough, and give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him, them, or any of them shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

42. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

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

- (1.) Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and close to the footway thereof without sufficient and proper ropes and tacking.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.
- (3.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overhang the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (4.) Every person who shall place any flowerpot in any upper window, near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
- (5.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or buildings are being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
- (6.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street, road, lane, or other public footway.
- (7.) Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

44. Any person who shall bathe without proper dress near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharves, quay, bridge, street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

45. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street, road, lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

46. Upon representation of any respectable ratepayer that any house or premises within the Borough, and near to the residence of such ratepayer, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the By-law Committee to cause the residents of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a list of names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises; and upon non-compliance with such request, or if, upon consideration, the said Committee consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall, with the sanction of the Council, declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or any person resident or being therein, to discontinue or abate the said nuisance within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice. And if such nuisance be not so abated, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And if such nuisance shall not be abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, such holder of such house, or such other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if a further period of forty-eight hours shall elapse after such second conviction without the abatement of such nuisance, such holder of such house, or other person residing or being therein as aforesaid, shall for such third offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

1. Upon the complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise annoy, injure, or be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered

upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of those By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measure as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice.—Liabilities.

3. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

PART VI.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the Borough, nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit, within the Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor.—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council, such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid, in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits, any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Certificates of registration, &c.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated,

and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

Inspection.

5. The proper officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

6. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.—Time for which registration shall be in force.

7. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December then next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein and no other.

8. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition or for carrying on the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before-mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license.—Notice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely:—Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in, or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a nuisance to any inhabitants of the Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact, the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land,

shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every such occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be, such occupier for all these purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if, after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

PART VII.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause or permit, or suffer to be run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper water; or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterwork belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Wilful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, reservoir, or standpipe of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

Damming up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

PART VIII.

Severage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

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

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

PART IX.

*Public Parks, &c.**Appointment of Ranger.*

1. The Council may appoint a ranger, bailiff, or overseer over the reserves and other public places within the said Borough, with powers and authorities necessary to enable him to perform his duties as they may from time to time think fit.

Ranger to protect reserves and remove disorderly persons.

2. The said ranger, bailiff, or overseer, or any officer of the Council shall protect the said reserves, and for that purpose shall be at liberty to call in the aid of the police for the removal, by force if necessary, of any person or persons who shall be found committing a breach of these By-laws, or who shall by disorderly or insulting conduct cause annoyance or inconvenience to any person on the said reserves, or any of them, or going to or coming from the same; and such person so offending shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

[Penalty for removing firewood and setting fire to timber, &c.

3. Any person who shall remove any firewood or timber from any of the said reserves, or who shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the trees or shrubs growing thereon, or who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, tree, or shrub, or timber growing thereon, or shall injure any fence, gate, seat, or turnstile therein, shall on conviction before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for injuring dams, &c.—Injuring water.

4. Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, well, fountain, or reservoir in any of the said reserves; or who shall wash any clothes, or the person, or any animal, or in any way pollute the water in any such stream, dam, well, fountain, or reservoir; or who shall bathe in any of the said waters (except such as may be set apart for bathing purposes, and during the hours appointed for such purposes), shall on conviction before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for offending against decency.

5. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any of the said reserves, or in view thereof, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for erecting tents, &c., without permission.

6. No tents, booths, or stalls shall be erected on any of the said reserves, without the consent of the Council first had and obtained, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for horse-racing, &c.

7. No horse-racing or horse-breaking shall be allowed on any of the said reserves under a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for depositing rubbish and removing material.

8. Any person who shall deposit any rubbish on any of the said reserves, or who shall remove any rock, stone, earth, or other material therefrom, without the leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Power to grant right of pasturage, &c.

9. The Council may annually let from year to year, or for any less term, by public auction or by tender, the exclusive right to depasture stock on all or any of the said reserves, and may delegate to any lessee power to impound any swine, goats, horses, sheep, or cattle straying thereon.

Power to grant right to cut timber, &c.

10. The Council may also annually let from year to year, or for any less period, by public auction or by public tender, the exclusive right to remove any trees, firewood, or timber not required for ornamental purposes from any of the said reserves; and they may make such regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the protection of trees and shrubs required for ornamental purposes.

Power to detain and impound trespassing stock.

11. The Ranger or any other officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf shall have power to detain and impound any cattle or other stock found trespassing upon the said reserves or other public places or any of them, and also to claim and or demand and recover such damage (not exceeding ten pounds) in respect of such cattle or other stock so detained or impounded as could or might be claimed by the owner of private land in respect of animals found trespassing and doing damage upon the same.

Penalty for crossing fences except by proper openings.

12. If any person shall cross, or pass or attempt to cross or pass any fence on or enclosing any of the reserves or other public places within the Municipality, otherwise than by the gates or other openings left for passage, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty for each offence of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Wilful trespass.

13. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the said reserves, or any of them, any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalty for persons causing annoyance in use of reserves.

14. Any person who shall unlawfully cause any annoyance or inconvenience to any other persons in the free use and enjoyment of the said reserves, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

15. Any person who shall be found committing any breach of any By-law affecting the said reserves, or any of them, not expressly provided for in this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall, by disorderly or insulting conduct in the immediate neighbourhood of such park or public recreation ground, cause annoyance or inconvenience to persons on the said reserves, or any of them, or going to or coming from the same, may be removed by force by any Ranger or other proper officer appointed by the Council, which officer shall have the power to call in the aid of the police; and such persons so offending shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

BY-LAWS made under and for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875"

1. Every person about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before commencing to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of St. Leonards a notice in writing of his intention to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the said Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer may, at any time within fourteen days after such Inspector or other officer shall have made his decision, appeal in writing against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit shall be at least 4 feet long by 3 feet wide, internal measurement, and shall be at least 4 feet (but not more than 6 feet) below the surface of the ground; and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit; and every such cesspit shall have walls on each side of brick or stone of at least 9 inches thick, and such wall shall be built in cement and rendered at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick inside with cement in such manner as to make such walls thoroughly water-tight; and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom; neither shall any cesspit be formed, excavated, or made at a less distance than 20 feet from any well or underground tank, whether on the same property in which the cesspit is intended to be formed, excavated, or made, or on the adjoining property. And if any person shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom or from any such well or underground tank as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and each seat shall have a moveable cover, and the closet be ventilated; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

5. Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit or closet up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds.

7. In dwelling-houses where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep there exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by at least 4 cubic feet for every person beyond the number of twelve persons, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve; and any person guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, and if a cesspit is used in connection with any such closet, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet for every such twenty persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

9. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house; and any person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

10. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice so to do from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to make the necessary alteration, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

11. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits, by contract, in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove from any cesspit any night-soil in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

12. Until and unless otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

13. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined by the Council.

14. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles on which it is carried shall be decolorized by chemicals or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell shall arise therefrom, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

15. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet or using an earth-closet in place of cesspit, must deliver to the Council Clerk seven days previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and make provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

16. All earth-closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener if required, and the contents buried in the earth; and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

17. Every person shall be at liberty (with the sanction of the Mayor) to use on his own premises all night-soil collected therefrom, by burying the same at least one foot in the earth, but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than five pounds.

18. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances, or the officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, to use on his own premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

19. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875" therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings.

20. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied and earth-closets attended upon, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth-closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on earth-closets. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefor to the Council, at the least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council.

21. Any persons requiring their cesspits emptied shall send written notice to the Council or Inspector of Nuisances; and persons emptying or causing to be emptied any closet without the sanction of the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

22. The Council may charge such sum for the emptying of cesspits or attendance upon earth-closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council, and the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances on their behalf, may at any time after seven days previous notice of their or his intention so to do shall have been left upon the premises in respect of which such sums are payable, sue for and recover the same.

23. Every closet hereafter to be built shall either have a separate child's seat or a child's seat over the centre of the larger one; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

24. Every earth-closet hereafter to be built shall be provided with a galvanized iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof.

25. Every earth-closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, such box or earth compartment to be without lid, and provided with a pint scoop for each occupant to throw in a pint of the stored dry earth or dry ashes through the seat into the galvanized iron pail.

26. The Inspector of Nuisances shall not take any legal proceedings under these By-laws without informing the Mayor of his intention so to do.

Amended and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of St. Leonards, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(L.S.) BENJAMIN JENKINS,
Mayor.

W. BARNETT SMITH,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th June, 1887.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Camperdown, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

AMENDED GENERAL BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.

- 1.—That By-law 57 of the existing General By-laws be rescinded and that the following By-law be substituted, viz. :—

No projections beyond the general line of frontage.

That with regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, or balcony forming part or attached to any external wall to project beyond the general line of front in any street or road except with the consent of the Municipal Council first obtained, nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building be allowed to project as aforesaid under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided however that no balcony or other projection shall be erected in any street or road of less than 66 feet wide.

2. That By-Law 78 of the existing general By-laws be rescinded, and that the following be substituted, viz. :—

Dirty or unwholesome premises.

Any owner or occupier of any house or place who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within or connected with the said premises so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall keep or permit or suffer to remain on any such premises within the above Borough any vehicle, article, or thing from which any unwholesome or offensive smell shall arise shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds for each and every such offence.

Drains, privies, &c., to be kept clean.

All drains, water-closets, privies, and cesspits shall be maintained and kept by the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as there shall be no soakage therefrom.

Inspector or other officer authorized to inspect premises.

For preserving the cleanliness of the said Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Council and for any officer authorized and deputed by any

writing under the hand of the Mayor of the Council from time to time and when and as often and at any time as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles and slaughter-houses or other premises both within and without, as to him or either of them shall seem needful; and any butcher and the owner and occupier of any such shamble or slaughter-house or other premises who shall obstruct or molest any such officer in the inspection thereof, or shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions as may be given by such officer within a reasonable time, such person shall be dealt with according to law.

Fines for offences against foregoing By-laws.

Any person offending against any of the foregoing Amended By-laws shall for each offence upon conviction before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

- 3.—That By-law 74 of the existing General By-laws be rescinded, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, viz. :—

Straying of Cattle.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, or goat belonging to him or her or under his or her charge to stray or go about or be depastured in any road, street, or public place within the Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of each and every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so found straying.

- 4.—That the following By-laws be added to the existing General By-laws, viz. :—

Keeping of swine, &c.

1. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place, or any dwelling-house within the said Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every head of swine so kept a sum of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding forty shillings.

Cattle-sheds, pig-styes, &c.

2. The occupier of any land within this Borough on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-stye beyond the limit of forty yards as aforesaid, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect of cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and to be there in an inoffensive condition and so as not to be productive of any nuisance, and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be from time to time removed from such premises as often as the quantity of the same so collected or accumulated shall amount to two cubic yards; and if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed under the instructions of the Inspector of Nuisances and by the Council's employes at the expense of such owner or occupier. For an offence against this By-law, any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds over and above the expense of such removal as before stated.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Camperdown, this fourteenth day of February, A.D. 1887.

(L.S.) GEO. H. SPARKES,
Mayor.

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN,
under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875.

That the existing By-laws as hitherto carried out under the Nuisances Prevention Act be and are hereby rescinded, and that the following By-laws be substituted in place thereof:—

Cesspits not to be constructed.

1. That from and after the passing of these By-laws no person shall be permitted to construct any cesspit upon any premises whatever within the Borough of Camperdown, but that the owner of such premises shall provide dry-earth closets, and of the description as hereinafter provided; any person offending against this By-law shall in each and every case forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Existing cesspits to be allowed to remain as such until condemned.

2. All existing cesspits shall be allowed to remain as such until it is deemed desirable by the Council that any or all of them shall be discontinued, or which may be condemned as a nuisance by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, when dry-earth closets shall in each case be substituted.

Notice of erection of closets to be given to the Council Clerk.

3. Every person who shall be about to erect or provide any earth-closet or closets shall, before commencing to erect or provide such closet or closets, deliver to the Council Clerk of the said Borough of Camperdown a notice in writing of his or her intention to erect or provide such earth closet or closets, and if any person shall commence to erect or provide any such closet or closets within the said Borough without having given such notice as aforesaid (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed for the time being by the Council of the said Borough, in that behalf) shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Site for erection of closet to be approved of by Inspector.

4. No person shall erect or commence to erect or provide any dry-earth closet, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; any person or persons offending against this By-law shall in each case forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Size of closets and pans.

5. Every closet to be erected shall be built with walls seven feet high, and shall not be less than three feet six inches wide, and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside; the seat with the receptacle for earth-pan to be at the least three feet long by eighteen inches wide, internal measurements. The earth pans shall be of uniform size, of circular shape, not exceeding eighteen inches high by sixteen inches across the mouth, and fourteen inches across the bottom, and with handles on sides; any person who shall erect or provide any earth-closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Dividing wall between every two or more closets.

6. When two or more earth-closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than nine inches in thickness between every two such closets, and such wall shall extend from foundation through the roof so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect or provide any two or more earth closets adjoining each other not in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

A separate closet for each tenement.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement; and any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Number of closets for factories or where numbers of persons are employed.

8. In factories or other places of business where a number of persons shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed therein, one earth-closet shall be provided for every ten persons or under, and separate closets at the same rates shall be provided for either sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such factory or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the required number of earth-closet as stated in this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Alterations if necessary for preserving health.

9. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or earth-closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or earth-closet as injurious to public health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall fail to make the necessary alterations after receiving seven days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to cause such alterations to be made, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before a Court of Petty Sessions.

Deposit for Night-soil.

10. The place for the deposit of night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time approved by the Council.

Removal of Night-soil.

11. Until otherwise provided for by the Council, all night-soil from all closets shall be removed by contract in water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning; and if any person shall remove any night-soil from any closet in any other manner or at any other time than as provided by this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

In case of sale, &c., of Night-soil, and same to be deodorized.

12. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner and between the same hours as hereinbefore provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried shall be deodorized by chemicals, or in some other effective manner, or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom; and if any offensive smell therefrom shall arise, the person or persons to whom the said night-soil shall be sold or given, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Hours for visiting and inspecting premises.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," therein on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council upon any such visitation or inspection or in the doing or performing any work on such premises shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

No utilization or disposal of Night-soil except as hereinbefore provided.

14. No person or persons shall utilize or dispose of any kind of night-soil except as hereinbefore provided under a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Camperdown, this fourteenth day of February, A.D. 1887.

(L.S.) GEO. H. SPARKES,
Mayor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES
PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th June, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH.—BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH.

BY-LAWS made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

PART I.

Ordinary Meeting of Council.

1. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for dispatch of business on every alternate Tuesday, at the hour of 7-30 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In such case the meeting shall be held on such day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.

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

Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. In the event of a quorum not being present at any meeting of the Council within half an hour after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall be entered in the minute-book by the Council Clerk, and the meeting shall lapse. Should it appear at any time during the holding of any meeting that there is not a quorum of members present, the Mayor shall have the power to adjourn such a meeting, or intended meeting, to some other time.

Order of business.

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

1. The minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes except as to whether they are correct.

2. Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon, if expedient.

3. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.

Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.

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5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction, or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committees or officers to be made, or any other special business, but shall not be debated.

6. Orders of the day.

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

Other motions.

5. Provided that it shall be competent for the Council, by consent of all members present, at any time, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section.

Business paper for special meetings.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meetings.

Minutes, how confirmed.

7. The question for confirming the minutes shall be proposed and seconded immediately upon their being read, and shall be to the effect that the minutes now read be confirmed as a correct record of the proceedings, and no discussion shall be allowed thereon, except on the point of accuracy. Minutes of the previous meetings to be read and verified at special meetings.

Answers to questions.

8. It shall not be compulsory for the Mayor to give official replies to questions put to him, unless he shall have had twenty-four hours' notice thereof.

Business paper, how prepared. See sec. 104 of Act.

9. The business paper for every meeting of the Council shall be made up by the Council Clerk, and sent by post to the Mayor and Aldermen, or left at their respective residences, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such meeting.

The Council Clerk shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion, and of every order referring to business proposed to be entertained at such meeting.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter is disposed of.

10. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at general meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number; and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of. Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

Motion, &c., withdrawn or altered.

11. No notice of motion, &c., shall be withdrawn from the business paper, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council.

Motion to rescind by call of Council.

12. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council during the preceding twelve months, shall be entertained unless a "call of the whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose, and no such motion shall be discussed until the previous resolution be rescinded.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

13. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the Council.

Motions, how to be moved.

14. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand in the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper and be considered to have lapsed.

Amount of vote to be included on business paper.

15. All notices of motion and orders of the day involving an expenditure must include the amount proposed to be expended. No amendment shall be proposed to incur a greater expenditure than the original motion of which due notice has been given to the Aldermen, nor shall there be entertained any motion incidentally involving an expenditure without such notice. (See also By-laws 63 and 65).

Motion for adjournment.

16. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council; and if, upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that shall be allowed precedence, shall be disposed of before any subsequent motion of adjournment shall be in order.

Of what orders of the day shall consist.

17. The orders of the day shall consist of all matters (other than notices of motion) which the Council shall, at a previous meeting thereof, have directed to be taken into consideration, or which shall necessarily arise out of the proceedings of a former meeting, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

18. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same; and all petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

19. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to a Committee, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Reports from Committees.

Form of report.

20. All reports from Committees shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee.

Mayor's minutes.

21. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognizance by a minute, in writing, signed by himself.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.

22. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Order of Debate.

Amendments, how disposed of.

23. Whenever an amendment is moved upon an original proposition, no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment has been disposed of. If the first amendment be carried, it shall displace the original question and become itself the question subject to any further amendment. If the first amendment be negatived, then a second amendment may be moved upon the original question under consideration; but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Council for discussion at one time.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

24. Every Alderman who shall propose or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

25. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

26. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

27. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require question to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

28. Any Alderman may request the subject-matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion: Provided, also, that if any such request shall appear to the Mayor not to have been made *bona-fide*, it shall not be complied with.

Lapsed business.

29. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the consideration of such question shall, in such case, be resumed, at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid, at the next fortnightly meeting, and in its proper order.

Previous question.

30. On the previous question being moved and seconded, no debate shall be permitted.

Motion, debate, &c., may be adjourned.

31. Any particular motion or business may be adjourned to a later hour, or to any other day specified. A debate also may be so adjourned, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

Members speaking.

32. No member shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Absence of proposed mover.

33. No notice of motion which shall have been entered on the business paper shall be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

34. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Motion may be divided.

35. The Mayor shall have power to order a complicated question to be divided and put to the meeting separately.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

36. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of one general reply to any objections which may have been made in reference to such motion (but not otherwise), and shall not introduce any new matter—the word objections to mean amendments and motions to postpone. Every other Alderman shall be at liberty to speak once upon such motion, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he may, by permission of the Mayor, be permitted to explain only, without adding any further observations.

Mover and seconder.

37. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but any Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment, as the case may be.

Amendment may be moved.

38. When a motion has been proposed and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, in writing, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Amendments to be in writing.

39. All amendments must be in writing, signed by mover and delivered to the Clerk, who shall add thereto the name of the seconder. Any member, excepting the mover and seconder, having previously spoken to the original motion, shall not at this stage speak, but may do so on the amendment becoming the question before the Council.

*Questions of Order.**Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.*

40. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final in that particular case; and the Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing; and every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order. And the Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provisions, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

41. Any member of the Council, either in Council or Committee, who shall have been called to order by the Mayor or Chairman, and who shall still persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

*Mode of Voting.**How questions are to be put.*

42. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the decision of the majority of members present.

Division penalty for refusing to vote.

43. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division. In such case, the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman present when a division is called for, and in any way refusing to vote on such division, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

*Protests.**Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded.*

44. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council: Notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice.

Special powers of Mayor.

45. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or information by any such officer or servant in connection with his duties as he may think necessary.

Usage of Houses of Parliament to be observed, unless other provision made.

46. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and practices of the New South Wales Parliament, which shall be followed, as far as they can be applied to the proceedings of this Council.

*Calls of the Council.**How call may be made.*

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

Mode of proceeding.

48. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order, each member present shall answer to his name so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

49. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call: And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

*Standing and Special Committees.**Standing Committees.*

50. There shall be five Standing Committees, viz., Works or Improvement, Finance, By-laws, Lighting, and General Purposes Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be held after the election of the Mayor, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

Works or Improvement Committee.

51. The Works Committee shall consist of the whole Council, three to form a quorum, and shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Finance Committee.

52. The Finance Committee shall consist of four Aldermen and the Mayor, three to form a quorum, and shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

By-law Committee.

53. The By-law Committee shall consist of three Aldermen and the Mayor, two to form a quorum. It shall be their duty to prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such by-laws as may be required. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept, as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records. They shall also consider and report in due course upon any matter referred to them by the Council.

Lighting Committee.

54. The Lighting Committee shall consist of four Aldermen, two to form a quorum. It shall be their duty to carefully consider all matters referred to them by the Council, from time to time, in connection with or appertaining to the lighting of the Municipal District, the supply of gas or otherwise under control; and such Committee shall, without delay, report to the Council in writing, with such recommendations as they may deem necessary.

General Purposes Committee.

55. The General Purposes Committee shall consist of four Aldermen, two to form a quorum. It shall be their duty to take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Special Committees.

56. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may, for the time being, have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members.

Chairman of Committee.

57. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Term of service in Committees.

58. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another Chairman in his stead.

Committee meetings—how called.

59. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee, or the Chairman thereof may call a meeting if he shall think fit.

Records of transactions in Committee.

60. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

61. No person, except a member of a Committee, shall be admitted at any meeting of such Committee, without the consent of the Chairman, and the approval of the majority of members present.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all works to be estimated before undertaken.

62. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported.—Outlay to be in accord with orders of the Council

63. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Works Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee,—for repairs or emergent works in one place, to the extent of five pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor,—for necessary current expenses, the extent of two pounds.

Provided, in every case, a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Works Committee or the Mayor, by whom such outlay shall have been authorized. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay, involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council, shall on any pretence be thus authorized.

Estimate of expenditure.

64. No resolution, motion, or report, involving the expenditure of Municipal funds exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five pounds, shall be adopted by the Council, unless an estimate of cost of the same shall have been previously made and submitted to the Council or a Committee by some responsible officer of the Council or other competent person, in either case duly appointed for that purpose.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

65. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Special Committee for that purpose before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.

66. No payment shall be ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorized or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled before recommending payment: Provided that in cases of special expenditure under section 62 of this part of these by-laws, the report directed by that section to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate.

*Common Seal and Records of the Council.**Common Seal.*

67. The Common Seal shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, and shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Records of the Council defined.

68. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls, and records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business addressed to the Council or to the Mayor or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to Municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Proviso as to use of records as matters of evidence.

69. Any person removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further liability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk or Treasurer may post up entries or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law, by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but, in all such cases, such Clerk, Treasurer, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed. And provided, also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpoenaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of Law, shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book

record as speedily as possible; and every such person so removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record

70. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings, or more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Bonds for good conduct.

71. All bonds of officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

72. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other by-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:—

1. Attend all Council Meetings.
2. Attend all Courts of Revision and Appeal.
3. Summon the members of the Council to all Council or Committee Meetings.
4. Take notes of all minutes and prepare reports of all Committees.
5. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the Minutes.
6. To see that the accounts are audited and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year within the times specified by law.
7. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
8. To see that the assessment books and the Municipal Lists and Rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors, prior to the elections.
9. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll-clerks.
10. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
11. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and the mode of carrying them out.
12. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised, as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
13. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
14. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
15. He shall enter into a Guarantee Society's security for an amount fixed by the Council from time to time, for not less than £300, for the faithful performance of his duties.
16. And otherwise as provided for by any Act in force relating to the Municipal District of Kogarah.

Complaints against officers, &c.—how dealt with.

73. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and report thereon at the next meeting; or he may, if necessary, suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

74. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.

Times and modes of collection.—Rates to be collected yearly.

75. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867 and its amendments, shall be levied and collected for the year, and be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall, by resolution, appoint at the time of making or imposing such rates.

Rates on damaged premises.

76. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any municipal year.

Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

77. All persons liable to pay any rates as aforesaid, shall pay the amount thereof, within the time prescribed by the said resolution, into the office of the Council Clerk, during the office hours appointed by the Council.

Defaulters.

78. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Mayor to enforce payment.

79. The Mayor shall issue distress warrants against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced, or cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates, in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Enforcement by Distress.

Bailiff.

80. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council, and the said Bailiff shall find sureties, to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of not less than twenty pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

81. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

82. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall cause to be sold the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipal District as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

83. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory, in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to such person, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

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

Owner to direct order of sale.

85. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of Distress.

85. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

87. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under these By-laws the costs and charges in the Schedule hereto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULE A.
Warrant of Distress.

88. I, _____, Mayor of the Municipal District of Kogarah, do hereby authorize you, _____, the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the premises) of _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____ for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____, Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.
Inventory.

89. I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Kogarah, dated _____, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the premises) of _____ situate at _____ within the said Municipal District, for _____, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the _____ day of _____.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____, Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.
Costs.

	s.	d.
90 For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy ..	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory ..	1	0
If in possession more than five hours, additional	5	0
And for every subsequent day, or part of a day, whilst in possession	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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

Inflammable fences, &c.

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

Discharging fireworks, firearms, &c.

93. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks, or shall discharge any firearms, or who shall light any combustible matter to the endangering of property upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

94. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney", shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds:

PART IV.

Tenders.

1. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or material supplied to exceed the sum of £5, the same shall be executed or supplied by contract, and tenders for the execu-

tion of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided. Each tender must be accompanied by a bond from two householders who shall become sureties for the due performance of the work by the person tendering. The Council shall not be bound to accept any tender, but in all cases the preference shall be given to the lowest tender if the price and sureties be approved of.

Notices.

2. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

3. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threat, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer in any street, road, or place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

New roads to be reported on.

4. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorized officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorized officer.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

5. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place, as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed, as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation, as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for General Purposes, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

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

Roads and streets, and encroachments therein, &c.

7. The Committee of Works, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee of Works, or Surveyor, or other officer, to place posts at the corners of intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council so as to give 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide; and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet. Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter provided.

This By-law shall be subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881." (45 Vic. No. 28.)

Kerbing, &c.

8. The Council may cause any work, such as kerbing, guttering, road-making, and other required works, to be executed under its control in any case, upon receiving a request for the same to be done, and upon the person requesting same agreeing to pay not less than 45 per cent. of the cost of the same.

Erection of houses, &c.

9. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place, within this Municipality, without his serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, nor without having received an authority from the Mayor or Council Clerk, who will give the required level and alignment, if in a proclaimed street, on payment of a fee of five shillings. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane by the erection of verandahs, overhanging balconies, doorsteps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever. Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding ten pounds; and, in the case of encroachment, shall be liable to a further fine of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day the same shall remain unremoved or unaltered after receiving seven days' notice to that effect.

Subdivision of lands.

10. Any person or persons being desirous of subdividing any land into allotments, shall submit a plan to the Council for their approval, showing the extent of each such proposed subdivision and the provision for drainage, one month prior to disposal of the same being made. For neglecting to do so, they shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Change of street names.

11. The Council shall have power from time to time, as they may deem expedient, to alter the name of any street, road, lane, avenue, or other public road situate within the Municipality, and so soon thereafter as may be convenient shall cause a notification thereof to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* and one or more daily newspapers circulating within the municipality.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person, without permission from the Council, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall close such private drain, under a further penalty of two pounds a week or part of a week, so long as such private drain remains after such conviction.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

13. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain, or sewer, shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed, under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

14. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any foot-way of such street shall, within seven days next after the service of notice from the Council for that purpose, construct and lay a covered drain from such point upon such land, being near to the foot-way, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the foot-way, and keep in good condition such covered drain, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this by-law, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings. And if after such conviction, such drain shall not be constructed as herein specified, or kept in good condition, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds per day for each and every day after such conviction.

Houses, &c., spouted.

15. All proprietors of houses within the municipality having a frontage to any street shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down-pipe, to be carried under the surface of the footpath into the gutter, under a penalty of ten shillings on conviction; and, if not remedied at the expiration of seven days after such conviction, the offender shall be again liable to a like conviction and penalty, also for every succeeding seven days.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

16. Any person who shall form, dig or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material used in the formation of the streets, in or from any part of the carriage or foot-way of any street or other public place within the said Municipal District, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot-way, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Digging holes, &c.

17. If any person shall make, or dig, or cause to be made or dug, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining to any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time, which shall not be longer than shall be reasonably required, or shall not when thereunto required by the said Council, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within twenty-four hours after he shall be required to do so by the said Council, and in the manner and with such materials as they shall direct, and to their satisfaction, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Lights on obstructions, hoardings, &c.

18. Any person who shall have caused building materials, or hoarding enclosing such building materials, or any obstruction whatever, to be placed on any portion of the foot-way or road-way in any street or streets of this Municipality, without having first obtained permission from the Council, and paid a fee of five shillings, and shall also keep the same properly lighted from sunset to sunrise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

19. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

20. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles, or to drag or to trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Throwing filth, &c., on footways, &c. - Killing animals.

21. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, slops, suds, or filth, or annoyance, or any matter or thing, into any public, watercourse, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the carriage-way, foot-way or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal for the purpose of sale, upon any premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways.

22. Any person who shall run, drive, draw, or cause, permit or suffer to be run, driven, or drawn upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart,

dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel-barrow, hand-barrow or truck, or any hoghead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any such foot-way, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.

23. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality—or shall place, or cause to be placed, any coach, cart, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or any carriage upon any such carriage-way or foot-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of such foot-way or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council—shall, upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Obstructing public pathways.

24. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and, on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, at the expense of such owner or occupier, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Notices not to be painted on pavement.

25. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any foot-way or kerb-stone within this Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Offensive or indecent placards.

26. Any person who shall in any street or place within this Municipality post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Placards not to be fixed to walls, &c., without consent.

27. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

28. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or earth within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings; and if any person shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock or earth within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the Council Clerk, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Slop, nightsoil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

29. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with nightsoil therein through or in any street or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over, cast any nightsoil, slop, mire, or channel-dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any nightsoil or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall remove nightsoil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or other vehicles, or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any street, road or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such nightsoil or offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

30. If the driver of any vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such a vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon any street or road that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses, or by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any other vehicle or person in or upon the said thoroughfare, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Riding or driving furiously, &c.

31. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

32. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

33. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and, if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

34. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in this Municipality to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any officer or servant of this Municipal District, or any police officer, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Rubbish.

35. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Municipality without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council or the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

36. All vehicles driven upon any roads, streets, lanes, or thoroughfares within the said Municipality after sunset and before sunrise, shall carry on the off side a lamp to be kept lighted. Any person neglecting to comply with this by-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

37. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, or waterhole, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, sewer, or waterhole, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the foot-ways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth

of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, gutter, or waterhole, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, watercourse, or creek, shall, on conviction, forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Swine not to be kept.

38. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other hereditament situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Cattle, &c., straying in the streets.

39. Any person who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

40. The occupier of any land within this Municipality on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, cattle-shed, or pig-stye, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be, from time to time, removed from such premises, as often as the quantity so collected shall amount to two cubic yards. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom, as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law, any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

As to private avenues, &c.

41. Any owner or occupier of any house, place, or land within this Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, or who shall allow stagnant water to become a nuisance on his land shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence; and upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

42. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments or manufactories, in the Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing dead animals on premises.

43. Any person who shall place, or shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the Municipality any dead animal, blood, offal, *night-soil*, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

44. No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Municipality, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, on any land, field, or garden, within the Municipality, any *night-soil*, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing without the written consent of the Mayor or Council; and any such offensive matter or thing which shall, with such consent of the said Mayor or Council, be so deposited, shall, immediately on the deposit thereof be covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvia from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter before-mentioned.

445—B.

Planting trees.

45. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipality; and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the trees, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Damaging trees.

46. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises.

47. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, *night-soil*, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

48. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.—

1. Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house, fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
2. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang, or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.
3. Every person who shall place any flower-pot, box, or other thing, in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown out.
4. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure), when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.
5. Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or any other offensive substances, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.
6. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame, to the annoyance of any person upon the foot-way of any street or other public foot-way.
7. Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person who may have the right-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the Municipality.

Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

49. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort, within the limits of the Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any manufacture or trade, in the conducting or carrying on of which, or from the premises where the same is carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the Municipality; and upon complaint in writing by any householder that any offensive trade is being so conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health or the health of any member of his or her family, or be a nuisance to such householder, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted or carried

on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the Council. And if the Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time as the Council may direct. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.

2. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon, which is likely to prove offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue, any such manufacture, trade, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Service of No-liabilities.

3. Service of any such notices as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, or calling is being carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last-known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, or operation as aforesaid shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Damming up without consent.

4. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

Disposal of sewage, &c.

5. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

Making By-laws.

6. No by-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by the By-law Committee.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, this eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) EDWARD HOGBEN,
Ma yo.

H. O'N. MACDONNELL,
Council Clerk.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal Council of Kogarah in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

I.

No person shall hereafter be permitted to have on their premises any gutter, drain, or well which may be adjudged by the Council to be injurious to the health, or which may hereafter be made or constructed or placed contrary to the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," or to any of these By-laws.

II.

No persons shall hereafter be permitted to have on their premises any cesspits or closets which shall be adjudged by the Council to be (1) injurious to public health, or (2) to be opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, or (3) which may present obstacles to the emptying or cleansing of cesspits, or (4) which may hereafter be made or constructed or placed contrary to the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," or to any of these By-laws.

And for the purposes of this By-law, the following shall be deemed to be contrary thereto:—

- (a) All cesspits excavated in the ground and not bricked and cemented at the side and bottom.
- (b) All cesspits constructed within 20 feet at the nearest point from the nearest part of any well.
- (c) All cesspits constructed within 30 feet of any street, or within 5 feet of any lane or other thoroughfare.
- (d) All closets or cesspits which are not enclosed by a close fence, constructed of paling or other material to a height of 5 feet at least.
- (e) All closets or cesspits which may from their construction be liable to leak or soak into the adjoining soil.
- (f) All cesspits constructed within 20 feet of any tenement now or hereafter to be erected.

III.

No person shall be permitted to cover up or caused to be covered up any existing cesspit with earth or other material unless and until the same shall be properly emptied by the person appointed by the Council for that purpose. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

IV.

A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools or factories, where a number of persons are employed, separate closets shall be provided for each sex, with a door to fasten on the inside; where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing wall between each to effect complete separation; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this By-law shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for each such offence.

V.

No pan or bucket used as a receptacle in a dry earth closet shall exceed in measurement more than one and a half cubic feet.

VI.

Any person desirous of having the Council's contractor to attend to their premises for the removal of refuse from a dry earth closet, must provide a galvanised iron pan or bucket to hold such refuse, with two handles, and not of a larger capacity than to hold one and a half cubic feet.

VII.

All night-soil shall be removed by the contractor to the Council in carts to be constructed in an approved and water-tight manner to the satisfaction of the Council, and between the hours of ten p.m. and five a.m. The contractor shall convey the same without delay to an appointed depot, and shall dispose of the same by burying in the earth to a depth of two feet from the top of the night-soil and covering with earth, so as to prevent any nuisance. And any contractor neglecting to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than ten pounds for every such offence.

VIII.

The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets, which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances. And no person shall remove such night-soil unless appointed so to do by the Council or permitted under By-law 10 hereafter.

IX.

No person shall hereafter make or place any cesspit upon any part of his premises, nor place any closet upon any part of his premises which may not be fenced off from any public street, lane, or thoroughfare, or adjoining property by a paling or other close fence at least five feet high, and distant from such street, lane, or thoroughfare at least twenty feet, and any person so offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds. And in case of breach of this By-law by any person the Inspector of Nuisances is authorized to remove such

closet and fill up such cesspit, and thereupon the person so offending shall also be liable to pay all expenses incurred hereby, to be recovered as in the said Act provided.

X.

When any new building is about to be erected, the builder thereof shall first erect and fence off with a close paling fence five feet high on the premises a temporary closet, not less than three feet by two feet six inches for the use of the workmen employed on such building, and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds.

XI.

Persons requiring the cesspits or closets on their premises to be emptied shall send written notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, and any person desiring to use the contents of any dry earth closet may be permitted to do so upon request in writing, and upon making proper provision for emptying the same to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Provided that such permission shall be in writing and signed by the Inspector of Nuisances to be of effect.

XII.

No person shall permit, or cause or suffer to be permitted or conceal, any nuisance by the careless use of any closet, or by the careless emptying of the same. And any person so offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

XIII.

Written notice must be given to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances by all persons about to construct new, or alter existing closets, to enable the Inspector to visit and report on the same, under a penalty for neglect not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds. And all closets constructed without such notice given must be removed or altered, if judged necessary by the Council, under a further penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for each and every day they may remain unremoved or unaltered after due notice to that effect.

XIV.

The maximum penalty for a breach of any of these By-laws shall in each case be ten pounds, and the minimum penalty two pounds, unless otherwise provided for.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, this eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) EDWARD HOBGEN,
Mayor.

H. O'N. MACDONNELL,
Council Clerk.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACTS OF 1873-1886.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic., No. 14, sec. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th April, 1887.

THE following By-laws made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners under the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873" and the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886" respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886," hereby make and establish the following By-laws, viz. :—

1. The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners may employ any licensed auctioneer to sell by public auction, in lots to be arranged by such auctioneer, all unclaimed articles found in public vehicles after the expiration of three months from the finding of such articles.

2. Cash must be paid on fall of the hammer.

3. In case of any dispute at any such sale, or in case of neglect to pay cash as aforesaid, the auctioneer shall at once submit any article the subject of such dispute or non-payment for fresh bidding.

4. Fourteen days' notice of any sale of unclaimed articles must be given, by advertisement in some daily newspaper published in Sydney, and the number and description of articles to be sold shall be stated in such advertisement.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(L.S.) A. J. RILEY, Chairman.
W. J. TRICKETT, Commissioner.
EDMUND FOSEBRY, Commissioner.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

THE Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners do, by virtue of the power and authority in them vested by the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873" and the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886," hereby make and establish the following By-laws :—

1. On or before the first day of February in every year a list shall be made by the Registrar from the list of persons licensed under the principal Act and capable under the provisions of the Amended Act of 1886 of voting in and for the election of a fourth Commissioner.

2. Such list shall be alphabetically arranged and a copy of any such list, certified by the Registrar to be correct, shall be deemed to be the list of persons entitled to vote for such Commissioner under the provisions of the said Acts, and shall be receivable in all Courts as *prima facie* evidence of such list having been duly made and of the correctness of the contents thereof.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(L.S.) A. J. RILEY, Mayor.
W. J. TRICKETT,
EDMUND FOSEBRY,
Inspector General of Police.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

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1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 March, 1887.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 3.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886," and to provide for the election of Licensees' Commissioner by ballot.

*Government House,
Sydney, 23 March, 1887.*

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)
NEW SOUTH WALES.

METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.
(THIRD REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,—

Sir, Fire Brigades Board, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 28 February, 1887.

In compliance with the 7th section of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, the Board has the honor of submitting its Report for the year ending 31st December, 1886. Incorporated with it will be found the annual returns and Report of the Superintendent.

By virtue of the 1st section of the Fire Brigades Act, the seats held by the Municipal, Insurance, and Volunteer representatives became vacant in the month of March.

The following members were elected, viz.:—For the Sydney Municipal Council, Mr. S. E. Lees, in lieu of Mr. William Kippax; for the Suburban Municipalities, Mr. R. McCoy (re-elected); for the Foreign Insurance Companies, Mr. M. W. S. Clarke (re-elected); for the local Insurance Companies, Mr. Walter Church (re-elected). The Volunteer Fire Companies failing to make proper regulations as provided by the 3rd section of the Act, for the election of a representative, and no appointment having been made by the Governor within fourteen days, as provided by the 1st section of the Act, the sixth seat at the Board remains unfilled.

Detailed lists of the various Insurance Companies and Municipal Councils which contributed in accordance with the 15th section of the Act, are appended. The list of the Insurance Companies shows the total amount held at risk by each on the 31st December, 1885, in the Municipalities enumerated in Schedule A., and Parramatta.

In comparison with the previous year there has been a considerable increase in the aggregate amount declared, as the undermentioned figures will show, viz.:—

31st December, 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	£46,253,370
31st December, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,631,582
Total increase...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,621,788

There have been several alterations in the list of Insurance Companies during the past year. Several offices have relinquished fire business, owing to the unprofitable nature of the business in Australasia. Some new local offices have come into existence, and a few fresh agencies have been added. At the end of the past year the following Insurance Companies ceased fire business in the Colony, viz.:—Prussian National, Hanseatic, Australian Mercantile Union, and London and Provincial.

The list of the Municipalities shows the value of the assessed amount of rateable property in each. In comparing the returns of 1884 and 1885 the following increase will be noticed in the aggregate amount of rateable property in the city of Sydney and the Municipalities enumerated, viz.:—

1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,673,154
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,291,905
Total increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	£381,249

To this Parramatta contributes £68,029.

This Borough came under the jurisdiction of the Board in the beginning of the year 1885. In the month of May the first district suburban fire station was opened, and was occupied by four married members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (including the officer in charge). This station, which is designated as the No. 3 Station (Marrickville), is located in the Stanmore Road, Marrickville, and is intended to protect the districts of Petersham, Stanmore, Newtown, Leichhardt, Marrickville, St. Peters, Cook's River, and other western suburbs, as they are all within an easy distance. The question of extending fire protection to several parts of the foregoing districts is now engaging the attention of the Board and the Superintendent. The No. 2 Station (George-street West) was completed and formally opened in the month of August. It is occupied by eight members of the Brigade (six married and two single), including the officer in charge. As to the effective character and situation of this station, too much cannot be said, as every care has been taken in its construction; and, being fitted up with the most modern

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[1,458 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £86 12s. 3d].

modern appliances, there is no doubt that it will be a great acquisition in protecting the districts surrounding it, including Pymont and Ultimo and the Boroughs of Redfern, Darlington, Newtown, The Glebe, and Macdonald Town. The plant therein consists of two steam engines and one manual engine. Two horses are kept immediately in the rear of the engine-room. In both the stations every care has been taken to provide for the prompt turning out of the various engines and appliances. The Board regrets very much that no station has been erected in the northern part of the city. The former recommendations of the Board to the Government have remained dormant; and consequently one of the most important parts of the city is left almost wholly unprotected. The scheme recommended by the Board to the late Sir Alexander Stuart, when holding the office of Colonial Secretary, was the erection of a fire station in the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay. A site was selected adjoining the Sailors' Home in George-street, which would have had the additional advantage of being the headquarters of a steam floating engine, should such ever be established by the Government. The efforts of the Board to extend fire protection to the northern part of the city have not so far met with success; but it is hoped that during the present year a step in the direction named will be taken. The Board would, therefore, respectfully invite attention to this important subject, with a view to the matter being again considered at an early date.

Steps towards the erection of the New Central Fire Station have at last been taken. The site is in Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, and it is generally considered to be centrally situated. The advantages to be derived from this station are obvious, and having been fully mentioned in former reports there is no necessity to do more than refer to them.

The Board, fully alive to the fact that no fire brigade is of real service unless prompt notice can be sent of the occurrence of fire, has paid especial attention to the question of fire alarms and telephones. It has introduced a fire alarm similar to that in use in some parts of London. Six "points" have been fitted, as may be seen on reference to the Superintendent's Report.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in making a selection from systems in use in various countries, and, doubtless, the best selected would require modification to suit the climate and local circumstances.

The Superintendent is engaged in elaborating a scheme for the better connection of the headquarters with the outlying districts. It is not astonishing that the Board should receive numerous applications from patentees and others to try the merits of rival systems, but relying upon the practical good sense and experience of the Superintendent, it has not had much trouble in disposing of them.

In addition to the stations now occupied by the Brigade, there are three others, which may be considered of a somewhat permanent character, though occupied by Volunteer Companies, viz.:—Alexandria, East St. Leonards, and Waterloo. In each case the site is on the ground belonging to the Borough. The Borough of East St. Leonards erected a handsome town hall, and devoted a considerable portion of the building for a fire station, for which the moderate rental of £5 is charged; thus setting an example which might well be copied in other places.

The Board would again urge upon the Government the necessity of conferring greater powers, or rather some power of action, in dealing with matters which cause most of the fires in this city. This has been specially referred to in other reports; and a draft Bill dealing with some of the matters was included in the Board's Report for 1885. It is apparent to the Board that, if the Fire Brigade is maintained solely to have a race with a fire, when it breaks out, the fire, even if promptly extinguished, will have the best of it. There is not a warehouse in this city which does not contain huge elements of danger to whole blocks of property, to say nothing of loss of life.

The greatest benefit in America is derived not from the services of the Fire Brigade proper at a fire, but from the system of ferreting out possible causes of fire, by which the chances of the occurrence of fire are minimised. The old proverb of "Prevention is better than cure" is as true in this matter as in others. The Board should be armed with full authority to deal with all matters concerning the element which it is called upon to fight. Its function of reporting is next to useless when the reports are simply thrown on one side; or, if not, only useful in proving the worthlessness of the various Acts in force for the protection of life and property against fire and explosion. The Gunpowder Act, the Kerosene Act, the City of Sydney Improvement and Building Acts, and the Municipalities Act, all want reconstruction, and some central authority independent enough and powerful enough to enforce them. To the defects of the Building Acts, in the direction of supervision and enforcing of the penalties, may be attributed the serious spread of conflagrations, and the almost inevitable death of the firemen thereat. The fear that the law has not been complied with paralyzes their energies. It is notorious that open violations of the above Acts are frequent, and even when detected, that they are passed over and winked at. The following matters may be referred to as requiring attention:—

1. The holding of inquisitions as to causes and circumstances of a fire.
2. The inspection of new, and of alteration to old buildings, as regards minimising the hazard of fire.
3. The removal and destruction of all possible sources of fire caused by rubbish heaps, packing cases, &c.
4. The law as to storage, manufacture, importation, and handling of kerosene.
5. Prosecution for using open fires in proximity to fences and wooden buildings, and other inflammable materials.
6. The law as to gunpowder and other explosives.
7. Chimney fires.
8. Shingle roofs.
9. The cubic capacity of buildings, and openings of doors and windows.
10. Communications between buildings previously separate.
11. Use of steam pipes, stoves, hoists, and lifts.
12. Provision against fire, adopted in all places of public resort and in manufactories.
13. Manufacture and storage of dangerous articles.
14. Use of naked lights, and principally the danger of shop window lights.

As most of the suburbs are now quite urban in character, and are no longer merely villages surrounding the City, and as the various towns in the county of Cumberland may come under the Board's jurisdiction,

jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Board to point out that any improved Building or other Acts should be made applicable to such places as well as to the City proper. Necessarily the suburbs must contain large manufactories, and they already contain large and lofty buildings which from their construction may prove fatal to life in the event of fire. To bad construction may be attributed the death of a member of the Brigade, on the 25th May, 1886, at the Leichhardt fire, and the serious injuries of four members of the Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company.

During the year 1886 this question proved very serious. In the early part of that year an intermittent supply only was given to the public, although arrangements were made by which the trunk mains were kept charged in case of an outbreak of fire. Fortunately, only one serious fire occurred, requiring the service of the steam fire engine. During this time the pumps at the Botany Waterworks gave out, and the City authorities thereupon sought the aid of the Board, which was readily granted, for the use of the steam fire engines of the Brigade, in order to pump the water from the Lachlan Swamp into the service known as the "Busby's Bore." Water supply.

The water supply at present may be stated as being fairly plentiful, yet in high situations it lacks the necessary pressure, unless the mains are connected with either the Paddington or Waverley reservoirs. Valuable time is thus often lost by the turncocks having frequently to travel some distance to various locks in order to open or shut them as the case may demand.

The Board regrets that in many parts of the city the water mains are too small to be of much service in the event of a fire, owing to the size of the buildings, which are now, or may hereafter, be erected on either side of the street. In many instances they are only makeshifts it is true, but causing much unnecessary expense in laying and replacing with suitable sizes.

Statistical returns are appended showing the extent of assistance rendered by Volunteer Fire Companies. It must be remembered that prior to the formation of the Board these Companies had considerable difficulties in financial matters, owing to the fact that volunteer movements gradually succumb to impecuniosity when the spirit and liberality of the founders die out. Moreover, the public have a natural aversion to be called on frequently for subscriptions, especially on behalf of persons who volunteer their services, should such subscriptions be mainly devoted for purposes of show and amusements, as the accounts of some of these companies would prove. Volunteer Fire Service.

The amounts paid by the Board to Volunteer Fire Companies are shown in the Board's Annual Account appended to this Report. The Board has had considerable trouble in endeavouring to impress upon these companies that for the subsidies granted, some return by way of service must be expected. The least which could be expected has been asked, viz., that there should always be at night some person sleeping, if not on watch at the station, in order to summon the members of the company and to communicate with the Brigade's central station any alarm of fire. This very reasonable request has at times been resented and absolutely refused in many instances. It has been discovered that financial difficulties were at the bottom of most of the troubles of some of the volunteer companies, and the money grants have been in many instances devoted towards debts incurred long anterior to the Board's existence, without clearing them off. Many companies were hopelessly insolvent prior to the passing of the Act, and it seems a misuse of money raised for the purpose of carrying out the said Act to so spend it. There are some companies who are not actual owners of the necessary plant. The subsidies which were intended to stimulate service have thus so far failed. The Board being aware of the value of volunteer service, if rendered in the spirit which once existed, but being of the opinion that it is not possible to obtain it while the companies are hampered with debt, are determined that satisfactory arrangements must be made before the subsidies are renewed. In some cases it has been found necessary to transfer the plant to the Board, in consideration of the legitimate debts of the companies being paid. It is a matter for consideration whether it might not be better that all plant be under the control of the Board, and that retaining fees be paid to picked men in certain districts who could be readily summoned from the local stations, and thus to have a body of men who could be absolutely depended upon. At present, in spite of the subsidies paid, it is a matter of doubt whether more than two or three men are available at any time at the various volunteer stations. It seems only a question of time when a more reliable organization must come into existence.

In the early part of the year the original Alexandria Brigade disbanded, and the Superintendent was empowered to take charge, and for several weeks afterwards members of the Brigade were kept on duty night and day. The Alexandria Company has, however, since been reconstructed, and at the end of the year was working fairly well. The Surry Hills Volunteer Company, whose station was situated in Palmer-street, disbanded in the first quarter of the year, and the telephone was removed. Another telephone was removed from the station of the Pymont and Ultimo Volunteer Company. This company refused to attend calls of fire, or to send notice of same by telephone or otherwise to the head station. An instance of this occurred on the occasion of the fire on board the s.s. "Whamboa." The alarm was sent to the Pymont Volunteer Company's station; several members were present in the station at the time, and refused to turn out the engine, or to send on the message by telephone. A person had, therefore, to run all the distance to Bathurst-street, in order to give the alarm. The instrument was therefore removed to the Police Station. The No. 5 Volunteer Company (whose station is situated in Campbell-street) was not registered during the year owing to irregularities, which were not amended. In consequence of this, no doubt, several members left, and the Paddington Brewery Volunteer Company was formed. (This latter company has a station situated at the corner of Dowling and Oxford streets). As the stations of these two companies are close to one another, the Board determined not to register or subsidize either, until such time as an arrangement is made for amalgamation.

Two Volunteer Fire Companies in Parramatta were registered and subsidized by the Board. A prescribed district for each was defined by the Superintendent.

The Board much regret that during the year defalcations were discovered in the accounts of Mr. A. J. L. Bone, the late Secretary of the Board. Mr. Bone was thereupon arrested and charged with embezzlement. He was subsequently indicted at the Quarter Sessions, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to five years penal servitude. The Board was protected by a guarantee policy. Mr. William Ager, formerly Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary to the Board, in the room of Mr. A. J. L. Bone. The late Secretary's defalcations.

A new Bill has been drafted by the Board, at the request and instance of the Ex-Colonial Secretary, the Hon. G. R. Dibbs, on the representations of the Board as to the uselessness of the present Act, Storage of kerosene.

in protecting the public from danger from the manufacture of the article itself, or from its storage in large quantities. The Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and those of the neighbouring Colonies, have been carefully examined, and such alterations as appeared necessary under the circumstances of this Colony, have been adopted and incorporated in the proposed Bill. The Board, with the assistance of the Superintendent, have taken great pains in formulating the proposed new Bill, with a view that in the future better precautions will be adopted in the manufacture, storage, importation, and sale of kerosene, gasoline, and other volatile oils and substances.

It is to be hoped that a Bill on the proposed lines will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and become law.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman.

STATEMENT showing the assessed value of rateable property for the year 1885, in the City of Sydney and the undermentioned Municipalities, with proportion of expenses as estimated by the Fire Brigades Board for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Municipality.	Assessed Value.	Contribution.	Municipality.	Assessed Value.	Contribution
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
City of Sydney	1,804,495	1,719 8 8	Parramatta	68,020	64 16 8
Alexandria	47,090	44 17 8	Petersham	80,934	77 2 8
Ashfield	100,363	95 12 8	Randwick	58,628	55 17 4
Balmain	156,032	148 13 8	Redfern	141,277	134 12 8
Burwood	54,760	52 3 8	St. Leonards	62,575	59 12 8
Camperdown	30,868	29 8 4	St. Leonards East	57,739	55 0 4
Darlington	40,280	38 7 8	St. Peter's	27,209	25 18 8
Five Dock	18,586	7 14 4	Victoria	32,469	31 0 0
Glebe	129,131	123 1 0	Waterloo	59,032	56 5 0
Leichhardt	87,083	83 0 0	Waverley	75,186	71 13 0
Macdonald Town	26,935	25 7 8	Willoughby North	40,075	38 4 0
Manly	41,580	39 12 8	Woollahra	108,625	103 11 0
Marrickville	73,960	70 9 6			
Newtown	118,686	113 2 0	Total	£3,673,154	£3,500 0 0
Paddington	131,620	125 6 6			

STATEMENT showing amount held at risk within the City of Sydney and the Municipalities enumerated in Schedule A to the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, and Parramatta, by the undermentioned Fire Insurance Companies, for the year ending 31st December, 1885, with proportion of expenses as estimated by the Fire Brigades Board for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Name of Company.	Amount at risk.	Contribution.
	£	£ s. d.
The Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company	598,390	45 5 8
„ Australian Alliance Insurance Company	494,155	37 8 2
„ Australian Mercantile Union Insurance Company	564,877	42 15 0
„ Australian Mutual Insurance Society	7,054,923	533 16 8
„ City Mutual Insurance Company	1,912,835	144 14 0
„ City of London Insurance Company	186,109	14 1 8
„ Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand	223,193	16 18 0
„ Colonial Mutual Insurance Company	1,166,600	88 5 8
„ Commercial Union Assurance Company	5,880,175	444 19 2
„ Cornwall Insurance Company	100,000	7 11 4
„ Equitable Insurance Association of New Zealand	232,383	17 11 8
„ Guardian Assurance Company	239,598	18 2 8
„ Hamburg Magdeburg Insurance Company	140,720	10 13 0
„ Hanseatic Insurance Company	128,780	9 15 0
„ Imperial Insurance Company	1,117,000	84 10 8
„ Industrial Mutual Insurance Company	1,112,685	84 4 2
„ Lion Insurance Company	391,475	29 12 2
„ Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	3,026,837	229 1 0
„ London and Lancashire	461,762	34 19 0
„ London and Provincial Insurance Company	281,205	21 5 8
„ Manchester Assurance Company (E. H. Nott, agent)	200,373	15 3 4
„ Manchester Assurance Company (A. McArthur & Co., agents)	266,296	20 3 0
„ Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	3,565,595	269 16 4
„ National Insurance Company, New Zealand	1,010,786	76 9 8
„ New Zealand Insurance Company	1,719,198	130 2 0
„ North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	815,410	61 14 0
„ Northern Assurance Company	600,000	45 8 0
„ Norwich Union Insurance Society	2,040,844	154 8 8
„ Pacific Insurance Company	594,000	44 19 4
„ Phoenix Fire Office	1,055,369	79 17 8
„ Prussian National Insurance Company	128,780	9 15 0
„ Queen Insurance Company	1,045,933	79 3 0
„ Royal Insurance Company	552,795	41 16 8
„ Scottish Union and National Insurance Company	301,108	22 15 4
„ South British Insurance Company	657,950	49 16 0
„ Standard Insurance Company of New Zealand	1,285,894	97 6 0
„ Sun Fire Office	421,292	31 17 8
„ Sydney Mutual Insurance Company	57,825	4 7 4
„ Union Insurance Company	536,600	40 10 4
„ United Insurance Company	2,156,417	163 3 8
„ United Australian Mutual Insurance Company	377,194	28 11 0
„ Victoria Insurance Company	1,550,000	117 5 8
Total	£ 46,253,370	3,500 0 0

STATEMENT showing the attendance at Actual Fires of Volunteer Fire Companies within specified hours, for the year 1886.

Company.	12 midnight to 6 a.m., 67 actual fires.		6 a.m. to 12 noon, 29 actual fires.		12 noon to 6 p.m., 30 actual fires.		6 p.m. to 12 midnight, 89 actual fires.		Total number of fires, 205.	
	Number of fires attended.	Number of Members present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of Members present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of Members present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of Members present.	Number of fires attended.	Number of Members present.
No. 1 Vol. F. Co.	7	33	2	7	5	21	18	63	32	124
No. 4 do	24	98	10	54	9	54	44	371	87	577
No. 5 do	22	86	9	53	9	25	44	309	84	473
Theatre Royal	13	51	2	8	10	28	18	178	43	265
Standard Brewery	32	163	16	86	15	85	50	407	113	741
Surry Hills	2	6	1	6	1	8	6	16	10	36
SUBURBAN COMPANIES—										
Alexandria	4	3	1	12	1	7	9	60	15	82
Balmain	4	29	3	26	.....	.....	3	34	10	89
Burwood	2	16	1	8	.....	.....	3	27	6	51
Globe	7	35	2	15	4	25	17	107	30	182
Mt. Lachlan	4	23	1	5	.....	.....	3	11	8	39
Newtown	3	.....	.....	.....	1	7	9	28	13	35
Paddington	2	15	1	5	2	15	7	54	12	89
Parramatta No. 1	1	5	1	9	1	.....	1	15	4	29
Do No. 2	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	11	4	16
Redfern	7	63	4	37	.....	.....	20	216	31	316
St. Leonards	1	6	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	4	13
Woollahra No. 2	1	12	4	20	2	6	8	68	15	106

SUMMARY of Attendances at Actual Fires of Volunteer Companies stationed in the Suburbs, for the year 1886.

Name of Company.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual fires.		Total.	No. of actual fires attended, as per Superintendent's Report.		Total.	Attendances, as per Volunteer Reports.	
		In Borough.	Outside.		In Borough.	Outside.			
Alexandria.....	18	6 including Waterloo.	190	205	1	14	15	4 members attended 1 fire.	5 " " 1 " " 5 fires.
Balmain	29	11	104	205	8	2	10	7 " " 1 fire.	8 " " 3 fires.
Burwood	17	2	203	205	1	5	6	9 " " 1 fire.	10 " " 3 fires.
Globe	19	13 including Leichhardt	192	205	3	27	30	12 " " 2 " " 14 " " 1 fire.	16 " " 1 " "
Mount Lachlan, Waterloo.	19	6 including Alexandria	199	205	3	5	8	1 " " 1 " " 4 " " 10 " " 1 fire.	11 " " 1 fire.
Newtown	21	4	201	205	2	11	13	12 " " 1 " " 13 " " 3 fires.	14 " " 2 " " 16 " " 1 fire.
								5 " " 1 " "	One return only received from this Company.
								6 " " 2 fires.	
								7 " " 2 " "	
								10 " " 1 fire.	
								11 " " 1 " "	
								12 " " 4 fires.	
								13 " " 1 fire.	
								14 " " 1 " "	
								18 " " 1 " "	

SUMMARY of Attendances at Actual Fires of Volunteer Companies stationed in Suburbs—*continued*:

Name of Company.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual fires.		Total.	No. of actual fires attended, as per Superintendent's Report.		Total.	Attendance, as per Volunteer Reports.	
		In Borough.	Outside.		In Borough.	Outside.			
Paddington	15	17 including Woollahra and Waverley	188	205	4	8	12	1 member attended	1 fire.
								2	1 "
								4	2 fires.
								5	1 fire.
								6	1 "
								7	1 "
								8	2 fires.
								9	2 "
								10	1 fire.
								12	1 "
								13	3 fires.
								14	2 "
								15	1 fire.
Parramatta (No. 1) ...	20	3	202	205	3	1	4	5	1 "
								9	1 "
								12	1 "
								13	1 "
Parramatta (No. 2) ...	25	3	202	205	3	1	4	5	1 "
								11	1 "
Redfern	21	8	197	205	5	26	31	No returns.	3 fires.
								6	4 "
								7	1 fire.
								8	3 fires.
								9	4 "
								10	2 "
								11	8 "
								12	4 "
								13	3 "
								14	2 "
								17	2 "
								18	1 fire.
								19	
St. Leonards	27	5 includ- ing the whole of North Shore.	200	205	2	2	4	4	1 "
								6	2 fires.
								11	1 fire.
Woollahra No. 2	18	17 includ- ing Pad- dington and Waverley.	188	205	7	8	15	6	4 fires.
								8	1 fire.
								11	1 "
								12	1 "
								14	2 fires.
								16	3 "
								17	1 fire.

SUMMARY of Attendances at Board Meetings up to 23rd December, 1886.

Name.	Present.	Absent.
Mr. Charles Bown	37	.....
Mr. M. W. S. Clarke	37	.....
Mr. W. Church	36	1
Mr. S. E. Lees	24	3
Mr. R. M'Coy	37	.....

NOTE.—Mr. W. Kippax and Mr. Andrew Tarning, members of the First Board, attended all meetings of the Board up to date, viz., ten. Last meeting attended, 29th March. The Second Board was constituted, and held their first meeting on the 13th April, 1886.

SUMMARY of Attendances of Volunteer Companies at Fires designated "Serious," for the year 1886.

Date of Fire.	Locality and Time of Fire.	City Companies.						Suburban Companies.										Total.			
		No. 1 Members.	No. 4 Members.	No. 5 Members.	Theatre Royal Members.	Standard Brewery Members.	Surry Hills Members.	Alexandria Members.	Balmain Members.	Burwood Members.	Glebe Members.	Mount Lachlan Members.	Newtown Members.	Paddington Members.	No. 1 Parramatta Members.	No. 2 Parramatta Members.	Redfern Members.		St. Leonards Members.	No. 2 Woollahra Members.	
1886.																					
13 Jan...	Randwick Tramway Sheds, 6.5 p.m.	...	...	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
16 ,, ...	417A Pitt-street, 9.45 a.m.	5	4	5	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
23 ,, ...	201, Pitt-street, 2.30 a.m.	†	5	5	†	9	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
27 ,, ...	346, Oxford-street, Paddington, 11 p.m.	4	†	6	3	12	...	* †	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	60
30 ,, ...	Rear of 71 Regent-street, Redfern, 7.45 p.m.	†	†	†	†	†	...	†	...	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	...
17 Feb..	Rear of 57, George-street, 3 a.m.	10	†	†	6	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	41
29 Mar..	Cooper-street, Waverley, 12.10 a.m.	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29
30 ,, ...	S.S. "Whampoa," Colonial Sugar Company's Wharf, 9.30 p.m.	†	8	5	†	10	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
29 April	365, Elizabeth-street, 3.17 a.m. ....	...	†	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 May..	604 and 606, George-street, 11 p.m.	...	16	†	17	15	...	...	...	†	...	...	†	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	62
24 ,,	Parramatta-street, Leichhardt, 11.30 p.m.	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	31
6 July..	8, Thorn-street, Woollahra, 5.25 p.m.	...	7	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	32
11 ,, ..	3, Hamilton-street (City), 4.40 a.m.	...	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
15 Aug..	Railway Terminus, Redfern, 2.50 a.m.	...	†	†	...	†	...	†	...	...	†	†	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	...
26 ,, ..	Mort's Dock, Balmain, 3.30 a.m.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 ,, ..	5, Macquarie Place, 7.50 p.m. ....	...	10	8	10	11	...	...	6	...	8*	...	...	...	...	10	...	6*	...	...	69
5 Sept.	Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo, 11.10 p.m.	...	7	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
27 Oct...	52, Harbour-street, 4 a.m. ....	...	6	* †	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
24 Nov..	Codrington-street, Darlington, 9.15 p.m.	...	...	9	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	2*	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
26 ,,	King-street, 1.25 a.m. ....	...	...	...	†	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dec...	113, Sussex-street, 3.15 p.m. ....	...	6	5	4	10	...	...	...	...	3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
		19	81	73	48	140	11	10	6	...	46	2	18	30	...	...	51	...	42	577	

* No apparatus attended.

† A few members of these Companies were present, but their number was not reported to the Superintendent at the fire.

SUMMARY of Attendances at Actual Fires of Volunteer Companies stationed in the City of Sydney, for the year 1886.

Name of Company, and where stationed.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual Fires.		Total No. of actual Fires.	No. of Fires attended as per Superintendent's Reports.	Attendances as per Volunteer Report.	
		City.	Suburbs.				
No. 1, Pitt-street, Haymarket	Unk.	110	95	205	32	4 members attended	1 fire
						5 "	2 fires.
						6 "	3 "
						7 "	2 "
						8 "	3 "
						9 "	1 fire.
						12 "	1 "
No. 4, South Sydney, Hancock's Tower, George-street, near Railway Station.	24	110	95	205	87	2 "	1 "
						3 "	4 fires.
						4 "	7 "
						5 "	7 "
						6 "	11 "
						7 "	17 "
						8 "	18 "
						9 "	7 "
						10 "	20 "
						11 "	2 "
						12 "	3 "
						13 "	1 fire.
						14 "	3 fires.
						15 "	1 fire.
						16 "	2 fires.
						18 "	1 fire.
No. 5, East Sydney, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street.	Unk.	110	95	205	84	20 "	1 "
						2 "	4 fires.
						3 "	4 "
						4 "	15 "
						5 "	12 "
						6 "	12 "
						7 "	4 "
						8 "	7 "
						9 "	11 "
						10 "	5 "
						11 "	2 "
						12 "	2 "
						13 "	4 "
						14 "	1 fire.
						15 "	2 fires.
						16 "	2 "
						18 "	1 fire.
Theatre Royal, Castlereagh-street, next to the Theatre Royal	23	110	95	205	43	2 "	5 fires.
						3 "	1 fire.
						4 "	11 fires.
						5 "	1 fire.
						6 "	2 fires.
						8 "	2 "
						9 "	1 fire.
						11 "	1 "
						12 "	4 fires.
						14 "	1 fire.
						15 "	3 fires.
						17 "	1 fire.
						22 "	1 "
Standard Brewery, Foveaux-street	21	110	95	205	113	1 "	1 "
						2 "	2 fires.
						3 "	8 "
						4 "	8 "
						5 "	15 "
						6 "	13 "
						7 "	19 "
						8 "	20 "
						9 "	18 "
						10 "	12 "
						11 "	4 "
						12 "	5 "
						13 "	5 "
						14 "	1 fire.
						15 "	1 "
						17 "	1 "
						18 "	2 fires.
Surry Hills, Palmer-street, near Oxford-street	15	110	95	205	10	5 "	1 fire.
						6 "	3 fires.
						7 "	1 fire.
						8 "	1 "
						9 "	1 "
						11 "	1 "
						15 "	1 "

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for Half-year ending 30th June, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
31st December, 1885:—			
By Balance—			
Bank of N.S.W.	£280 10 7	To plant, stores, and fuel	408 14 9
Less outstanding cheques, Nos. 61 and 65	£41 6 0	Printing, stationery, and postage	77 15 2
	239 4 7	Rent	242 0 0
Mercantile Bank	4,574 15 0	Taxes	22 4 3
Superintendent	11 13 0	Lighting, Australian Gaslight Co	57 10 0
Secretary	2 17 10	Clothing, boots, &c.	112 10 6
	4,328 10 6	Board fees	150 0 0
Contributions—		Salaries, office and brigade	2,478 6 10
Treasury	875 0 0	Office cleaning	9 5 0
		Engraving	1 15 0
			2,630 6 10
		Horses—	
		Purchase of	50 0 0
		Fodder for	65 13 11
		Shoeing	5 2 0
		Harness	12 5 4
			133 1 3
		Telephones and fire alarms	26 13 6
		Working engines at fires	13 1 6
		Rewards for calls	4 6 0
		Assistance rendered at fires	8 15 3
		Cart hire and cartage	12 6 0
		Clocks	18 12 0
			57 1 3
		Guarantee premium, Treasury	3 0 0
		Premiums on life policies—	
		Australian Mutual Provident	3 8 3
		Widow and Orphan Fund	6 0 10
			12 9 1
		New stations, erection of—	
		No. 2 Station, George-street West	3,900 0 0
		No. 3 Station, Marrickville	1,295 7 0
		Asphalting and curbing No. 3 Station	25 0 0
		Crossings do	1 13 6
		Alexandria Volunteer Station	11 10 0
			5,233 15 6
		M. F. B. B. Club, thirds of watching duties—	
		Balance for 1885	8 16 0
		For half-year ending 30th June, 1886	28 5 8
			37 1 8
		Defalcations of A. J. L. Bone (late Secretary)	280 0 5
		Subsidies to Volunteer Fire Companies—	
		Theatre Royal	25 0 0
		St. Leonards	90 0 0
		Redfern	65 0 0
		No. 4 Volunteer Company	56 0 0
		Alexandria	20 0 0
		Paddington	65 0 0
		Standard Brewery	20 0 0
		Glebe	65 0 0
		Newtown	37 10 0
		Burwood	50 0 0
		Waterloo	45 0 0
		Manly	30 0 0
		Parramatta No. 1	37 10 0
		Parramatta No. 2	37 10 0
		Woollahra No. 2	65 0 0
		Balmain	95 0 0
		Surry Hills	25 0 0
			877 10
		Miscellaneous—	
		Petty expenses	22 2 3
		Medical fees	6 0 0
		Law expenses	23 4 0
		Auditors' fees	10 10 0
		Surveying	2 2 0
		Special payments	9 12 0
		Advertising	11 14 0
			85 10 3
		Amounts paid to Volunteer Firemen for assistance rendered at fires—	
		Denmeade's fire	1 1 0
		Mutual Imps, fire	1 6 0
		Gold and Lewis, fire	0 10 6
		Queen-street, Newtown, fire	0 11 0
		Robertson's fire	0 4 0
		Fletcher's fire	0 8 0
		Leichhardt fire	0 13 0
			4 19 6
		Cash balance—	
		Mercantile Bank	3,157 7 11
		New South Wales Bank	252 12 6
		Superintendent	13 18 11
			3,423 10 4
Outstanding contributions for 1885—			
Balmain Municipal Council	33 7 11		
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	49 9 8		
Petersham Municipal Council	15 8 3		
Sun Insurance Company	7 11 7		
Waverley Municipal Council	15 0 0		
Insurance Companies, for duties at fires	99 8 6		
Insurance Companies, on account of expenses incurred at fires	4 10 11		
Contributions from Municipal Councils—			
City of Sydney	859 14 4		
Alexandria	22 8 10		
Ashfield	47 16 4		
Balmain	74 6 10		
Burwood	26 1 10		
Camperdown			
Darlington	19 3 10		
Five Dock	8 17 2		
Glebe	61 10 6		
Leichhardt	20 15 0		
Macdonald Town			
Manly			
Marrickville	35 4 8		
Newtown			
Paddington	62 13 4		
Parramatta	32 8 4		
Petersham	39 1 4		
Randwick	27 18 8		
Redfern	67 6 4		
St. Leonards	14 18 2		
St. Leonards East	27 10 2		
St. Peters	12 19 4		
Victoria	15 10 0		
Waterloo	23 2 6		
Waverley	17 18 3		
Willoughby North	19 2 0		
Woollahra	51 15 6		
	1,503 3 3		
Sites for Fire Stations—			
Treasury	2,000 0 0		
Do	2,400 0 0		
	4,400 0 0		
Premiums from firemen on account of life policies	10 0 0		
Rent charged to and received from members of Brigade	34 13 8		
Sale of 1 horse	15 0 0		
Fines, Metropolitan Fire Brigade	8 1 6		
	77 9 11		
	£18,740 17 3		£18,740 17 3

I hereby certify that I have examined and compared the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Fire Brigades Board for half-year ended 30th June, 1886, also statement of receipts and expenditure herein, and that the same are correct.—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Auditor.

CHARLES BOWN, Chairman.
WILLIAM AGER, Secretary Fire Brigades Board.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for Half Year ending 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30th June, 1886.			
By Balance—		To plant, stores and fuel	318 17 8
Bank of New South Wales	252 12 0	Printing, stationery, and postage	67 0 10
Mercantile Bank	3,157 7 11	Rent	251 17 6
Superintendent	13 19 11	Taxes	22 18 0
	3,423 10 4	Lighting (Australan Gaslight Co.)	97 15 8
Contributions—		Clothing, boots, &c.	286 0 0
Treasury	2,025 0 0		1,044 14 5
Insurance Companies.		Board fees	150 0 0
Alliance British and Foreign	22 12 10	Salaries—Office and Brigade	2,406 0 2
Australian Alliance		Office cleaning	7 13 4
Australian Mercantile Union	21 7 0		2,624 7 6
Australian Mutual	200 18 4	Horses—	
City Mutual	72 7 0	Purchase of	80 0 0
City of London	7 0 10	Fodder for	87 7 3
Colonial of New Zealand		Shoeing	5 18 0
Colonial Mutual	44 2 10	Harness	47 18 9
Commercial Union	222 9 7	Veterinary attendance	14 14 0
Cornwall	1 17 10		235 18 0
Equitable	8 15 10	Telephone and fire alarms	248 0 0
Guardian	9 1 4	Working engines at fires	1 9 0
Hamburg-Magdeburg		Rewards for calls	5 12 6
Hanseatic	4 17 0	Assistance rendered at fires	25 15 0
Imperial	42 5 4	Cab hire and cartage	20 10 8
Industrial Mutual	42 2 2		50 14 8
Lion		Guarantee premiums	8 5 0
Liverpool and London and Globe	114 10 0	Premiums on life policies—	
London and Lancashire	17 9 6	Australian Mutual Provident	53 10 11
London and Provincial	10 12 10	Widows and Orphans Fund	9 1 10
Manchester (R. Nott)	7 11 8	Liverpool and London and Globe	11 19 2
Manchester (A. McArthur)			82 16 11
Mercantile Mutual	202 7 3	Fire stations—erection, repairs, &c.—	
National of New Zealand	38 4 10	No. 2 Station, George-street West	1,501 3 4
New Zealand	65 1 0	No. 3 Station, Marrickville	32 0 0
North British and Mercantile	30 17 0	Alterations, &c., No. 2 Station	6 11 6
Northern	22 14 0	Painting, &c., No. 1 Station	27 10 0
Norwich Union	77 4 4	Insuring Nos. 2 and 3 Stations	12 0 0
Pacific	22 0 8	Alexandria Volunteer Station	3 0 0
Phoenix	20 18 10		1,582 4 10
Prussian National	4 17 6	M. F. B. Club, thirds of watching duties for	
Queen	30 11 0	half-year	33 3 6
Royal	20 18 4	Deinkations of A. J. L. Bone (late Secretary)	57 15 0
Scottish Union and National	11 7 8	Expenses of funeral late F. P. Fisher	20 0 0
South British	24 18 0	Subsidies to Volunteer Fire Companies—	
Standard of New Zealand	48 13 0	Paddington	85 0 0
Sun	15 18 10	St. Leonards	60 0 0
Sydney Mutual	2 3 8	Glebe	85 0 0
Union	20 5 2	Theatre Royal	25 0 0
United	81 11 10	Waterloo	55 0 0
United Australian Mutual	14 5 0	Redfern	42 10 0
Victoria	58 12 10	Standard Brewery	30 0 0
	1,758 4 2	Woollalura No. 2	65 0 0
Insurance Companies for duties at fires	131 12 3	No. 4, South Sydney	25 0 0
" on account of expenses		Newtown	37 10 0
incurred at fires	15 11 0	Balmain	100 0 0
	147 0 9	Parramatta No. 1	37 10 0
Contributions from Municipal Councils—		Parramatta No. 2	37 10 0
City of Sydney	850 14 4	Burwood	50 0 0
Alexandria	22 8 10	Manly	20 0 0
Ashfield	47 16 4	Alexandria	50 0 0
Balmain	74 0 10		855 0 0
Burwood	20 1 10	Miscellaneous—	
Camperdown	20 8 4	Petty expenses	10 9 8
Darlington	19 3 10	Medical fees	4 4 0
Five Dock	8 17 2	Law expenses	58 12 1
Glebe	61 10 6	Auditors' fees	78 15 0
Leichhardt	62 5 0	Engraving	8 5 0
Macedonald Town	25 7 8	Advertising	2 13 0
Manly	39 12 8	Special payments	5 0 0
Marrickville	35 4 9	Marrickville Council	2 0 0
Newtown	113 2 0	Bank of New South Wales	0 3 2
Paddington	62 13 4		174 11 5
Parramatta	32 8 4	Superintendent's watching duty account—	
Petersham	38 1 4	Volunteer firemen for watching duties at fires	31 10 0
Randwick	27 18 8	Cash balance—	
Redfern	67 6 4	Mercantile Bank	3,019 18 3
St. Leonards	44 14 6	Superintendent, petty cash	11 13 4
St. Leonards East	37 10 2	Do watching duties	16 4 0
St. Peters	12 10 4		3,077 15 7
St. Peters	15 10 0		
Victoria	28 2 6		
Waterloo	28 2 6		
Waverley	58 14 9		
Willoughby North	19 2 0		
Woollahra	51 15 0		
	1,906 16 10		
Outstanding contributions, 31st December, 1886—			
South British Insurance Company	8 1 5		
Camperdown	5 19 10		
Leichhardt	0 16 0		
Manly	14 19 0		
Newtown	21 18 7		
St. Leonards East	22 12 10		
	74 7 8		
Premiums from firemen on account of life policies	21 15 3		
Rent charged to and received from members of the Brigades	104 2 1		
Fines—Metropolitan Fire Brigade	0 5 8		
Refunds—Brigade	0 4 7		
	102 7 7		
	£10,128 2 4		£10,128 2 4

I hereby certify that I have examined and compared the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Fire Brigades Board for the half-year ending 31st December, 1886, also statement of receipts and expenditure herein, and that the same are correct.—JAMES C. TAYLOR, Auditor.
Sydney, 2nd February, 1887.

CHARLES BOWN, Chairman.
WILLIAM AGER, Secretary.

Superintendent Bear's Report.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 8 January, 1887.

I do myself the honor to hand to your Board the following report, being the annual return of fires in the City and suburbs of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1886, attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the several Volunteer Fire Companies.

The total number of alarms received for fires, or supposed fires, were 250; of these 32 were false alarms; 13 proved to be only chimney alarms; and 205 were actual fires. Of the actual fires 150 were slight or trifling; 21 were serious; and 34 resulted in total destruction.

Of the 205 actual fires, 127 were insured; 19 not insured; and 59 insurances on the buildings or contents could not be ascertained.

In addition to the ordinary fires there have been 27 chimney fires requiring the attendance of firemen with hand-pump only; making an aggregate total of 277 for fires, false alarms, and chimneys on fire.

The fires of 1886 compared with those of 1885 show an increase of 9. In chimney fires attended with engines the same as the year 1885, namely 13. Fires attended by firemen with hand-pump, a decrease of 24; and in false alarms a decrease of 10.

In fires which were slight there has been a decrease of 33, in serious an increase of 6, and in the fires which resulted in total destruction an increase of 36. It may be here recorded that in the latter class of fires several were comparatively small in regard to the extent of damage done, such as shed-buildings, and weather-board cottages, &c.

Appended are detailed statements of the various fires attended by the Brigade, the Volunteer Companies, and others unattended by Brigades, but which have been reported to the Brigade from various sources. In each of the latter cases, however, a member of your Brigade was sent to obtain the necessary particulars.

The various summaries appended show the particular dates, time of calls, time of outbreak, trades, localities, insurances, hourly and daily, weekly and monthly, &c.

There is also appended summary of the "Origins of Fires" for the past ten years, viz., from 1877 to 1886, both years inclusive, together with a comparison of all calls received during the same period.

Referring to the summary of localities it will be noticed that in the City of Sydney alone there were 163 calls, 110 of which were actual fires, 21 false alarms, 9 chimney fires reported as houses on fire, and 23 chimneys attended by firemen with hand-pump only.

Of the 110 actual fires in the city there were in Denison Ward, 24; Brisbane and Phillip, 16 in each; Cook, 15; Macquarie, 13; Bourke, 10; Fitzroy and Gipps, 8 in each. In the suburbs there were 114 calls, of which 95 were actual fires, 11 were false alarms, 4 were chimneys reported as houses on fire, and four were chimneys attended with hand-pump only. The suburbs affected in regard to actual fires only, were as follows, viz.:—Balmain, 11; Paddington, 8; Redfern, 8; Glebe, 7; Leichhardt, 6; Woollahra, 6; Camperdown, 5; Marrickville, 5; Newtown, 4; Waterloo, 4; Parramatta, 3; Waverley, 3; St. Leonards, 3; Alexandria, 2; Burwood, 2; Darlington, 2; Enfield, 2; North Willoughby, 2; Petersham, 2; Randwick, 2; Five Dock, St. Peters, Druitt Town, Croydon, the Harbour, Granville, Strathfield, and Canterbury, one each.

Of the 40 chimney fires, 19 of them happened in dwellings belonging to poor persons, therefore proceedings were not taken against them in accordance with the 66th clause of the City of Sydney Improvement Act. 7 persons were fined in the aggregate amount of £7 10s. and costs. 6 persons have not been summoned, and the remainder, 8, were outside of the city boundary, and therefore not amenable to the before mentioned Act.

In summarizing the trades the following will be observed, that private dwellings have been most affected by fires, the number being 66 for all classes of damage; but taking actual trades into consideration, the most notable stand in the following order, viz.: licensed victuallers, 10; grocers, 5; bootmakers and ironmongers, 5 each; bakers, boarding houses, commission agents, drapers, and stables, 4 each; the respective number of each other trade affected is below the above mentioned figures, and can be found in the summary of trades.

I regret to inform your Board that the lives lost or seriously endangered by fire, during the past year, were as follows:—

- January 10th—At 31, Lodge-street, Forest Lodge. Ellen Wilson, aged 18 years, very severely burned about the body; since dead.
- February 25th—At Arthur-street, St. Leonards. Charles Wilchan, aged 30 years, slightly burned on hands; since recovered.
- March 11th—At 33, George-street West. John Terris, aged 27 years, very severely burned about the body, and Sebastian Hill, aged 25 years, also very severely burned about the body; both since dead.
- April 25th—At 593, Dowling-street, Moore Park. John Mackellar, aged 6 months, very severely burned on hands, face, and body; since dead.
- July 3rd—At Smith-street, Camperdown. Claud Grant Arnold, aged 50 years, slightly burned on arms; since recovered.
- July 9th—At Evans-street, Balmain West. Miss Treacy, aged 60 years, very severely burned about the body; since dead.
- August 15th—At 228, Hereford-street, Glebe. Mrs. Sarah Wilson, aged 23 years, severely burned on hands and face; since recovered.
- August 31st—1, Hart-street, Surry Hills. James Collins, severely burned on hands and face; since recovered.
- September 7th—At 4, George-street, Waterloo. Mrs. A. Moon, aged 29 years, severely burned on hands and face; since recovered.
- November 2nd—At 63, Ann-street, Surry Hills. Joseph Cummins, severely injured by jumping from verandah; since recovered.
- December 15th—At Mitchell-street, Enfield. Mrs. Andrews and child, very severely burnt; child since dead.
- December 22nd—At 14, Leicester-street, Paddington. Mrs. Furniss, aged 36 years, burned on hands and feet; since recovering.

The following list comprises the most important fires that have taken place during the year:—

- January 16th—Stephen Sergeant, 417A, Pitt-street.
- January 19th—Owen Denmeade, 60 and 62, Harbour-street.
- January 23rd—Fraternity of Mutual Imps, 201, Pitt-street.
- January 27th—Messrs. Gold and Lewis, 346, Oxford-street, Paddington.
- January 30th—Messrs. H. J. Lyons, 71, Regent-street.
- February 17th—Messrs. Holdsworth and McPherson, 57, George-street North.
- May 1st—Henry Fletcher, 604 and 606, George-street.
- May 24th—Lydia Howe, Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.
- June 18th—Messrs. James Service and Co., Avoca-street, Randwick.
- July 6th—Louis Violet, 8, Thorn-street, Woollahra.
- July 11th—Messrs. Virgoe, Son, and Chapman, 3, Hamilton Lane, off Hunter-street.
- August 15th—Railway Terminus, Devonshire-street.
- August 26th—Messrs. Mort & Co., Mort's Dock, Balmain.
- August 30th—Messrs. Bruce & Massey, Macquarie Place.
- September 5th—Standard Paint Co., Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.
- September 23rd—Messrs. Cameron Brothers, 352, Pitt-street.
- October 22nd—C. Hannan, 184, Regent-street, Redfern.
- October 22nd—W. E. Read, Parramatta Road, Petersham.
- October 27th—Messrs. P. B. Ivey & Co., 52, Harbour-street.
- November 26th—Messrs. Precious & Co., 60, King-street.
- December 5th—Messrs. Foley Bros., 113, Sussex-street.

Most

Most of the Volunteer Fire Companies' Stations, and Police Stations, as well as the turncocks' quarters at the Town Hall, are in direct telephonic communication with your Board's Head Fire Station. The various wharves, warehouses, and other business houses, besides many public buildings, are in a like manner connected with the Head Fire Station, though indirectly, through the Telephone Exchange at the General Post Office, which is open to receive and transmit to our station calls for fires at any hour of the day or night.

During the past year the erection of our new No. 3 Branch Station at Marrickville was completed, occupied on the 29th May, and telephonic communication extended thereto. I need hardly state that this station has been the means of greatly reducing the needless running of engines to such distances from the City, thereby saving a considerable amount of time, expense, and trouble, which would be otherwise lost.

During the year 1887, I hope to see an extension of either the telephone or fire alarm communication from this station to the other municipalities surrounding it. With reference to the latter subject I may say that the cost of erecting poles, telephone or fire alarm wires in the suburban districts being so great, has caused me only to recommend to your Board so much to be done each year, as could be reasonably expected; but I trust that some arrangements may be made shortly between your Board and the Electric Telegraph Department to erect these lines in future at a more reasonable rate, or merely at a nominal cost to cover the expenses, as it is for the public benefit.

Our No. 2 Branch Station in George-street West, was also completed, occupied on the 9th of August, and in direct communication with the Head Station, the Glebe, and Rodfern Volunteer Fire Stations.

This station is fitted up with a heater for the steam fire-engines which allows one of the two steam fire-engines stationed there to be at all times under a low head of steam, thereby permitting 120 lbs. of steam to be raised in about three to three and a half minutes from the start.

The horses at this station are supplied with American snap harness for the sake of expedition in turning out the engines.

Great attention has been paid to the erection of these two stations for the purpose of expedition in getting the engines and men away at the time of a fire, and I may say with confidence that your Board may be well satisfied with the results obtained therefrom.

I have much pleasure in stating that the whole of the members living out at our head station are in complete communication with it, either by means of electric house bells or telephones. This your Board will observe, means solidity of action at any time in case of fire, as any of the engines, and the whole of the members, together with most of the Volunteer Fire Companies can be turned out by the duty man at the head station by a lever for the electric house bells, and the telephones for the different stations. This has enabled me to discontinue ringing the large bell for gathering the members together, which at all times caused a great deal of unnecessary excitement, and was also the means of gathering a larger crowd of persons together at the fire, thereby obstructing the operations of the firemen in getting the engines expeditiously to work.

Six fire alarms have been fitted up on a circuit in the following localities, viz.: corner of Pitt and Market Streets; corner of Erskine and Sussex Streets; corner of William and Yarrong Streets; corner of College and Oxford Streets; at Horderu's, in George-street, Haymarket; at Parliament House, in Macquarie-street. I may here remark that I am not very sanguine as to their working continually with success, although we have received a few alarms of fires, or supposed fires by them. The non-success of such alarms on circuit is partly due to the large number of wires running together through the streets, thereby causing constant contact with each other; another defect being the delicate parts of the machinery, and the salt atmosphere acting on such parts. Within the present year I hope to be able to erect a fire alarm which shall not be so delicate in its construction, and each instrument having its own direct wire to the fire station; but, ultimately, it may perhaps be found better and cheaper to adopt the German principle of placing telephones in boxes on the telegraph poles, at the corners of certain streets.

Your Department has been greatly augmented by additional steam and manual engines, and other plant. Also a telescopic fire ladder and van for same. In the latter case, I am sorry to state that I am unable to make use of it, as I have no place convenient for stationing such a ladder. However, as the Head Fire Station is now being erected, this difficulty will eventually be overcome.

The strength of the Brigade is as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| One large steam fire engine | One hose van |
| Five small steam fire engines | Two hose reels |
| One 7-inch manual | 11,500 feet of hose |
| Three 6-inch manual engines | 7 horses |
| Two under 6-inch manual engines | 30 firemen, including superintendent, principal foreman, and the coachman. |
| One telescopic ladder and van | |
| One American ladder truck. | |

And I may say that Mr. W. Ager, your Board's Secretary, attends fires in general. Your Board's plant does not only comprise the plant in the permanent Fire Stations, but some of the engines, &c., are lent to the undermentioned Volunteer Fire Stations—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company | Balmain Volunteer Fire Company |
| Burwood " " | St. Leonards " " |

Three Volunteer Fire Stations are also vested in the hands of your Board. Although the length of hose appears at first sight a large quantity, it is not so when it is considered that it is distributed throughout seven fire stations situated a great distance from each other. Therefore at the commencement of the year I shall feel it my duty to ask your Board for a further supply.

The approximate value of the whole of your Board's stations and plant is £21,931 13s. 6d.

The undermentioned are the whole of the members in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade on the 31st of December, 1886.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Where Stationed.
William Douglas Bear	Superintendent of Fire Brigades, and Kerosene Inspector.	1884	No. 1, Central Station.
William Bouch	Principal Foreman	1 May, 1885	"
Edward Ashdown	Foreman	1 July, 1884	Officer in charge of No. 2 Station, George-street West.
William McKnight	Engineer	1 " "	No. 1, Central Station.
John McKnight	"	1 " "	"
Frederick Kirchen	1st Class Fireman and Acting Foreman.	1 " "	Officer in charge of No. 3 Station, Marrickville.
George Gray	Fireman, 2nd Class	1 " "	No. 2 Station, George-street West.
John Snelson	" "	14 " "	"
Thomas Mackie	" "	1 " "	No. 1, Central Station.
Charles Brown	" "	1 " "	No. 2 Station, George-street West.
Joseph Stanchell	" "	1 " "	"
Solomon Samuels	" "	1 " "	No. 1, Central Station.
William Hendry	" "	1 Aug. "	"
James Hancock	" "	1 " "	No. 2 Station, George-street West.
John Ford	" "	1 " "	No. 1, Central Station.
Sydney Watson	" "	1 Jan., 1885	No. 2 Station, George-street West.
George Hall	" "	1 " "	No. 1, Central Station.
George Lang	" "	7 " "	"
Thomas Gordon	" "	3 " "	"

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Where Stationed.
F. W. Fisher	Fireman, 2nd Class	11 May, 1885	No. 1, Central Station.
Alfred Jackson	" "	11 " "	No. 3 Station, Marrickville.
J. H. Scattergood	" "	4 June "	No. 1, Central Station.
Thomas Gorman	" "	15 " "	No. 3, Marrickville.
Richard Barratt	" "	6 July "	No. 1, Central Station.
Samuel Holman	" "	9 Feb., 1886	" " " " " " " "
R. C. Grain	" "	8 " "	No. 2 Station, George-street West.
Thomas Holland	" "	17 May "	No. 3 Station, Marrickville.
Richard Dalton	" "	14 June "	No. 1, Central Station.
John Goodhead	Fireman, 3rd Class	7 " "	" " " "
John Smith	Coachman	1 July, 1885	" " " "
William South	Messenger	1 " " 1884	" " " "

The following comprise the whole of the Volunteer Fire Companies within your Board's boundary :—

No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company.	Have not turned out for fires for some time past.
No. 2	" " " "
No. 4	Subsidized by your Board to 30th September.
No. 5	" " " "
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company.	Subsidized by your Board.
Balmain (2 stations)	" " " "
Burwood	" " " "
Glebe	" " " "
Newtown	" " " "
Manly	" " " "
Paddington	" " " "
Paddington Brewery	" " " "
Parramatta No. 1	Subsidized by your Board.
" No. 2	" " " "
Redfern	Subsidized by your Board to the 30th September ; since that date they have not turned out for fires.
St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company (2 stations).	Subsidized by your Board.
Standard Brewery	Subsidized by your Board.
Theatre Royal	" " " "
Waterloo	" " " "
Waverley	" " " "
Woolahra No. 1	" " " "
" No. 2	Subsidized by your Board.

Your Brigade has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members during the past year, that of Frederick Patrick Fisher, who was killed instantaneously at the fire in Parramatta Road, Leichhardt, on the morning of the 25th of May, by a falling wall through great defects in a building being erected on unsafe principles. Frederick Patrick Fisher was formerly a member of the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company, became a member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade on the 1st of July, 1884, and served from that time until his death with zeal and energy.

At this same fire four volunteer firemen belonging to the Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company, namely :— Henry Woods, aged 31, married ; James Brady, aged 20, single ; William Glenn, aged 22, single ; William S. Jones, aged 21, single, were seriously injured by the same falling wall, but I have much pleasure in stating that three out of the number have wholly recovered, and the fourth, Wm. S. Jones, is getting on as well as can be expected.

I desire to draw the attention of your Board to the fact of the utter impossibility of the Fire Brigade being able to effectually cope with any fire, which might have a firm hold of any of the high warehouses, that have been, and are now being erected in this city, owing to their tremendous cubical capacity, and the great difficulty of approach, as in many instances they are surrounded by other warehouses and buildings, separated only by means of narrow lanes and thoroughfares. It must be apparent to any one that should a fire get a firm hold of one of these warehouses, it would not only result in destruction to itself, but also to others, as the heat would be so intense as to prevent the Brigade from effectually protecting one warehouse from another with such narrow spaces intervening.

Perhaps I shall not be out of place in suggesting that the City Council be asked to join the Paddington reticulating water mains to those of Crown-street, as much as possible when new ones are being laid down, with stop valves at the intersection of the streets. This, I may say, would greatly assist the Brigade in dealing with these high buildings in the event of a large fire such as Messrs. Cameron & Co.'s.

Through your Board I desire to thank the whole of the officers and members of the various Volunteer Fire Companies, for their valuable co-operation and assistance during the past year. And I have much pleasure in stating that the whole of the Volunteer Fire Companies throughout, whether subsidized by your Board or not, have worked in harmony, both with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and also amongst themselves in general at all fires, an instance being at Messrs. Cameron's fire on the 23rd of September.

I have also much pleasure in expressing my obligations to the officers and members of the Police Force, the City Turncocks, and the citizens generally, who invariably assist the Brigade in every possible way.

In conclusion I have to state that the condition of the Brigade with regard to discipline and general efficiency is very satisfactory. And I also take this opportunity of offering your Board my sincere acknowledgments for the great support it has given me on all occasions.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent of M.F.B. and Kerosene Inspector.

SUMMARY of Localities.

City and Suburbs of Sydney.	Class of Fire.									Total Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.		Grand Total.
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.					Attended with engines, and reported as home fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.					
City—														
Bourke Ward	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	..	2	16
Brisbane	7	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	5	25
Cook	5	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	1	2	18
Denison	7	2	11	1	...	1	2	...	...	24	4	2	10	40
Fitzroy	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	8	4	2	2	16
Gipps	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Macquarie	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	16
Phillip	4	...	5	3	1	...	3	...	...	16	4	2	2	24
SUBURBS—														
Alexandria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
Balmain	5	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	11	...	...	...	11
Burwood	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Camperdown	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Canterbury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croydon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Darlington .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	5
Druitt Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Five Dock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Glebe	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	1	...	9
Leichhardt .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	6	2	...	...	8
Marrickville	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	6
Newtown	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
North Willoughby .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Paddington	4	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	...	...	9
Parramatta	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Petersham .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Randwick .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	3
Redfern	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
St. Leonards	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
St. Peters	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Strathfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Waterloo	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	7
Waverley .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Woollahra	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	8
The Harbour .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	85	10	55	18	2	1	24	7	3	205	32	13	27	277

SUMMARY of Trades for 1886.

Trades, &c.	Class of Fire.									Grand Total.	
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.				
	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance unknown.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance unknown.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Insurance unknown.		
Artists	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Asphalt manufacturers .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Bakers	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Bedding manufacturers .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Blindmakers .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Boarding-houses	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Bootmakers	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Brickmakers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Builders	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Buildings in course of erection .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Butchers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Cab proprietors, &c.	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Carpenters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Chemists	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Commission agents and produce merchants.	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	
Club rooms .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Contractors .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
Confectioners	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Dancing saloons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Drapers and milliners	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Engineers .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Fancy goods dealers	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Fruiters and greengrocers.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	

SUMMARY of Trades for 1886—*continued.*

Trades, &c.	Class of Fire.									Grand Total.
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.			
	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	
Furniture dealers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Grocers	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8
General importers	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Government railway or tramway sheds. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hairdressers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hat manufacturers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hay and corn dealers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Ironfounders	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ironmongers	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Jewellers .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Licensed victuallers	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Offices	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Outhouses .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Paint manufacturers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Photographers.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pianoforte dealers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Private dwellings (occupied) ...	25	2	21	1	.....	.....	8	.....	1	58
„ (unoccupied).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8
Printers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saddlers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Schools (denominational or otherwise). ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shipping .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Ship chandlers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shops (unoccupied).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Spice manufacturers .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stables (livery or otherwise) ...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Stationers and booksellers .....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tailors .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Timber merchants .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tinsmith .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tobacco Manufactories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tobacconists	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wine and spirit merchants .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Warehouses (unoccupied).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wood and coal merchants	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wharfingers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	85	10	55	18	2	1	24	7	3	205

HOURLY and Daily Summary of Calls for 1886.

Hour.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
A.M. 1st	2	1	1	2	1	4	...	11
„ 2nd .....	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	7
„ 3rd	1	3	4	1	1	...	2	12
„ 4th	3	1	...	3	6	1	2	16
„ 5th	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	6
„ 6th	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	7
„ 7th .....	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4
„ 8th	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	5
„ 9th	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	6
„ 10th	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	6
„ 11th	2	...	1	1	3	...	2	9
„ 12th	2	...	1	2	4	1	...	10
P.M. 1st	4	2	2	3	2	...	2	15
„ 2nd	2	2	2	1	...	2	2	11
„ 3rd	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	6
„ 4th	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	8
„ 5th	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	6
„ 6th	1	2	3	1	2	1	...	10
„ 7th	2	3	5	3	2	2	3	20
„ 8th	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	15
„ 9th	4	5	1	4	3	5	6	28
„ 10th	4	4	3	2	4	3	7	27
„ 11th	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	20
„ 12th	2	1	2	...	3	2	2	12
	47	35	33	37	44	39	42	277

WEEKLY Summary of Calls for 1886.

Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.	Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.
1st ending Jan. 2nd...	...	...	1	1	Brought forward...	11	15	107	133
2nd " " 9th...	...	...	1	1	27th ending July 3rd	1	3	5	9
3rd " " 16th...	...	1	8	9	28th " " 10th	1	...	3	4
4th " " 23rd...	1	...	6	7	29th " " 17th	...	...	2	2
5th " " 30th...	1	...	2	3	30th " " 24th	...	1	2	3
6th " Feb. 6th...	1	2	4	7	31st " " 31st	1	2	2	5
7th " " 13th...	...	...	4	4	32nd " Aug. 7th	...	...	2	2
8th " " 20th...	...	2	11	13	33rd " " 14th	1	...	2	3
9th " " 27th...	...	...	6	6	34th " " 21st	1	3	7	11
10th " Mar. 6th...	1	1	5	7	35th " " 28th	...	3	5	8
11th " " 13th...	...	1	7	8	36th " Sept. 4th	2	1	5	8
12th " " 20th...	1	...	1	2	37th " " 11th	...	3	6	9
13th " " 27th...	...	...	5	5	38th " " 18th	1	...	2	3
14th " April 3rd...	...	1	2	3	39th " " 25th	...	2	8	10
15th " " 10th...	...	1	1	2	40th " Oct. 2nd	...	...	1	1
16th " " 17th...	...	1	...	1	41st " " 9th	...	2	2	4
17th " " 24th...	1	...	5	6	42nd " " 16th	...	...	4	4
18th " May 1st...	...	1	7	8	43rd " " 23rd	...	...	8	8
19th " " 8th...	...	...	7	7	44th " " 30th	1	2	5	8
20th " " 15th...	1	1	3	5	45th " Nov. 6th	1	...	4	5
21st " " 22nd...	1	...	3	4	46th " " 13th	1	...	2	3
22nd " " 29th...	1	1	3	5	47th " " 20th	...	1	3	4
23rd " June 5th...	...	1	6	7	48th " " 27th	1	1	6	8
24th " " 12th...	...	...	3	3	49th " Dec. 4th	3	...	4	7
25th " " 19th...	2	1	3	6	50th " " 11th	1	...	3	4
26th " " 26th...	...	...	3	3	51st " " 18th	2	1	1	4
					52nd " " 25th	2	...	4	6
					and to the end of the year	1	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	11	15	107	133		32	40	205	277

MONTHLY Summary of Calls for 1886.

Months.	False Alarms	Chimney Alarms.		Class of Fire.									Grand total.
		Attended with engines, reported as house fires.	Attended with hand-pump only	Slight.			Serious.			Total.			
				Insured	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	
January	2	.....	1	7	1	4	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	21
February	1	.....	4	12	1	7	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	30
March	2	.....	2	7	3	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	24
April	1	4	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16
May	3	.....	2	5	3	8	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	26
June	2	1	2	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	18
July	3	2	3	3	.....	6	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	21
August	2	2	4	8	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	26
September	3	2	4	5	1	6	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....	29
October	1	.....	4	8	.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	25
November	5	1	1	10	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23
December	7	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18
	32	13	27	85	10	55	18	2	1	24	7	3	277

COMPARISON of all Calls for the years 1877 to 1886.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
False alarms	21	38	33	36	35	39	60	50	42	32	386
Chimney alarms.....	233	245	174	192	117	60	45	46	64	40	1,216
Fires, slight	45	62	54	57	54	75	80	91	160	150	828
" serious	5	7	5	4	12	12	10	15	13	21	104
" total destruction	12	14	10	18	25	26	14	23	23	34	199
	316	306	276	307	243	212	209	225	302	277	2,733

LIST of causes of Fires for ten years.

Causes.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
Asphaltic, overheat of	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Balloon, explosion of	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boiler, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
Boiling over—fat, oil, tar, &c.	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	10
" glue	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
" varnish	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Brickwork of flue defective	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4
" fireplace	1	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	9
Burning rubbish	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
Candles	11	8	5	7	5	10	13	7	40	30	136
Chemicals, experimenting with	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" explosion of	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children playing with matches	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	5	28
Chimney foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Coal, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coffee, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coke, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Distilling apparatus, defect in	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doubtful and unknown	19	19	14	31	39	59	36	54	43	58	372
Fire, careless use of	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	1	13
Firebox of boiler, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fireplace, wood falling from	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Fireworks	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	7
Flue, defect in	2	4	2	...	3	1	2	...	4	4	22
" furnace, overheat of	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	7
" adjoining, foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Friction of machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Foundry, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Furnace, "	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	9
Gas bracket or burner	...	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	...	18
Gas explosion	1	2	2	4	4	2	...	2	2	...	19
Gas fittings, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Gas heating apparatus, careless use of	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
" defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gas, seeking for an escape of with light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6
Gas pipe, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	9
" overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" rats at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gasoline apparatus, careless use of	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Hearth, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hot ashes	4	2	2	2	1	...	3	4	4	7	29
Incendiarism	4	1	5	...	3	6	1	2	4	5	31
Intoxication	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	12
Iron pot for galvanizing, &c., overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Kerosene, carelessness with	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
" explosion of	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kiln, overheat of	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Lamp, kerosene, carelessness with	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4
" " explosion of	1	3	2	4	1	...	...	4	1	1	17
" " upsetting of	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	14
" oil, carelessness with	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
" spirit, explosion of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" " upsetting of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Light thrown down	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	21	16	45
Light coming in contact with curtains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
" " goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lime slaked by rain	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	4	9
Matches, carelessness with	...	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	17
" rats at	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	2	1	3	17
Oven, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Smoking meat	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
" tobacco	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	5	10	8	31
Spark from copper fire	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
" forge fire	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
" fireplace	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	6	16
" furnace	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	6
" another fire	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
" chimney of engine	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	9
" " of furnace	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
" " of house	4	11	13	8	5	4	7	7	11	3	73
Spirit, explosion of	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Spontaneous ignition	1	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	7	4	22
Still, overheat of	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stove, "	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	7
Stovepipe, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stove, gas, "	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	5
Turpentine, upsetting of	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Total	62	83	69	79	91	113	104	129	196	205	1,131

SUMMARY of how Calls were reported to the Brigade for 1886.

Calls given by	Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.		Total Calls.
			Reported as House Fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
Citizens	40	8	2	14	64
Cabmen	7				7
Telegraph messengers (direct from fires)	3		1		4
Telegrams	1				1
Police constables (direct from fires)	5			1	6
Central Police Station (per telephone)	37	3		2	42
General Post Office (Telephone Exchange)	11	2	2		15
Insurance Companies (information from)	2				2
Account of fires in newspapers	7				7
Night watchmen.....	2				2
No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company	5	2			7
No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company	2	1			3
No. 4 Volunteer Fire Company	5	2	3	1	11
No. 5 Volunteer Fire Company	9	4		2	15
St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company	3				3
Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company	10	1	2		13
Redfern Volunteer Fire Company	7	1			8
Balmain Volunteer Fire Company	7				7
Newtown Volunteer Fire Company	3	2			5
Paddington Volunteer Fire Company	4				4
Pymont Police Station (per telephone).....	3				3
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company.....	3	1		3	7
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Company	3		1		4
Glebe Volunteer Fire Company	5		1		6
Theatre Royal Volunteer Fire Company	2				2
Burwood Volunteer Fire Company	3				3
Waverley and Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company	1				1
Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2.....	7	1	1		9
Reflections (seen from the Brigade Stations)	1			3	4
Fire alarms		4			4
Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1	2				2
Parramatta Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2					
Surry Hills Volunteer Fire Company	2			1	3
Hook and Ladder Volunteer Company	1				1
Water Police (information received from).....	2				2
	205	32	13	27	277

NOTE.—Second calls were also given for several of the above by the Fire Alarms.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies, for the year ending December, 1886, Sydney, New South Wales.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Friday, 1 January.	6 35 p.m.	5 40 p.m.	31, Market-street	"The World" Publishing Co.	Printers	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None	None	No.	A quantity of rubbish burned in a gateway	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Saturday, 9 January.	8 55 p.m.	9 0 p.m.	34, Denham-street, Surry Hills.	Henry List	Private dwelling..	Stone, and slate roof.	Upsetting of kerosene lamp.	Norwich Union Ins Society.	"	"	Back room on ground floor and some furniture in same slightly damaged by fire and water.	No 5 V.F.C., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 10 January.	1 40 p.m.	1 45 p.m.	72, Washington-street..	James Holden	"	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	"	"	Chiffonier and portmanteau with contents of same, consisting of some wearing apparel, &c., severely damaged by fire in back room on ground floor; walls and framework of door slightly scorched.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
" ..	10 30 a.m.	No call	31, Lodge-street, Forest Lodge.	John H. Rogers	"	"	Careless use of fire.	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	No damage to premises. A servant named Ellen Wilson, aged 18 years, very severely burned about the body. Taken to Prince Alfred Hospital same day; died on the 11th inst.	Inmates, with blankets.
" ..	10 0 p.m.	" ..	25, Ferry Road, Glebe ..	A. G. Swadling	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Bedding, bed curtains, and chair slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 11 January.	4 50 a.m.	4 51 a.m.	353, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street	Mrs. Annie Bayley	"	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	"	Dressing table, with looking glass, and sundry articles on same slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 12 January.	12 40 p.m.	12 45 p.m.	472, George-street	T. Peckless	Artist	"	Smoking tobacco	Commercial Union.	New Zealand, £250	No.	Front room on second floor with contents, consisting of artists' materials, water colour paintings, pictures, and furniture severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	Abraham Emanuel	Dentist	" ..	" ..	" ..	Australian Mutual.	"	Ceiling and walls under, slightly damaged by water.	" ..
Wednesday, 13 January.	6 5 p.m.	6 15 p.m.	Randwick	"	Tramway sheds ..	Corrugated iron	Unknown	None	None	"	Shed buildings about 90 ft. x 20 ft., used as engine and boiler house. One half burned out and fallen down. Remainder severely damaged by fire. Locomotive shed about 320 ft. x 45 ft., containing a large quantity of machinery, motors, &c., one half of roof and sides severely damaged by fire.	The employes and M.F.B., assisted by Volunteer Cos., with manual engine and private hydrants.
Saturday, 16 January.	2 30 a.m.	No call	146, Crown-street, Ultimo.	J. Jolliffe	Private dwelling..	Brick, and iron roof.	Fluc, defect in ..	None	None	No.	About 4 feet square of ceiling of back room on ground floor, slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
" ..	9 45 a.m.	9 47 a.m.	*417A, Pitt-street	Stephen Sargeant	Bedding manu- facturer.	Brick and wood, and iron roof.	Unknown	London Prov., £1,000; Fire Ins. Ass., £1,000; Colonial (N.Z.), £500; E. British, £500; Imperial, £1,100.	Manchester and another (name unknown).	"	A shed building of one floor, about 24 ft. x 72 ft., containing a large quantity of bedding material, straw, and cocoa-nut fibre, &c., burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with steam-engines and stand-pipes, assisted by Standard Brewery V.F. Co., No. 1 V.F. Co., & Theatre Royal V.F. Co.
" ..	" ..	" ..	*417, Pitt-street	The American Mattress Company, F. G. Rayer and J. R. Cooper.	Tinsmiths	Wood, and iron roof.	" ..	" ..	None	"	A shed building of one floor about 24 ft. x 60 ft., containing a quantity of tinsmiths' materials very severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off.	" ..
" ..	" ..	" ..	*417, Pitt-street	John Robertson	Coach factory	" ..	" ..	" ..	See insurance of buildings.	"	Offices of one floor severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water. Portion of woodwork of shed in rear damaged by fire. Contents in basement, consisting of a quantity of wheelwrights' materials, damaged by water.	" ..
" ..	" ..	" ..	*Rear of 417, Pitt-street	" ..	Lumber house ..	Brick, and shingle roof.	" ..	" ..	None	"	Two houses of two floors, used as lumber store, severely damaged by fire and water, and roof off.	" ..
" ..	" ..	" ..	*417B, Pitt-street	J. Bailey & Co.	Commission agents	Brick, and iron over shingle roof.	" ..	" ..	Colonial Mutual..	"	A building of two floors, about 21ft. x 40ft., containing a large quantity of publishing material, date stampers, books, &c., nearly burned out, and part of roof off.	" ..
" ..	" ..	" ..	*Rear of 97, Goulburn- street.	Ah Sam	Fruiterer and storekeeper.	" ..	" ..	United Insurance Company.	None	"	A house of four rooms, used as a dwelling and store, upper part severely damaged by fire, and most part of roof off; lower part severely damaged by water.	" ..
Sunday, 17 January.	3 35 p.m.	3 45 p.m.	Lloyd's Lane, off George-street.	H. H. Lazarus	General importer.	Stone, and iron roof.	Carelessness with matches.	Liverpool & Lon- don & Globe In- surance Com- pany.	" ..	"	About 15 ft. x 6 ft. of flooring and joisting, together with front door of top floor of warehouse burned. A small quantity of wax matches slightly damaged by water. About 12ft. x 6 ft. of flooring and joisting on ground floor severely damaged by fire. Contents in ditto, consisting of rock salt, slightly damaged by water.	M. F. B., with stand-pipe.
Tuesday, 19 January.	12 35 a.m.	12 45 a.m.	60 & 62, Harbour-street	Owen Denmeade	Confectioner	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	City Mutual	London and Pro- vincial.	"	A warehouse of three floors, about 24 ft. x 72 ft., used as a factory for confectionery, nearly burned out and roof off.	Steam engines of M.F.B., assisted by members of several Vol. Cos.
" ..	" ..	" ..	58, Harbour-street	A. L. Lackersteen	Condiment manu- factory.	" ..	" ..	" ..	Aust. Mer. Union; South British; Royal.	"	A warehouse of three floors, containing a large quantity of preserves, cordials, &c., damaged by water, and one back window in second floor burned out.	" ..

*All the above buildings adjoining and communicating.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.*	Extinguished by
								Buildings.	Contents.			
1886. Wednesday, 20 January.	12 40 p.m.	12 50 p.m.	Bedford-street	Unoccupied	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard and shingle roof.	Unknown	United Ins. Co. ..	None.....	No ..	About 12 ft. x 4 ft. of side and ceiling burned in back room on ground floor.	Standard Brewery V. F. C. with buckets of water.
Thursday, 21 January.	9 15 p.m.	9 20 p.m.	310, George-street.....	Messrs. Poulsen Bros. . .	Photographers ..	Brick and wood with iron roof.	Gas heating apparatus, careless use of.	Norwich Union Ins. Society.	Col. Mutual.....	..	A small portion of workman's bench burned, and window broken in photographic gallery on first floor.	Watchman, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 23 January.	2 30 a.m.	2 40 a.m.	201, Pitt-street	The Fraternity of Mutual Imps.	Club-rooms.....	Brick and iron roof.	Unknown	Sun; New Zealand; Aus. Mer. Union; Alliance; London and Provincial; South British; Royal.	Coml. Union	No ..	Third floor, used as a club-room, with contents, burned out, and most part of roof off.	Steam engines of M. F. B., assisted by members of several Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	" "	Henry Rogers, Son. & Co.	Hardware merchants.	"	"	"	Imperial	"	Second floor and contents, consisting of hardware goods, &c., severely damaged by fire and water.	" "
"	"	"	" "	Edward Gouly	General importer	"	"	"	City of London ..	"	First floor, containing a large quantity of general goods, &c., very severely damaged by water, door leading to same forced open.	" "
"	"	"	" "	Misses C. A. & E. Marsh	Milliners	"	"	"	Aust. Mutual	"	Front shop on ground floor, containing a large quantity of millinery goods, damaged by water.	" "
"	"	"	199, "	Messrs. Harris & Ackman	Auctioneers	Brick and iron roof.	"	Sun; New Zealand; Aus. Mer. Union; Alliance; London and Provincial; South British; Royal.	New Zealand; Sun; Royal; Aus. Mer. Union; City of London.	"	A small portion of contents on ground floor of auction-room slightly damaged by water; front street door, leading to first, second, and third floors, damaged by breakage.	" "
"	"	"	203 and 205, Pitt-street.	Messrs. Hornern Bros. . .	Drapers	Brick, and glass roof.	"	In severa	offices.	"	Portion of glass on roof broken.....	M. F. B. with steam fire-engines, assisted by members of Vol. Cos.
"	8 55 p.m.	9 0 p.m.	104, Mary-street, Surry Hills.	Miss Jane Croan	Private dwelling..	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None.....	..	Window blind burned in back room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 27 January,	11 0 p.m.	11 10 p.m.	346, Oxford-street, Paddington.	Messrs. Gould & Lewis.	Tailors	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	Colonial Mutual ..	Equitable; United, Aust. Mut.	..	Front shop of one floor and contents burned out and fallen down.	Manual engines of the Paddington, Woollahra Nos. 1, 2, Vol. Cos., and M. F. B., members of other Volunteer Companies assisting.
"	"	"	*348, Oxford-street, Paddington.	Peter Baker	Clothier	"	"	"	None.....	..	Front shop of one floor and contents burned out and fallen down.	" "
"	"	"	*350, Oxford-street, Paddington.	James Loutit.....	Grocer (shop and dwelling.)	Brick, and shingle roof.	"	"	Colonial Mutual ..	..	Verandah, and front of shop together with side wall, severely damaged by fire, heat, and breakage. Contents of shop and furniture severely damaged by removal, and front window broken.	" "
"	"	"	*344, Oxford-street, Paddington.	Mrs. Steel	Tobacconist and confectioner.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	"	Imperial	None.....	..	Two shops of one floor each burned out and fallen down. Back shed at rear of ditto severely damaged by fire.	" "
"	"	"	*342, Oxford-street, Paddington.	"	Hay and corn store.	Weatherboard, and shingle roof.	"	Australian Mutual	" .....	..	Side wall and roof slightly damaged by heat, and contents slightly damaged by removal.	" "
"	"	"	340, Oxford-street, Paddington.	"	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slate roof.	"	Norwich Union...	Australian Mercantile Union, £675.	..	A block of shed buildings about 120 x 100 feet, containing a large quantity of furniture, bedding, bedsteads, flock, straw, cocoa-nut fibre, together with engine and boiler house and stables burned out and fallen down; two horses burned to death.	Steam fire engine and hydrants of M. F. B., and manual engines of Redfern, No. 1, Glebe, Vol. Cos., assisted by members of the other Vol. Cos.
Saturday, 30 January.	7 45 p.m.	7 50 p.m.	Rear of 71, Regent-street.	H. J. Lyons & Son	Bedding manufacturers.	Wood and iron, with iron roof.	Unknown	"	"	..	A building of two floors, about 66 x 38 feet. Back part severely damaged by fire, front windows severely damaged by breakage, contents, consisting of a large quantity of furniture, bedding, &c., severely damaged by removal.	" "
"	"	"	*71, Regent-street	"	Furniture dealers	"	"	"	"	..	"	"

* The above buildings adjoining and communicating. † Adjoining and communicating.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886.	Regent-street Fire—continued.											
"	"	"	"	H. J. Lyons & Son	Furniture dealers	Brick, and iron roof.	.....	.....	Australian Mercantile Union.	..	A building of one floor, about 30 ft. x 43 ft. Back windows burned out and walls damaged by heat; front windows damaged by breakage, and contents, consisting of a large stock of furniture, bedding &c, severely damaged by removal.	Steam fire engines and hydrants of M. F. B., and manual engines of Redfern No. 1 & Giebe Vol. Co., assisted by mem. of other V. Cos.
"	"	"	*69	Edna Bourne	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slate roof.	.....	.....	.....	..	Back windows and frame work damaged by heat.	" "
"	"	"	*67	Dr. M. H. Long	" "	Wood, and iron roof.	.....	.....	.....	..	Stable at rear of house severely damaged by fire.	" "
"	"	"	*73	Messrs. J. Pithrie & Co.	Hay and corn dealers.	" "	.....	.....	.....	..	Roof of buildings slightly damaged by fire.	" "
"	"	"	*59 Kensington-street	Daniel Kearey	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slate roof.	.....	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	..	Front door, front gate, and windows damaged by heat.	" "
"	"	"	*61	F. J. Hilder	" "	" "	.....	Royal, £1,000	Royal, £300	..	Front of house, together with palings, severely damaged by heat.	" "
"	"	"	*66	Unoccupied	" "	" "	.....	.....	.....	..	Back of house damaged by heat.	" "
"	"	"	*Rear of No. 5, Outram-street.	"	Stables	Wood, and iron roof.	.....	.....	.....	..	Most part of stables damaged by fire, and fallen down.	" "
Monday, 1 February	5-10 a.m.	5-29 a.m.	143, George-street West	Thos. W. Hoskings	Hay and corn dealer.	Wood and iron, with iron roof	Unknown	Northern	Australian Mercantile Union.	..	A shed building of two floors, about 30 ft. x 54 ft., containing a large quantity of straw and other produce, nearly burned out.	M.F.B., with steamer and hydrant. Some members of Vol. Companies assisting.
"	"	"	145, George-street West	F. T. Armitage	Fruiterer	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	"	"	.....	..	Side wall, roof and front of house, slightly damaged by heat.	" "
Wednesday, 3 February	6-20 a.m.	6-27 a.m.	92, King-street	Unoccupied	Shop	Brick, and iron roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	United Insurance Company.	None	No	A quantity of paper and rubbish burned in yard at rear of building; out-house slightly damaged by breakage.	Neighbours and police with buckets of water.
Thursday, 4 February	11 0 a.m.	No call.	8, College-street, Cambridge-down.	William Cox	Private dwelling..	Brick, and shingle roof.	Light thrown down.	Unknown	Unknown	..	A small quantity of furniture damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	" "
Friday, 5 February	1-45 p.m.	"	† Off Liverpool Road, Drutt Town.	Unoccupied	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual £400.	None	..	A weatherboard dwelling of six rooms, together with out-houses burned out and fallen down.	Burwood Volunteer Company, with manual engine.
Tuesday, 9 February	2-45 a.m.	2-59 a.m.	579, George-street	T. A. P. Roger	Restaurant	Brick, and iron roof.	Oven, overheat of	Australian Mutual, £800.	"	No.	Back kitchen of one floor, at rear of dining-rooms, and contents, severely damaged by fire, and most part of roof off	M.F.B. and Standard Brewery V.F.C. with hydrants, assisted by No. 4 V.F.C.
Wednesday, 10 February	9-10 p.m.	9-20 p.m.	Rush-street, Woollahra.	Unoccupied	Shed	Wood, and iron roof.	Lime slaked by rain.	None	"	..	A quantity of lime and cement damaged by rain in shed at rear of premises.	Woollahra Vol. Cos. Nos. 1 and 2, with sand.
"	9-45 p.m.	10-4 p.m.	Redfern-street, Redfern	Joseph Medcalf	Furniture dealer.	Brick and weatherboard, with shingle roof.	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	Unknown	United Insurance Company.	..	A small quantity of crockery damaged by breakage in front shop on ground floor.	The inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 12 February	11-30 p.m.	12-15 a.m., 18th Inst.	Erskine and Sussex streets.	S. Redgate	Licensed victualler.	Stone and brick, with shingle roof.	Candle	"	None	No.	Window blind and curtains burned in front room on first floor.	Police and inmates, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 14 February	3-20 a.m.	3-25 a.m.	57, Sussex-street	George Godwin	Hairdresser	Brick, and shingle roof.	Unknown	"	Liverpool London and Globe, £200.	..	Shop and contents, consisting of a small quantity of hair-dresser's stock, severely damaged by fire. Rest of house of two floors damaged by heat, smoke, &c. Front door damaged by breakage.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
"	11-30 p.m.	11-55 p.m.	223, George-street North.	On Chong & Co.	General importers	Stone, with iron roof.	"	Norwich Union, £1,600; Scottish Un. & Nat. £300.	Norwich Union, £7,000; Guardian, £2,000.	..	A small quantity of stock, consisting of Chinese fans, stationery, &c, damaged by fire and water. Rest of contents in ditto slightly damaged by smoke, heat, &c.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	1-20 a.m.	1-31 a.m.	King-street, Balmain	John Alex. Oag	Stables	Corrugated iron	Light thrown down.	None	None	..	A shed building, about 12 ft. x 12 ft., containing a small quantity of chaff, &c., burned out and roof off.	Neighbours and police, with buckets of water.
"	9-0 p.m.	9-7 p.m.	Wells-street, Redfern	W. Purse	Van proprietor	Brick, and iron roof.	Smoking tobacco	Unknown	"	..	A quantity of straw burned in rear of premises. Side of building slightly damaged by fire.	Redfern Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 17 February	8-0 a.m.	8-21 a.m.	Rear of 57, George-street North	Messrs. Holdsworth & Macpherson	Ironmongers	Stone, and slate roof.	Unknown	In several offices.	"	..	A warehouse of three floors, about 50 ft. x 30 ft., containing a large quantity of ironmongery, merchandise, &c., burned out, and roof off.	Steam fire engines of M.F.B., assisted by members of several Vol. Cos.

*All adjoining and communicating. † Outside area of M.F.B.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damages, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1836.	Continued.		57, George-street North	Messrs. Holdsworth & Macpherson.	Ironmongers	Stone, and slate roof.	Unknown	In several offices.		No	A warehouse of four floors about 27 ft. x 84 ft. Top floor containing a quantity of American ironmongery goods, &c., burned out, and roof off. Second floor and contents consisting of a large quantity of machinery, severely damaged by fire. First and ground floors containing machinery and general merchandise slightly damaged by fire, and severely damaged by water. Stock in open yard damaged by fire and water.	Steam fire engines of M.F.B., assisted by members of several Vol. Co.
"	7:45 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	42, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.	Thomas Coonan	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Commercial Union.	None	"	Back bed-room on first floor with contents damaged by fire and water. Ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	9:0 p.m.	No call	Darling Road, Balmain	J. Bartlett	Stationer	Brick, and slate roof.	"	Unknown	"	"	Bed-curtains slightly damaged by fire in front room on second floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 18 February.	11:30 a.m.	12:29 p.m.	"Berryfield," 10, Wyld street, Potts Point.	Unoccupied	Private dwelling.	Stone, and shingle roof.	Burning rubbish.	Phoenix Ins. Co.	"	"	About 24 ft. x 15 ft. of shingle roof over drawing and bed rooms at rear of premises severely damaged by fire. Ceilings under slightly damaged by water.	Neighbours and M.F.B., with hand-pump and buckets of water.
Saturday, 20 February.	10:15 a.m.	No call	Driver's Road, Burwood	David W. Stavert	"	Brick, and slate roof.	Carelessness with matches.	Unknown	"	"	Bed, bedding, and some wearing apparel damaged by fire in back room on first floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
"	9:48 p.m.	9:50 p.m.	173, York-street	Frederick Sport	Boarding-house.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Light coming in contact with curtains.	"	"	"	Window blind burned, window frame and ceiling scorched in front room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	8:50 p.m.	9:3 p.m.	70, Mary-street	Simon Felt	Tailor	Brick, and slate roof.	"	None	"	"	Window curtains and blind burned, bedding and toilet glass damaged by fire, and window frame slightly scorched in back room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 21 February.	7:56 p.m.	No call	Victoria Avenue, North Willoughby.	Timothy Cusack	Stables	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	"	"	"	Some wearing apparel and sacking, together with sides of building slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Monday, 22 February.	9:15 p.m.	9:25 p.m.	204, George-street West	Charles C. Finch	Chemist	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	Imperial Ins. Co.	"	A quantity of bags, corks, &c., together with part of fittings slightly damaged by fire in ground floor of store at rear of premises.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
"	9:25 p.m.	9:35 p.m.	Thorne-street, Woollahra	James Brown	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	"	Mercantile Mutual, £400	None	"	Bed, bedding, and window curtains burned in back room on second floor. Other contents of room slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and Woollahra No. 2 Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 23 February.	9:20 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	36, Hunt-street, Surry Hills.	George Hopwood	"	Brick and stone, and slate roof.	"	Aust. Mutual, £400.	"	"	Window blind burned, bed, bedding, and window frame damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Thursday, 25 February.	3:30 p.m.	3:36 p.m.	Hay-street, Darling Harbour.	The Rock Pavement Co., H. Burclay manager.	Asphalte manufacturer.	Wood and iron, with iron roof.	Defect in fire box of boiler	Aust. Mutual	Aust. Mutual	"	A small shed building, containing a boiler and engine, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with manual engine.
"	10:15 p.m.	No call	Arthur-street, St. Leonards.	Charles Wilchan	Grocer	Weatherboard, and shingle and iron roof.	Candle	Norwich Union	None	"	Portion of calico lining, and a quantity of bedding and wearing apparel slightly damaged by fire in room on ground floor. Charles Wilchan, aged 30 years, slightly burned on hands.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 2 March.	2:0 a.m.	"	Wharf Road, Burwood	Matthew J. Thomas	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	Commercial Union	Victoria	"	The kitchen about 12 ft. x 15 ft., situated at rear of premises, with contents burned out, and fallen down. Portion of verandah of house damaged by fire and cutting away.	Neighbours and tenant, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 3 March.	2:30 a.m.	2:41 a.m.	68, Wellington-street, Waterloo.	Mrs. Jane Henderson	Grocer	Brick, and shingle roof.	"	None	Australian Mutual	"	A portion of fixtures and contents, consisting of a quantity of groceries and other stock, slightly damaged by fire in shop on ground floor. Rest of contents in ditto slightly damaged by smoke, heat, &c.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 4 March.	6:5 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	172, Pitt-street	Sydney Typographical Society.	Offices	Brick, and iron roof.	Fireplace, sparks from.	Victoria Ins. Co.	None	"	A quantity of newspapers burned in front room on second floor. Rest of contents of room slightly damaged by smoke. Front door damaged by breakage.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
"	9:44 p.m.	9:46 p.m.	413, Pitt-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	Messrs. McLaughlin Bros.	Ironmongers	Brick and stone, with shingle roof.	Gas, seeking for an escape of with light.	United Australian Mutual.	United Australian Mutual.	"	Window and floor of shop on ground floor damaged by explosion and cutting away. Stock in cellar under same slightly damaged by water.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Saturday, 6 March.	9:25 a.m.	9:32 a.m.	Rear of No. 8, Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.	James A. Wilson	Spice mills	Brick, and iron roof.	Hot ashes.	Unknown	None	"	Window and ceiling slightly damaged by heat and smoke in ground floor of mill.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 9 March.	12:45 a.m.	No call	2, Nelson-street, Newtown.	Mrs. Mary Walden	Private dwelling.	"	Candle	None	"	"	A small quantity of bedding slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
"	8:0 p.m.	"	Castlerough street, near Goulburn-street.	R. Bradford	Ironfounder	"	Foundry, overheat of.	Queen, £1,200	Unknown	"	Wooden platform and upright near furnace slightly damaged by fire on ground floor of foundry.	No. 1 Vol. Co., with buckets of water.

* Adjoining and communicating with the foregoing.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of damage.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Wednesday, 10 March.	8-0 a.m.	11-40 a.m.	Scavien-street, Dulwich Hill, Marrickville.	N S.W. Government	Public School...	Brick, and slate roof.	Incendiarism	None	None	No...	About 2 ft. x 12 ft. of flooring and joisting, together with a portion of side of building damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 11 March.	5-10 a.m.	6-17 a.m.	Rear of 316, King-street, Newtown.	G. W. Seymour	Draper	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Unknown	"	"	Coach-house, containing two buggies, harness, &c., severely damaged by fire and water.	Newtown Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.
Thursday, 11 March.	11-30 a.m.	No call.	Wyde-struct, Potts Point.	Unoccupied	Shed	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	None	"	"	Shed building, about 20 ft. x 10 ft., burned out and fallen down. Side of house adjoining slightly scorched.	Débris extinguished by neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 11 March.	8-0 p.m.	8-15 p.m.	33, George-street West.	Messrs. Terres & Hill	Venetian blind-makers	Brick, and iron roof.	Vapour of spirits coming in contact with flame.	Unknown	"	"	Front shop and contents, together with back room on ground floor, nearly burned out. Back and front room on first floor severely damaged by heat, &c. John Terres, aged 27 years, very severely burned. Taken to Prince Alfred Hospital, and has since succumbed to his injuries. Sebastian Hill, aged 25 years, severely burned, and taken to Sydney Hospital, and has since died.	No. 4 V.F.C., with stand-pipe.
Saturday, 13 March.	8-35 p.m.	No call.	39, Cleveland-street...	Michael Dawson	Bootmaker	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle	Unknown	"	"	Bed and bedding slightly damaged by fire in front room on first floor.	Neighbours, and Hook and Ladder Company, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 17 March.	5-0 a.m.	5-31 a.m.	332, Bourke-street	James Kellgrew	Grocer	Brick, and iron over shingle roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual £300.	Australian Mutual	No...	Front shop, containing a quantity of groceries, &c. together with back room, kitchen, and attic, with contents of same, nearly burned out, and most part of roof off.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 21 March.	3-15 a.m.	No call.	Castlereagh-street, Redfern.	Mrs. Bourne	Wood and coal merchant	Brick, and iron roof.	Incendiarism	South British, £410; stables, £40.	None	"	Window curtains damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	Police and inmates, with buckets of water.
"	4-30 a.m.	"	"	"	[Second fire.]	"	"	"	"	"	A quantity of rubbish burned in back yard against the back door, thereby damaging the same.	"
Sunday, 21 March.	12-40 p.m.	12-47 p.m.	Wattle-street, Ultimo.	James Carey	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard	Light thrown down.	Unknown	None	"	A quantity of rubbish burned in open ground, thereby damaging side of a paling shed by fire and contents therein by water.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 23 March.	1-45 a.m.	No call.	3, Queen-street, Newtown.	Mrs. Collins	"	Weatherboard and iron roof.	Candle	Australian Mutual, £200	Australian Mutual, £200	"	Window curtains, bed, and bedding, together with a quantity of wearing apparel, furniture, and other contents severely damaged by fire in front room, on ground floor.	Police and inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 25 March.	10-25 p.m.	10-32 p.m.	York-street	Buildings in course of erection.	"	Brick, and iron roof.	Lime staked through rain.	None	None	"	A quantity of bags containing lime burned in open street.	M.F.B., with sand.
Saturday, 27 March.	9-5 p.m.	9-8 p.m.	276 & 278, Pitt-street	Messrs. John Macintosh & Sons.	Wholesale iron-mongers.	Stone and iron roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	Several Insurance Companies	"	"	Cask containing sawdust mixed with boiled oil burned in back part of warehouse on first floor. Front window in first floor broken open.	M.F.B., with hydrant.
Monday, 29 March.	12-29 a.m.	12-10 a.m.	Cowper-street, Waverley	Reginald Webber	Draper	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Commercial Union	Australian Mutual, £300	"	Front shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of drapery, &c., very severely damaged by fire and water. Contents in back room, at rear of shop, on ground floor, slightly damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 31 March.	9-30 p.m.	10-9 p.m.	Colonial Sugar Compy.'s Wharf, Pyrmont.	S.S. "Whampoa," Capt. J. Williams.	"	Iron steamer	Overheat of boiler.	Unknown	Unknown	"	Engine-room, stoke-hold, and lining of boilers, &c., very severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with steamer.
Wednesday, 7 April.	10-40 a.m.	No call.	Little Theodore-street, Balmain.	Martin Corbett	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	Industrial Mutual	None	"	Weatherboard cottage of three rooms, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Neighbours and members of Balmain Vol. Co., with manual engine and buckets of water.
Monday, 19 April.	6-12 p.m.	6-17 p.m.	703, George-street, Hay-market.	Charles Saunders	Chemist	Brick, and iron roof.	Rats at gas-pipe.	Northern	None	"	Front shop window blown out; stock and fixtures in same slightly damaged by breakage.	Inmates.
Thursday, 22 April.	11-20 p.m.	11-30 p.m.	527, Harris-street, Ultimo.	T. Ruddoman	Baker	"	Overheat of oven	Unknown	None	"	A portion of flooring in front shop slightly damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Friday, 23 April	12-15 a.m.	12-22 a.m.	33, Oxford-street, Paddington.	John Robinson	Saddler	Wood, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £650.	"	A quantity of harness and saddler's stock damaged by fire and water in back of shop, on ground floor.	Inmates and No. 6 Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
"	11-30 p.m.	No call.	, Cowper-street, Glebe	Phillip Delaney	Private dwelling.	Brick and weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Some bed and bedding burned in back room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 24 April.	7-15 a.m.	7-28 a.m.	593, Dowling-street, Moore Park.	Mrs. Simpson	Boarding-house.	Brick, and slate roof.	Children playing with matches.	Australian Mutual	Commercial Union	"	Bed and bedding and a quantity of furniture severely damaged by fire, in back room on first floor. Walls and ceiling of room damaged by heat, and windows broken. A child named John Mackellar, aged 6 months, very severely burned on face, hands, and body, taken to Sydney Hospital; since dead.	Inmates and neighbours and No. 5 Vol. Company, with buckets of water.
"	8-0 p.m.	No call.	106, Market-street	Messrs. Marshall Bros.	Chemists	Brick, and iron roof.	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £950.	"	Fixtures and a small quantity of stock in shop windows damaged by fire and breakage.	Inmates, with buckets of water.

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LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an inquiry recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by	
								Building.	Contents.				
200-D	1886. Sunday, 25 April	1 45 p.m.	No call.	342, Riley-street, Surry Hills	W. Streatfield	General importer.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Children playing with matches	Unknown	None	No	A small quantity of straw burned in some casks and cases in shed at rear of premises. A small quantity of Milton tiles damaged by removal.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
	Thursday, 29 April	3 17 a.m.	3 20 a.m.	335, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills.	Messrs. Danehy & Rose	Grocers	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Mercantile Mutual, £480.	..	Front shop and back room on ground floor, containing a quantity of groceries, nearly burned out. Three rooms and contents on first floor severely damaged by fire, and part of roof off. In this case the water supply was very defective, on account of the plugs being covered up with soil from the excavation for the new trunk mains.	M.F.B. and Standard Brewery Vol. Co., with manual engine.
	Thursday, 28 April	8 35 p.m.	8 45 p.m.	112, Kent-street	Mrs. Loffgrew	Private dwelling..	"	Children playing with matches.	Norwich Union	None	..	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor, rest of contents slightly damaged by water; door and skirting board in same slightly damaged by fire and breakage.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
	Friday, 30 April	8 20 p.m.	8 25 p.m.	Rear of 707, George-street, Haymarket.	W. O'Neil	Stables	Wood, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	None	None	..	A small quantity of straw burned in stables at rear of premises.	Occupant, with buckets of water.
	Saturday, 1 May	3 30 a.m.	3 55 a.m.	831, George-street	Frederick Dyer	Restaurant	Brick and wood, and iron roof.	Hot ashes	None	None	..	A quantity of rubbish, rags, &c., burned in cellar at rear of premises.	Inmates and No. 4 Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
	Saturday, 1 May	11 0 p.m.	11 4 p.m.	*604 and 606, George-street.	Henry Fletcher	Photographer	Brick and wood, and iron and shingle roof.	Unknown	Northern	National (N.Z.)	..	Photographic gallery on first floor burned out, and roof off. Three rooms in front of photographic gallery severely damaged by fire, and most part of roof off, staircase, &c., damaged by water. Skylight in verandah damaged by breakage.	M.F.B. with stand-pipe and steamer, assisted by members of Vol. Cos
	"	"	"	*606, George-street	Edward Meany Chapman	Bootmaker	"	"	"	Aust. Mer. Union, Standard (N.Z.)	..	Stock in front and back shops on ground floor slightly damaged by water.	"
	"	"	"	*602, " "	Giovanni B. Modini	Gunsmith	Brick and wood, and iron and shingle roof.	"	"	"	..	Roof slightly damaged by fire.	"
	"	"	"	*Rear of 604, George-street.	"	"	"	"	"	"	..	Stock in two rooms on ground floor under photographic gallery slightly damaged by water	" "
	"	"	"	" " "	Messrs. Riley Brothers	Drapers	"	"	Northern	New Zealand, £500; Standard (N.Z.), £1,000; Imperial, £1,000	..	A building of two floors, roof severely damaged by fire, and breakage. Contents on first floor damaged by water and removal. Contents on ground floor also slightly damaged by water.	"
	Sunday, 2 May	5 20 a.m.	5 42 a.m.	†Abattoirs Road, Pyrmont.	Messrs. Brown & Brown, City Iron Works.	Founders	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	None	None	No	Some shed buildings of one floor about 36 ft. x 36 ft., containing a large quantity of castings, tallow, oil, &c., together with stables burned out and fallen down. A shed building of two floors about 42 ft. x 15 ft., used as stores, offices, pattern and carpenters' shops, severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe, assisted by members of Standard Brewery, and No. 4 Volunteer Companies.
	Sunday, 2 May	12 0 noon.	No call	Lane Cove Road, North Willoughby.	Thomas Waterhouse	Stables	Wood	Unknown	"	"	..	Some stables, loft, &c., at rear of house burned out and fallen down.	Inmates and neighbours.
	Monday, 3 May	7 30 p.m.	No call	Adelaide Park, Punch Bowl Road, Enfield.	William Davis	Private dwelling..	Brick, and shingle roof.	Sparks from chimney of house.	Commercial Union, £450.	Commercial Union, £350.	..	A house of six rooms, together with most part of furniture, burned out and fallen down. Outside M.F.B. boundary.	Burwood Vol. Coy and neighbours, with buckets of water.
	Tuesday, 4 May	2 30 p.m.	No call	108, Missenden Road, Camperdown.	Mrs. Jenkins	Private dwelling..	Brick, and shingle roof.	Fireworks	Unknown	None	..	About 4 ft. x 10 ft. of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
	Wednesday, 6 May	2 15 p.m.	2 26 p.m.	1, Bay View Terrace, off Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.	Daniel M'Donald	Private dwelling	Brick, and shingle roof.	Defect in flue	Unknown	None	..	Bed, bedding, and a quantity of furniture, severely damaged by fire in back room on first floor. Walls, ceiling, and windows of room slightly damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with hand-pump, assisted by neighbours, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 6 May	3 30 a.m.	No call	Chalder-street, Marrickville.	W. Willoughby	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Commercial Union.	None	..	Front room and contents on right side of house nearly burned out. Roof over same slightly damaged by fire. Ceiling of front room on left side of house slightly damaged by heat, smoke, &c.	Inmates, and neighbours with buckets of water.	
Friday, 7 May	8 35 a.m.	8 40 a.m.	10, York-street	P. H. Cadby	Wholesale Jeweller.	Brick and stone, and iron roof.	Hot ashes	Unknown	None	..	About 12 square feet of flooring and joisting damaged by fire and cutting away in front room on first floor. Walls and ceiling damaged by heat. Ceiling under also damaged by fire and cutting away, and contents of ground floor slightly damaged by water.	M.F.B. with hand-pump, assisted by employes, with buckets of water.	
Sunday, 9 May	12 10 a.m.	12 31 a.m.	11, York-street	E. P. Dawbarn	Boarding establishment.	Brick, and iron roof.	Gaspipe, defect in	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	..	Cupboard and contents consisting of a quantity of stores damaged by fire and water in back part of house on ground floor; gaspipe melted, and paint-work and ceiling surrounding damaged by heat, &c.	Inmates, with buckets of water.	

* All adjoining and communicating.

† All adjoining and communicating.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Monday, 10 May.	6.0 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	30, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	Walter Lee	Butcher	Brick, and iron roof.	Gaspipe, defect in	Unknown	None	No ..	An alarm caused by an explosion of gas in front shop on ground floor; gaspipe melted, no damage to premises or contents.	Inmates.
Saturday, 15 May.	12.35 p.m.	12.37 p.m.	290, Sussex-street	John Conway	Bootmaker	Wood palings.	Spark from fire- place.	None	None	" ..	About 3 ft. x 2 ft. of roof, together with canvas lining of shed, slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Monday, 17 May.	8.40 p.m.	8.50 p.m.	1, Oatley-lane, Woollo- ooloo.	John Favery	Private dwelling..	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	None	" ..	Bed, bedding, &c., severely damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 18 May.	5.40 p.m.	No call	21, O'Connor-street, near Abercrombie- street.	Mrs. Phillips	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slangie roof.	Fireworks	Unknown	None	" ..	Window curtains, bed, and bedding burned in front room on first floor; rest of room and contents slightly damaged by fire and water.	Hook and Ladder Company, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 20 May.	11.0 p.m.	11.18 p.m.	Rear of 37, Oxford- street, Paddington.	F. Park	Cab proprietor ..	Wood	Candle	None	None	" ..	A small quantity of straw burned, and shed slightly damaged by fire.	Tenant and neigh- bours, with buckets of water.
Monday, 24 May.	12.45 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	Parramatta Road, Camperdown.	George Barr	Tinsmith	Corrugated iron	Fireworks	None	None	" ..	A shed building of two floors about 24 ft. x 72 ft. with contents, consisting of a quantity of tinsmith's machinery, &c., burned out and fallen down.	Glebe Vol. Co. and M.F.B., with stand-pipe
Monday, 24 May.	11.30 p.m.	11.57 p.m.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	Mrs. Lydia Howe ..	Stationer	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Scottish Union and National.	(* See foot- note.)	Shop and house of six rooms, with the whole of contents, burned out and partly fallen down.	M.F.B. and New- town Volunteer Company, with manual engines, assisted by mem- bers of the Standard Brewery Volunteer Company.
"	"	"	† " "	Lewis W. Riman	Jeweller	"	"	"	Scottish Union and National, £100.	"	First floor with contents of four rooms burned out, and roof off ground floor and contents seriously damaged by fire and water.	" "
"	"	"	† " "	William J. Smith	Tailor	"	"	"	Aust. Mutual, £125	"	Roof and ceiling of first floor severely damaged by fire and cutting away, and contents of shop and house of six rooms severely damaged by water and removal.	" "
"	"	"	† " "	Harry Blackwell	Joiner	"	"	"	None	"	Roof and ceiling of first floor severely damaged by fire and cutting away. Contents in shop, and house of six rooms severely damaged by water and removal.	" "
"	"	"	† " "	Messrs. Duffield Bros. ..	Music warehouse.	"	"	"	Standard (N.Z.), £600.	"	[F. P. Fisher, member of M.F.B., killed; and Henry Woods, Wm. Jones, Wm. Glenn, and James Brady, of the Standard Brewery Volunteer Company, very severely injured by falling walls.]	" "
Saturday, 29 May.	4.0 a.m.	No call.	Collingwood Road, Five Dock.	Messrs. Latta Bros. and Ibberson.	Contractors	Corrugated iron	Line slaked by rain	None	None	No ..	A shed building of one floor, containing a quantity of contractors tools, implements, &c., burned out and fallen down.	Police and neigh- bours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 30 May.	9.20 p.m.	9.25 p.m.	Pitt-street, North	Unoccupied	Shed	Wood	Smoking tobacco.	"	"	"	A dilapidated weatherboard shed in course of demolition, severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with stand- pipe.
Monday, 31 May.	8.15 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	150, Cumberland-street.	Wm. Fitzgerald	Grocer	Brick, and slate roof.	Rats at matches.	City Mutual, £1,000.	City Mutual, £900	" ..	About 1 ft. x 2 ft. of flooring burned, and a wooden case containing sugar damaged by fire, in front shop on ground floor. Rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke and water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Monday, 31 May.	1.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	154, Hay-street	Jane Kenway	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slate roof.	Flue, defect in ..	Commercial Union.	None	" ..	Bed and bedding and a small portion of flooring burned in back room on first floor; rest of contents of room, and ceiling of room under, damaged by water.	Inmates and neigh- bours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 1 June.	10.5 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	131, Regent-street	Charles Beales	Stationer and tobacconist.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	None	" ..	Contents of shop window, consisting of books, stationery, &c., severely damaged by fire; plate-glass window broken by heat, &c.	Redfern Vol. Co., with hand-pump.
Wednesday, 2 June.	4.0 a.m.	4.5 a.m.	113, King-street	H. Bulst	Tobacconist	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Norwich Union ..	Standard (N.Z.); Industrial Mutual	" ..	Back room on first floor, used as a tobacco cutting room, burned out.	M.F.B., with hy- drant; members of Vol. Companies assisting with buckets of water.
"	"	"	115, "	John T. Gorus	Photographer	"	"	"	Aust. Mutual, £300, Manchester, £200	" ..	Two rooms, adjoining, severely damaged by fire, and three rooms, together with staircase, damaged by heat, &c. Studio, on second floor, slightly damaged by fire and water, and three windows broken.	" "
"	"	"	111, "	The Illawarra Dairy Co., S. P. Scowen, Manager.	"	"	"	"	Commercial Union, £150	" ..	Ceiling damaged by fire and cutting away, and contents slightly damaged by water.	" "
Thursday, 3 June.	5.25 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	Metcalf's Bond, A S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Circular Quay.	J. Upward	Wharfinger	"	"	North British and Mercantile; South British United.	None	" ..	Three cases of boots and shoes severely damaged by fire and about 3 ft. of rafters of roof charred, and a few cases of goods slightly damaged by water, in store on second floor.	The officials of the A.S.N. Company, with buckets of water.

* Inquest only held on the body of F. P. Fisher, killed. † All roofs adjoining and communicating.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances		Was an Inquest held?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Monday, 7 June.	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.	315½, George-street	Charles Westbrook	Tobacconist	Brick, and iron roof.	Matches, rats at	Unknown	Commercial Union, £150.	No.	A quantity of stock, consisting of tobacco, cigars, &c., damaged by fire. In front shop, on ground floor; rest of shop damaged by fire, heat, &c., and front door burst open.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Monday, 7 June.	6 p.m.	No call	78, Botany Road, Alexandria.	Geo. F. Cook	Draper	Brick and wood, and shingle and iron roof.	Light coming in contact with curtains.	Standard, N.Z., £150.	City Mutual, £600, Standard, N.Z., £150.	"	Contents of shop window, consisting of drapery, &c., burned, and contents of front shop damaged by water and removal.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday, 11 June.	7:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	Waterloo Road, St. Peters.	Messrs. Harber & Co.	Brickmakers	Brick, and iron roof.	Kiln, overheat of	Commercial Union, £500.	None	"	A small quantity of coal burned and the rafters over kiln damaged by fire in brick-yard	Newtown Vol. Co., with manual engine
Sunday, 13 June.	8:40 a.m.	8:53 a.m.	Corner of Wells and Eveleigh streets, Redfern.	Malachi Gilmore, Railway View Hotel.	Licensed victualler.	"	Light thrown down.	Unknown	City Mutual	"	A quantity of straw envelopes burned in cellar on basement floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 17 June.	11:35 p.m.	No call	Badmington Road, Croydon.	John Mc'Kay	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Upsetting of kerosene lamp.	New Zealand Insurance Co., £450.	None	"	Weatherboard cottage of five rooms, with contents, burned out and fallen down. Not in M.F.B. boundary	Police and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday, 18 June.	7:40 p.m.	7:54 p.m.	Avoca-street, Randwick	James Service & Co.	Produce merchants.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	None	"	A building of two floors about 50 ft. x 50 ft., containing a large quantity of general produce, a boiler, engine, &c., burned out and most part fallen down.	M.F.B., with manual engine, assisted by Vol. Cos., with manual engines.
Sunday, 20 June.	12:5 a.m.	12:16 p.m.	179, Botany-street, Moore Park.	Jacob Applebaum	Bootmaker	Brick, and iron roof.	Kerosene, carelessness with.	Unknown	None	"	Bed, bedding, and a quantity of wearing apparel severely damaged by fire in back room on ground floor	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 20 June.	9:16 p.m.	9:52 p.m.	Queen's Wharf, Sydney Cove.	"Young Bungaree" J. J. Brinkworth, captain.	Steam-tug	Wood, sheathed with copper.	Coal, overheat of	Unknown	Unknown	"	Under part of deck and ship's side damaged by fire in port coal bunker, small portion of deck damaged by cutting away.	M.F.B., with steamer.
Monday, 21 June.	10:0 p.m.	10:3 p.m.	418, Kent-street	Messrs. Dillon, Burrows, & Co.	Confectioners	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	Aust. Mercantile Union; United Aust. Mutual.	"	A case containing machinery used for confectionery severely damaged by fire in store on first floor; front door burst open by neighbours.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 27 June.	12:50 p.m.	12:55 p.m.	Wharf-street, off Sussex-street.	Messrs. Buzacott & Armstrong.	Ship chandlers	Brick, and iron roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	Norwich Union, £3,000.	Liv. and Lond. and Globe; New Zealand; S. British.	"	A wooden box containing some oily sawdust damaged by fire in front part of basement, and window leading to same broken, in effecting entrance.	M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Friday, 2 July.	6:55 p.m.	7:2 p.m.	670 and 690, Harris-st., Ultimo.	Messrs. S. & B. T. Freshman.	Confectioners	Corrugated iron	Overheat of boiler	United	United	"	About 3 ft. x 2 ft. of wooden partition damaged by fire on ground floor of factory.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 3 July.	10:20 a.m.	10:28 a.m.	Hereford-street, Glebe.	Frederick Korff	Stable	Weatherboard, and iron roof	Matches, children playing with.	None	None	"	A shed building about 33 ft. x 27 ft., containing a small quantity of fodder, old bedding, &c., burned out and partly fallen down	M.F.B., with hand-pump, assisted by Glebe V.F.C. with buckets of water.
Saturday, 8 July.	9:45 p.m.	9:57 p.m.	Smith-street, Camperdown.	Claude Grant Arnold	Private dwelling	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	"	Bed, bedding, and curtains burned in front room on ground floor. The occupant, aged 50 years, slightly burned on arms.	Glebe Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Saturday, 3 July.	10:6 p.m.	10:18 p.m.	4, Swan-st., off George-street.	Edwin Taylor	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	"	A small quantity of bedding burned in back room on first floor, window frame scorched, staircase damaged by heat, and ceiling of room under slightly damaged by water.	M.F.B., and neighbours with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 6 July.	5:25 p.m.	5:31 p.m.	8, Thorn-st., Woollahra.	Louis Violet	Private dwelling	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Fireplace, wood falling from.	Industrial Mutual	None	"	Weatherboard cottage, of ground floor and basement, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Woollahra, Nos. 1 & 2, and Paddington Vol. Cos., with manual engines and stand-pipes, assisted by members of M.F.B.
"	"	"	7, " "	Mrs. Mary Cameron	"	"	"	"	"	"	Weatherboard cottage of one floor, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	"
"	"	"	9, " "	Edward Maurthe	"	"	"	"	"	"	Weatherboard cottage, of ground floor and basement, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	"
"	"	"	6, " "	Mrs. K. Johnstone	"	"	"	Australian Mutual, £150.	Australian Mutual, £50.	"	Side of house and front room on ground floor severely damaged by fire. Contents damaged by removal and water.	"
"	"	"	10, " "	Richard Boyce	"	"	"	Australian Mutual	None	"	Side of house damaged by fire; interior of same slightly damaged by water; contents by removal and water.	"
Thursday, 8 July.	8:20 a.m.	8:27 a.m.	51, Bank-street, Chipendale.	Thomas Atkinson	Lodging-house	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Unknown	None	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel and about 2 feet of skirting board and wall burned in front room, on second floor. Flooring and side wall slightly damaged by cutting away. Ceiling of room under damaged by water.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 9 July.	12:30 a.m.	No call	Evans-street, Balmain, West.	Michael Kelly	Licensed victualler, "Rose and Shamrock Hotel."	Brick and stone, and iron roof.	Candle	City Mutual, £800	City Mutual, £350	"	Bed, bedding, wearing apparel, and portion of furniture burned in back room on first floor. Miss Treacy, aged 60 years, very severely burned about the body. Taken to Sydney Hospital, and has since died.	Inmates, with buckets of water.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Sunday, 11 July.	4:40 a.m.	4:54 a.m.	3, Hamilton-street, off Hunter-street.	Messrs. Virgoe, Son, & Chapman.	Wine, spirit, and provision mer- chants.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Liv. & Lond. & Globe; Imperial; Alliance, B. & F.; Total, £4,000.	Aust. Mercantile Union, £3,000; Guardian, £3,000; Mercantile Mutual, £1,500; Comml. Union, £1,500. Total, £9,000.	No...	A warehouse of three floors and basement, about 40 ft × 60 ft, containing a large quantity of wines, spirits, and general provisions, very severely damaged by fire and water, and part of roof off.	M.F.B., with stand- pipe, hydrant, and steamer assisted by members of the No. 4 and Standard Brewery Vol. Cos.
Wednesday, 14 July.	12:20 a.m.	No call	41, Derwent-st., Glebe..	W. Watson	Private dwelling..	" ..	Smoking tobacco	Australian Mutual	None	" ..	Some wearing apparel, floor-cloth, and side of wall slightly damaged by fire in passage on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 24 July.	5:0 p.m.	No call.	Catherine-street, Leichhardt.	Thomas Bray	" ..	" ..	Unknown	Unknown	" ..	" ..	Bed, bedding, and some wearing apparel severely damaged by fire, in back bed-room on first floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 24 July.	10:0 p.m.	No call.	Lime-street Wharf, off Erskine-street.	Barque " Hertford Can	shire, Captain Le teur	Iron	" ..	" ..	Unknown	" ..	A number of sails severely damaged by fire in forehold of ship, and portion of deck damaged by cutting away. The cargo consisting of grain, &c., severely damaged by water, smoke, &c.	Crew of ship, as- sisted by the crew of the ship " Hartington."
Wednesday, 28 July.	2:50 a.m.	3:10 a.m.	Stephen-street, Balmain	Unoccupied	Private dwelling..	Stone, weather- board, and shingle roof.	" ..	Aust. Mutual, £200.	None	" ..	A cottage of two floors, about 30 ft. × 13 ft., burned out and roof off.	Balmain Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.
Friday, 30 July.	10:5 p.m.	10:18 p.m.	2, Alpha Terrace, Deni- son Square, Surry Hills.	J. Norman	" ..	Brick, and slate roof.	Candle	Unknown	" ..	No...	Small portion of bedding slightly damaged by fire, in back bed-room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 6 August.	9:40 p.m.	9:43 p.m.	448, George-street, City	Messrs. Holdsworth & Co.	Wholesale iron- mongers.	Brick, and iron roof.	Spontaneous igni- tion.	Liv. & Lond. & Globe; Mercan- tile Mutual.	Com. Union; New Zealand; Alliance B. & F.; Stand- ard (N.Z.); City Mutual, North B. and M.; National (N.Z.), Sun, Norwich Union	" ..	A cask of rubbish burned in back warehouse on ground floor.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday, 6 August.	8:50 p.m.	No call	George-street, Parra- matta.	Albert Russell	Fancy goods dealer.	Brick, and shingle roof	Light thrown down.	Liverpool and London and Globe.	Norwich Union	" ..	A quantity of fancy goods, stationery, &c., severely damaged by fire and water in front shop on ground floor.	Inmates, neighbours, and No. 1 Vol. Co., Parramatta.
Friday, 13 August.	3:45 a.m.	3:54 a.m.	183, Castlereagh-street..	T. Forde	Dancing saloon ..	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	None	" ..	A box containing a quantity of rubbish, burned in back room on first floor.	M.F.B., with buc- kets of water.
Saturday, 19 August.	1:10 a.m.	No call	Railway Parade, Gran- ville.	Granville M.P. Building Co.	Offices	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Incendiarism ..	None	" ..	Yes.	Weatherboard cottage of two floors, with contents burned out and fallen down.	Nos. 1 and 2 Vol. Cos., Parramatta, with manual engine.
Sunday, 16 August.	2:50 a.m.	3:5 a.m.	* Railway Terminus, Devonshire-street.	N.S.W. Government Railway Department.	Machine and pat- tern shops.	Stone, and slate roof.	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	† Yes.	A building of two floors, about 100 ft × 40 ft, with contents, consisting of a large quantity of machinery and patterns, burned out, and roof off.	M.F.B., with two steam fire engines and stand-pipes, assisted by mem- bers of several Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	"	"	Turnery shed ..	Corrugated iron	" ..	" ..	" ..	† ..	A building of one floor, about 140 ft × 40 ft. Roof and sides very severely damaged by fire.	" ..
"	"	"	"	"	Boiler-makers' shed.	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	† ..	Roof of shed adjoining partially damaged by fire, and con- tents, consisting of stores, machinery, &c., damaged by water.	" ..
Sunday, 15 August.	10:0 a.m.	No call	223, Hereford -street, Glebe.	F. Wilson	Private dwelling	Brick, and slate roof.	Defect in gas- fittings.	Commercial Union, £400.	" ..	No...	Window curtains burned, and window, ceiling, and wall of back room on ground floor damaged by explosion. Mrs. Sarah Wilson, aged 23 years, severely burned on face and hands.	Inmates and neigh- bours, with buc- kets of water.
Tuesday, 17 August.	10:20 p.m.	10:24 p.m.	79, Market-street	James Murray ..	Bootmaker	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual	" ..	" ..	A quantity of rubbish and a small amount of stock damaged by fire under counter in front shop on ground floor. Rest of shop and contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke, &c. Front door burst open.	M.F.B., with hy- drant.
Friday, 20 August.	4:0 a.m.	6:6 a.m.	Livingstone-street, Mar- rickville.	Unoccupied	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Unknown	Unknown	" ..	" ..	A building of one floor, having five rooms and kitchen, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with manual.
Friday, 20 August.	10:45 p.m.	10:52 p.m.	27, Alma-street, Dar- lington.	" ..	" ..	Stone and wood, and iron roof.	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	About 2 feet of flooring, and about 4 feet of wall of back room on ground floor, slightly damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 21 August.	8:5 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	Victoria-place, Liver- pool-street.	A. E. & J. Bubb ..	Ironfounders ..	Wood, and iron roof.	Furnace, overheat of.	" ..	" ..	" ..	A small portion of beams and flooring round furnace damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hand- pump.
Saturday, 21 August.	10:30 p.m.	No call	Milton Cottage, James- street, Leichhardt.	Unoccupied	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Incendiarism ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	About 6 ft. × 3 ft. of wooden partition in front room on ground floor damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.

* All adjoining and communicating.

† Inquiry held at the instigation of Commissioner for Railways.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1880. Sunday, 22 August.	8-25 p.m.	8-27 p.m.	Mill-lane, Lower George-street.	Messrs. Kendall & Sons.	Biscuit manufactory.	Stone and iron, and slate roof.	Oven, overheat of.	Norwich Union, £2,000; Austr. Mutual, £1,000; New Zealand, £3,000; Corn. Union, £1,000.	London and Provincial, £2,000.	No	About 8 ft x 4 ft. of flooring and joists over oven damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Wednesday, 25 August.	12-50 p.m.	12-55 p.m.	Barker-street	T. Clayton	Timber merchant	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Boiler, overheat of.	None	None	"	About 5 ft. x 2 ft. of joists and flooring over boiler damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hand-pump, assisted by employees.
Thursday, 26 August.	8-30 a.m.	3-55 a.m.	Mort's Dock, Balmain	Messrs. Mort & Co.	Engineers and shipwrights.	Corrugated iron	Overheat of oven	Mercantile Mutual	Mercantile Mutual	"	A building of one floor. About 70 ft. x 30 ft., used as a pattern and machine shop burned out, and roof off; foundry adjoining roof severely damaged by fire; roof, slides, and contents of turning shop damaged by fire and water.	M. F. B., with steamer, assisted by Balmain Vol. Co. withstand-pipe.
Thursday, 26 August.	10-30 a.m.	10-40 a.m.	Ballast Point Road, Balmain.	F. Lemm	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Boiling over of tar	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	A stack of wood and about 20 feet of wood fence in yard damaged by fire.	M. F. B. and Balmain Vol. Co., with sand and buckets of water.
Saturday, 28 August.	9-55 p.m.	No call	Little Stephen-street, Balmain.	William Bell	Private dwelling	Wood, and shingle roof.	Lamp, kerosene, upsetting of.	Commercial Union	None	"	No damage to premises. A child named Esther Bell, aged two years and five months, very severely burned; since dead.	Inmates.
Monday, 30 August.	7-25 p.m.	7-35 p.m.	Beaumont-street, Waterloo.	James Wilson	Coffee mill	Brick, and iron roof.	Overheat of coffee	Unknown	None	"	A small quantity of contents, consisting of paper bags, coffee, &c., slightly damaged by fire in front part of first floor; front door broken open by volunteer firemen.	Neighbours and members of Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Monday, 30 August.	7-50 p.m.	8-2 p.m.	5, Macquarie Place	Messrs. Bruce & Massey	Pianoforte dealers	Stone, and slate roof.	Incendiarism	Norwich Union, £1,000.	Mercantile Mutual, £2,000.	* Yes	A building of three floors, about 24 ft. x 72 ft. Top floor, containing pianos, partly burned out and roof off.	M. F. B., with steamer, assisted by members of No. 4 Vol. Co.
"	"	"	"	Messrs. Irwin & Robertson.	Wine and spirit merchants.	"	"	"	Victoria	"	Two lower floors, containing a large quantity of provisions, wines, and spirits, severely damaged by water.	"
Tuesday, 31 August	9-45 p.m.	No call	1, Hart-street, Surry Hills.	James Collins	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Lamp, kerosene, explosion of.	Unknown	None	No	Sofa and window curtains damaged by fire in front room on ground floor. James Collins severely burned on hands and face; taken to Sydney Hospital.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 2 September	8-35 p.m.	8-33 p.m.	262, Sussex-street.	Messrs. Whysall & Co.	Produce merchants	Brick, and iron roof	Unknown	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	"	About one foot of wooden ceiling and a bag of old books and papers damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Saturday, 4 September	8-45 p.m.	No call	Alfred-street, St. Leonards.	George Childs	Furniture dealer	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	South British Insurance Company, £350.	United Insurance Company, £300.	"	A building of two floors and basement, about 15 ft. x 30 ft. (containing a quantity of furniture, and on ground floor) nearly burned out, and part of roof off.	St. Leonards Vol. Company, with manual engine and hydrant.
Sunday, 5 September	11-10 p.m.	11-19 p.m.	Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.	The Standard Paint Company.	Paintmanufactory	Corrugated iron	Unknown	None	City of London, Commercial Union, North British and Mercantile, Imperial, N.S.W. Corp.	"	A shed building of one floor, about 40 ft x 90 ft., containing a large quantity of oils, paints, &c., severely damaged by fire, and most part of roof off.	M.F.B., with steam fire engine.
"	"	"	"	"	(main building)	"	"	Australian Mercantile Union, North British and Mercantile, Scottish Union and National, Glasgow and London.	Commercial Union, Imperial, Glasgow and London, N.S.W. Corp.	"	Contents on ground floor slightly damaged by water	"
"	"	"	"	George Hill	Offices	Wood, and iron roof.	"	None	None	"	Side of shed building slightly damaged by fire and water	"
Tuesday, 7 September	6-50 p.m.	No call	Ann-street, off Darling-street, Balmain.	James Taylor	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	"	None	No	Window curtains burned in front room on first floor	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 7 September	10-30 p.m.	"	4, George-street, Waterloo.	Mrs. Amy Moon	Private dwelling.	Stone, and slate roof.	Lamp, kerosene, upsetting of.	Australian Mutual	None	"	No damage to premises or contents. The occupant, aged 29 years, very severely burned on hands and face.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 7 September	11-0 p.m.	11-20 p.m.	Golden Grove, Redfern.	Albert Dunk	Wood and coal merchant.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Smoking tobacco.	None	None	"	A shed building about 14 ft. x 12 ft., used as stable, and containing a quantity of fodder, &c., severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.

* An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of guilty against some person or persons unknown.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Wednesday, 8 Sept.	6.55 p.m.	7.3 p.m.	Rear of 341 Castlereagh-street.	George Keotle	Hat maker	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Sparks from fire-place.	Australian Mutual	Austral. Mutual, £150.	No.	Some shed buildings of one and two floors, about 50 x 30 feet, and used as hat-maker's work-rooms, stabling and kitchen nearly burned out, and roof off.	M.F.B., No 4 Vol. Co., Standard Brewery Vol. Co. with standpipes, assisted by members of other Vol. Cos.
"	"	"	"	Patrick Noonan	Licensed Victualer, "Golden Flecco" Hotel.	"	"	"	Australian Mutual.	"	"	"
"	"	"	341 Castlereagh-street.	George Keotle	Hat maker	"	"	"	"	"	Cottage of three rooms, roof severely damaged by fire, and contents consisting of a quantity of halting material and furniture damaged by water and removal.	"
Friday, 10 Sept.	9.50 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	Mathews-street, Darling Harbour.	The Rock Pavement Co.	Asphaltic manufacturers.	"	Bolling over of tar.	None.	None	"	A quantity of tar burned in open yard.	M.F.B., with sand.
Sunday, 12 Sept.	2.30 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	Miller-street, St Leonards.	Thomas Cosgrove	Baker	Brick, and iron roof.	Fire-place, wood falling from.	United Ins. Coy.	United Ins. Coy.	"	About 40 feet of rafters in roof over ovens damaged by fire.	St. Leonards Vol. Co., and neighbours, with hand-pump and buckets.
Friday, 17 Sept.	5.20 a.m.	5.26 a.m.	388 Sussex-street	G. Barr & Co.	Ironmongers.	"	Light thrown down	Unknown	Imperial	"	A sack and a bath damaged by fire, a small quantity of cord damaged by water, and the window frame by breakage. Window sash broken by neighbours.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 19 Sept.	2.55 p.m.	3.5 p.m.	Corner of Paternoster Row and Pymont Bridge Road.	Henry Marker	Baker	"	Overheat of oven.	Unknown	None	"	A quantity of billet wood over oven in bakehouse burned, and wood ceiling and joisting slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates, neighbours, & M.F.B., with buckets of water.
Sunday, 19 Sept.	4.50 p.m.	4.53 p.m.	1, Barcom Place, Little Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.	Thomas Slater	Private dwelling.	Brick and shingle roof.	Flue, defect in	Unknown	None	"	About 4 ft. x 3 ft. of shingle roof of a four-roomed cottage damaged by fire; ceiling under, on first floor, damaged by cutting away, and contents damaged by water.	The Paddington Brewery Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 19 Sept.	5.5 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	Blair Athol Avenue, Petersham.	Messrs. Scarle & Sons	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, iron and shingle roof.	Hot ashes	None	None	"	Cottage of two rooms, with contents, severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 19 Sept.	9.35 p.m.	9.37 p.m.	Rear of 220, Castlereagh-street.	Messrs. A. Drury & Co.	Builders and Venetian blind makers.	Brick and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	Union (N.Z.)	"	First floor used as workshop, about 36 ft. x 20 ft., with contents nearly burnt out.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe, assisted by members of Vol. Cos
"	"	"	"	Messrs. Loyal & Co.	Basket makers	"	"	"	Colonial Mutual	"	Ground floor, contents slightly damaged by water.	"
Monday, 20 Sept.	8.15 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	Ross-street, Leichhardt.	Henry Walters	Carpenter	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Unknown	None	None	"	Weatherboard shed building, about 18 ft. x 40 ft., containing some tools, &c., burned out and fallen down. Fencing of three cottages adjoining damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Thursday, 23 Sept.	About 2.30 a.m.	No call.	"The Boulevard," Strathfield.	H. C. Fraser	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Hot ashes	Norwich Union, £2,900.	Pacific, £820	"	Wing at rear of house, consisting of kitchen, scullery, pantry, and three bedrooms over same, burned out, and roof off.	Burwood Vol. Co., with manual engine.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	"	"	"	"	Laundry and shed adjoining, about 30 ft. x 20 ft., burned out and fallen down. Remainder of house damaged by smoke and water. Not in the Metropolitan area.	"
Thursday, 23 Sept.	2.0 a.m.	"	"Peckhurst," Bond's Road, Canterbury.	David D. Middleton	Private dwelling	Brick, weatherboard, with iron roof.	Unknown	Aust. Alliance	Aust. Alliance	"	Dwelling of one floor of six rooms with contents burned out and fallen down. Not in Metropolitan area.	Burned itself out.
Thursday, 28 Sept.	9.53 p.m.	9.56 p.m.	352, Pitt-street	Messrs. Cameron Bros.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Brick and stone, with iron roof.	Unknown	Combined Insurances.	South British, 1,500 New Zealand, 1,500 Col. Mutual, 1,000 Northern, 1,000 Norwich Union, 1,000 Queen, 1,500 Glasgow & Lond., 1,000 Pacific, 1,000 Manchester, 1,000 Standard, N.Z., 1,000 Anglo American, 1,000 Spirits Mutual, 1,000 Sect. U. & Nat., 1,000 L. L. and Globe, 2,000 City of Lond., 2,000 Comm'l Union, 2,350 Imperial, 4,000 Cornwall, 1,500 Aust. Mer. U., 1,000 Lyon, 1,000 North British, 1,500 Mer Mutual, 1,000 Hamb. Magd., 2,000 N.S.W. Cor., 1,000 Sun, 1,000 National N.Z., 1,000 Aust. Mut., 1,000 United A. Mut., 1,000 South Aust., 500	"	A building of four floors, about 110 ft. x 80 ft., containing a very large quantity of tobacco, machinery, &c., burned out, and most part fallen down.	Steam engines of M.F.B., assisted by Vol. Cos., with hydrants, stand-pipes, and manual engines.
"	"	"	Rear of Pitt-street, Brown's Buildings.	"	Carpenter's shop and sweating-rooms	Brick, and iron roof	"	Mercantile Mutual	In several Offices.	"	Buildings of two floors, about 48 ft. x 18 ft., used as tobacco case-maker's shop and sweating-rooms, and rear shed very severely damaged by fire, and falling walls.	"

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Thursday, 23 Sept.	9.53 p.m.	9.56 p.m.	137, Liverpool-street	John Crollick	Private dwelling.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	None	No.	Cottage and contents of six rooms very severely damaged by breakage of falling walls, and roof of building in rear damaged by heat, &c.	Steam engines of M.F.B., assisted by Vol. Cos., with hydrants, stand-pipes, and manual engines.
"	"	"	354, Pitt-street	George Wm. Digby	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron over shingle roof.	"	Mercantile Mutual	New Zealand	"	Cottage of six rooms and portion of contents severely damaged by breakage of fallen walls. Rest of contents damaged by removal.	"
"	"	"	356, Pitt-street	J. A. Sweeney	"	Brick, and iron over shingle roof.	"	Mercantile Mutual	None	"	Back part of cottage of six rooms, damaged by falling walls; contents damaged by removal, and front windows broken.	"
"	"	"	Rear of above		Five private dwellings.	Brick, and iron roof.	"	"		"	Roofs slightly damaged by breakage	"
"	"	"	348, Pitt-street	Edward McEncore	Licensed victualler, "North Star" Hotel.	Brick, and slate roof.	"	Commercial Union.	Commercial Union.	"	Front of house and roof damaged by heat	"
"	"	"	116, Liverpool-street	T. A. Dixon	Private dwelling.	"	"	Australian Mutual.	City Mutual	"	Front and roof damaged by heat, and contents slightly by water.	"
"	"	"	118 "	Mrs. Maria Jennett	General dealer	"	"	"	Colonial Mutual.	"	"	"
"	"	"	122 "	H. Ward	Fruiterer	"	"	Unknown	Unknown	"	Front and roof slightly damaged by heat	"
Thursday, 30 Sept.	10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	Underwood-street, Paddington.	Charles Clarke Misses E. and M. Cowper	General dealer Laundry and dwelling.	Weatherboard, iron and slate roof.	Stove, overheated	United Insurance Coy., £150.	Colonial Mutual. Union (N.Z.), £250.	"	A weatherboard building of one floor, about 69 x 36 feet, and having nine rooms, with contents burned out and fallen down.	Woolahra No. 2 Vol. Co and M.F.B., with manual engine and stand-pipe.
Monday, 4 October.	9.40 p.m.	9.52 p.m.	7, Richmond-street, Surry Hills.	W. Gamble	Private dwelling.	Brick, and iron roof.	Lamp, upsetting of.	Unknown	None	"	Window sash and blind, with a small quantity of bedding, damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Friday, 5 Oct.	11.0 p.m.	11.19 p.m.	118, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.	John M'Cann	Private dwelling.	Corrugated iron	Candle	United Ins. Co	None	"	A cottage of five rooms and part of contents very severely damaged by fire and water, and part of furniture damaged by removal.	Inmates, neighbours, and police, with buckets of water.
Sunday, 10 Oct.	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	334, King-street, Newtown.	John Matthew Bedford.	Tobacconist	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Liv. and Lon., and Globe.	None	"	Bedding and bed curtains severely damaged by fire, ceiling scorched, and two panes of glass broken in back room on ground floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 12 Oct.	8.15 p.m.	No call	83, Castlereagh-street	E Simcock	Licensed Victualler, "Opera House Hotel."	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	Northern, £300; South British, £300.	"	Looking-glass burned; wooden covering of window damaged by fire; bedding, &c., damaged by dirt and water.	Theatro Royal Vol. Co., with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 13 Oct.	4.20 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	Flood-street, Leichhardt	George Jones	Saddler	Wood, and iron roof.	Unknown	Industrial Mutual	None	"	Workshop, about 27 ft. x 10 ft., burned out and fallen down; about 7 feet of kitchen ceiling and weathering damaged by fire, water, and cutting away.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Wednesday, 13 Oct.	About 11.30 a.m.	No call	North Waverley	Lewis Ticiaki	Private dwelling.	"	Spark from fire-place.	Aust. Mut.	Aust. Mut.	"	A weatherboard cottage of three rooms, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.
Monday, 18 Oct.	7.0 p.m.	"	371, Oxford-street, Paddington.	J. Benjamin	Greengrocer	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Unknown	Imperial, £400.	"	About 6 ft. x 4 ft. of wooden partition, together with some wearing apparel, furniture, &c., slightly damaged by fire in middle room on second floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 20 Oct.	12.40 p.m.	12.56 p.m.	15, Little Riley-street, Surry Hills.	W. G. Sullivan	Private dwelling.	"	Smoking tobacco.	None	None	"	A sofa burned and carpet damaged by water in front room on ground floor. Front door broken in by strangers.	"
Thursday, 21 Oct.	11.0 a.m.	11.7 a.m.	28, Charlotte Place	Mrs. Stewart	Private dwelling.	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	Liv. and Lon. and Globe.	None	"	About one square foot of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Thursday, 21 Oct.	10.20 p.m.	10.27 a.m.	Little Albion street, Surry Hills.	Albert Wond	Cab proprietor	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	"	A shed building about 18 ft. x 21 ft., used as stable, and loft, and containing a quantity of fodder, harness, &c., very severely damaged by fire.	Standard Brewery and No. 5 Vol. Co's., with stand-pipes.
Friday, 22 Oct.	11.40 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	134, Regent-street, Redfern.	Cornelius Hannan	Hay and corn dealer.	Corrugated iron.	Spark from furnace.	Imperial; Scot. Un. and Nat.	Imperial; Scot. Un. and Nat.	"	Two buildings adjoining and communicating, of one floor, about 27 ft. x 60 ft., containing a quantity of hay, corn, chaff, and other produce, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with steamer, assisted by Vol. Companies with manuals and standpipes.
"	"	"	Rear of above	Mrs. Purse	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	"	Victoria	None	"	A cottage of four rooms on one floor with contents burned out and fallen down.	"
Friday, 22 Oct.	9.45 p.m.	9.56 p.m.	Parramatta Road, Petersham.	W. Ebenezer Read	Fruiterer	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp (upsetting of.)	Mercantile Mut., £100.	Mercantile Mut., £50.	"	A cottage of three rooms and front shop, together with contents, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe and manual engine.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurance.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1886. Friday, 22 October.	9-45 p.m.	9-55 p.m.	Parramatta Road, Petersham.	Geo. Powell Bains	Auctioneer	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Kerosene lamp, upsetting of.	None	None	No	A building, about 20 ft. x 100 ft., with contents, consisting of furniture, crockery, &c., burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe and manual engine.
"	"	"	"	Unoccupied	Private dwelling and shop.	"	"	Unknown	"	"	A cottage of three rooms with front shop, burned out and fallen down.	"
"	"	"	Queen-street, Petersham	Bartlett King	Private dwelling.	"	"	"	"	"	A cottage of three rooms, with most part of contents, burned out and fallen down.	"
Saturday, 23 Oct.	9-30 p.m.	9-57 p.m.	Eliza-street, Camperdown.	Andrew Doyle	Private dwelling.	Brick and weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	"	Bed and bedding damaged by fire, and windows broken in front room on ground floor; rest of room and contents slightly damaged by smoke.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 23 Oct.	10-35 p.m.	10-40 p.m.	Stanmore Road, Marrickville.	James Cinnamon	Hay and corn dealer.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Norwich Union, £300.	Union, N.Z., £200	"	A building of two floors 30 ft. x 50 ft., containing a large quantity of straw and other produce, severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B. and Newtown Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 24 Oct.	10-25 a.m.	10-31 a.m.	10, Queen's Place	Unoccupied	Store	Stone, and slate roof.	Light thrown down.	North British and Mercantile.	None	"	A quantity of rubbish burned in basement; portion of door burned, the same having been broken open by Water Police.	Members of Water Police, with buckets of water.
Monday, 25 Oct.	1-50 a.m.	2-10 a.m.	John-street, Marrickville.	A. J. Miller	Private dwelling.	Brick, and slate roof.	Stove, overheat of	Commercial Union.	None	"	An incubator and a quantity of wearing apparel and a meat safe damaged by fire on back verandah; wall of house and woodwork of verandah damaged by heat.	Police, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 26 Oct.	11-20 a.m.	11-30 a.m.	O'Connell-street, Parramatta	A. Holmes	Licensed victualler, "Cottage Inn"	Wood, and iron roof.	Hot ashes	Unknown	None	"	A part of stable in rear of hotel damaged by fire.	Parramatta Vol. Cos., Nos. 1 and 2, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 26 Oct.	1-25 p.m.	1-35 p.m.	Old South Head Road, Waverley.	L. Hartnett	Green grocer and fruiterer.	Wood, and iron roof.	Smok'g tobacco	National of N.Z.	None	"	A wooden shed in rear of premises, about 17 ft. x 12 ft., very severely damaged by fire.	Waverley Vol. Co. with manual engine
"	"	"	"	Alexander Gould	Butcher	"	"	"	"	"	Side of shed and roof of same damaged by fire.	"
Wednesday, 27 Oct.	4-0 a.m.	4-6 a.m.	62, Harbour-street	Messrs. P. B. Ivey & Co.	Produce merchants.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	City Mutual	Imperial, £500	"	A warehouse of three floors, about 25 ft. x 72 ft., ground and first floors, containing a large quantity of hay, straw, and other produce, very severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with steam fire engines and stand-pipes
"	"	"	"	Messrs. J. J. Wearne & Co.	Flour merchants.	"	"	"	Union (N.Z.), £500	"	Second floor containing a large quantity of flour, corn, and other produce severely damaged by fire and water, and most part of roof off.	"
"	"	"	50, Harbour-street	Messrs. A. T. Pringle & Co.	Importers	"	"	"	National of N.Z., £1,200.	"	Roof severely damaged by fire, contents of three floors slightly damaged by water.	"
"	"	"	*Rear of 62, Harbour-street.	Messrs. J. J. Wearne & Co.	Flour merchants.	"	"	"	Union of N.Z., £2,000; City Mutual, £2,000	"	Two top floors containing a large quantity of flour, corn, and other produce damaged by water and smoke.	"
Monday, 1 Nov.	8-18 p.m.	8-26 p.m.	304, Oxford-street	Michael Rogers	Butcher's shop	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	City Mutual, £900	None	"	Dressing table in back room on first floor damaged by fire	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 2 Nov.	2-0 a.m.	2-10 a.m.	63, Ann-street, Surry Hills.	B. & J. Cummins	Grocers	Brick, and slate roof	Unknown	Unknown	United, £150	"	Front shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of groceries, &c., nearly burned out; staircase destroyed, back room on ground floor, together with two rooms on first floor and contents, severely damaged by fire. Joseph Cummins severely injured by jumping from the verandah.	Standard Brewery Vol. Co., with stand-pipe, assisted by No. 5 V.F.C. and M.F.B.
Tuesday, 2 Nov.	6-50 p.m.	6-55 p.m.	626 and 628, George-street.	John Wilson	Draper	Brick, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	"	Norwich Union	"	A quantity of rubbish burned in paper bin in building in rear part of premises, underneath portion of flooring slightly damaged by fire, stock in first floor slightly damaged by smoke.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Thursday, 4 Nov.	8-35 a.m.	8-52 a.m.	Mullens-street, Balmain	J. Richardson	Bootmaker	Weatherboard, and shingle roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual.	Union of N. Z., £300.	No evidence.	A small weatherboard shop, containing a small quantity of shoemaker's materials, &c., burned out and fallen down. Room at rear of same damaged by fire.	Balmain Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.

* This latter warehouse is partitioned off.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—*continued.*

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
200—E Monday, 8 Nov.	3-0 a.m.	No call.	*6, Willoughby-street, St. Leonards.	Mrs. James F. Snow	Private dwelling	Brick, weather-board, and iron roof.	Unknown	New Zealand, £300.	None	No	A weatherboard kitchen with contents at rear of house burned down. Back rooms on ground floor and first floor damaged by fire, and front rooms damaged by heat, &c. Furniture, by removal, damaged.	St. Leonards Vol. Co., with stand-pipe, and neighbours, with buckets of water.
	"	"	"	Unoccupied	"	"	"	"	"	"	A weatherboard kitchen at rear of house burned down. House of four rooms very severely damaged by fire.	"
	"	"	"	*2, " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	Side of weatherboard kitchen and brick wall damaged by heat, &c.	"
Friday, 12 Nov.	12-3 a.m.	12-15 a.m.	56 and 59, Wynyard-square.	John F. Moloney	Licensed victualer, "Imperial Hotel."	Brick, and slate roof.	Gas-fitting, defect in.	United Ins. Co.	Com. Union	"	Curtains of window burned, paintwork damaged by fire, and rest of contents in front room on first floor damaged by explosion.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 16 Nov.	5-55 p.m.	No call	The Haymarket Arcade	Henry John Walton	Photographer	Brick and stone, with iron, slate, and glass roof.	Light thrown down.	Northern; Un. Aus. Mut., and other offices, £4,000.	New Zealand, £715	"	A small amount of paper cuttings burned under flooring, and about 3 feet of flooring cut away in photographer's workshop on second floor.	Mr. Geo Barr, with buckets of water.
	"	"	"	George Barr	Shops	"	"	"	Imperial, £1,500.	"	Pictures in room off gallery on first floor slightly damaged by water. Contents of two shops on ground floor, containing a quantity of confectionery and toys, damaged by water.	"
Thursday, 18 Nov.	12-20 a.m.	12-34 a.m.	Mary-street, Surry Hills	The trustees of the late Mr. P. Guerin, Mr. Fred. Gannon, Mr. John Guerin, executors.	Saddle and harness maker.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Scot Un. & Nat., £1,000; City of London, £845; Unit'd Aust. Mu. 1845; Northern, £5,070. Total, £8,450	Northern	"	A warehouse of two floors, about 60 ft. x 20 ft., containing a large quantity of saddlery, &c., nearly burned out. Building in rear used as workshop, and also containing a large quantity of saddlery, &c., severely damaged by smoke, and windows broken.	Standard Brewery Vol. Co., and M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Thursday, 18 Nov.	8-30 a.m.	No call.	80, Charlotte Place	Kate Hanney	Licensed victualer "Great Northern Hotel."	Brick, and slate roof.	Rats at matches.	Unknown	Norwich Union	"	The bar counter severely damaged by fire.	Inmates and police, with buckets of water.
Tuesday, 23 Nov.	2-0 a.m.	2-18 a.m.	Wilson's Lane, Golden Grove, Eveleigh.	James Kelligrew	Contractor's shed	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Lime slaked by rain.	None	None	"	A shed building, about 15 ft. x 12 ft., containing a quantity of builder's materials, &c., severely damaged by fire.	M.F.B. and neighbours, with buckets of water and hand-pump.
	"	"	"	J. Bladwell	or	"	"	"	"	"	Side and roof of shed adjoining damaged by fire. Door burst open by neighbours. Portion of fencing slightly damaged by fire.	"
"	10-30 a.m.	10-33 a.m.	4, Britannia Terrace, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.	J. Gleason	Private dwelling.	Brick and iron roof.	Turpentine, upsetting of.	Unknown	None	"	A small portion of carpet, and flooring burned in kitchen on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 24 Nov.	9-15 p.m.	9-30 p.m.	Codrington-street, Darlington.	Messrs. Pettis Bros.	Builders and contractors.	Weatherboard and iron roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	Mercantile Mut., £100.	"	A weatherboard building of one floor, about 24 ft. x 60 ft., containing a quantity of timber and some tools nearly burned out and fallen down. A portion of timber removed by neighbours.	Alexandria Vol. Co. and M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Friday, 26 Nov.	1-25 a.m.	1-35 a.m.	60, King-street	Messrs. R. Precious & Co.	Fancy goods warehousemen.	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Commercial Union.	New Zealand, £30,000.	No	A building of three floors, about 36 ft. x 60 ft., containing a large quantity of fancy goods, drapery, &c., very severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., with steam fire engines.
"	"	"	Corner of King and York streets.	Australian Steam Navigation Company.	Offices, ground floor.	"	"	"	Unknown	"	"	"
"	"	"	44, York-street	James Standen	Draper, ground floor.	"	"	"	Union (N.Z.) £100.	"	"	"
Saturday, 27 Nov.	12-40 p.m.	No call	Church-street, Parramatta.	Messrs. Ferris Wilson and Co.	Grocers	Brick, and slate roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual.	Aus. Mutual; City Mutual; and Imperial, £1,625.	"	About 3 ft. x 4 ft. of flooring and ceiling under burned in front room on second floor, and about 12 ft. x 4 ft. of inner lining of roof severely damaged by fire. Contents of rooms and shop under slightly damaged by water.	Parramatta Nos. and 2 Vol. Cos. with standpipes.

* All adjoining, and communicating by means of the kitchen.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Saturday, 27 Nov.	9-10 p.m.	9-20 p.m.	Lord's Road, Leichhardt	Edwin Lowe	Private dwelling.	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Scot. Union and Nat., Norwich Union, £80.	Scottish Union and National, £10.	No ..	A weatherboard cottage of one floor, and having four rooms, with contents burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., assisted by Newtown Vol. Co., with hand-pump.
Sunday, 28 Nov.	2-0 a.m.	2-8 a.m.	154 to 168, Oxford-street, Darlinghurst.	Messrs. Neustadt & Co.	Furniture dealers	Brick and shingle, and iron roof.	Overheat of oven	City Mutual	South British, Scot. Union and Nat., Australian Mut., Northern Commercial Union.	" ..	About 4 ft. x 15 ft. of partition damaged by fire in storeroom at rear of premises. Roof and joisting of same damaged by heat. Wardrobe in front store damaged by heat.	M.F.B. and Police, with hand-pump and buckets of water.
Sunday, 28 Nov.	7-30 a.m.	7-42 a.m.	Rear of No. 56, Queen-street, Woollahra.	*Francis Compton	Builder and contractor.	Wood and iron, and iron roof.	Unknown	Commercial Union.	Commercial Union.	" ..	A building of two floors, about 35 ft. x 20 ft., used as carpenter's shop, stables and loft nearly burned out and roof off.	Woollahra Nos. 1 and 2, and Paddington Vol. Cos., with stand-pipe and manual engine.
Wednesday, 1 Dec.	3-15 a.m.	3-26 a.m.	Rear of No. 17, Glenmore Road, Paddington.	Unoccupied	Private dwelling.	Stone, and iron roof.	"	Sydney Mutual ..	None.....	" ..	A two-roomed cottage of one floor; burned out and roof off.	No. 5 and Paddington Brewery Vol. Cos., with engine and stand-pipe.
Saturday, 4 Dec.	1-30 p.m.	1-35 p.m.	Barker-street	T. Clayton	Timber merchant	Nil	Hot ashes	None	"	" ..	A quantity of wooden laths burned in open yard; fence damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 5 Dec.	3-16 p.m.	3-21 p.m.	113, Sussex-street	Messrs. Foley Bros.....	Commission agents.	Brick & stone, and slate roof.	Unknown	Unknown	City Mutual ..	" ..	A warehouse of two floors and basement, with contents, consisting of a quantity of provisions, &c., nearly burned out.	M.F.B., with steam fire engine and stand-pipe.
			115 "	"	"	Brick, stone, and wood, and iron roof.	"	"	"	" ..	A warehouse of three floors, damaged by fire; contents consisting of a quantity of provisions, &c., slightly damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	" ..
			115 "	Messrs. Howard Smith & Co.	Workshops	"	"	"	Unknown	" ..	A quantity of machinery slightly damaged by water in basement.	" ..
Monday, 6 Dec.	2-30 a.m.	2-35 a.m.	Corner of Buckland-street and Botany Road, Alexandria.	Mrs. G. L. Watkins	Grocer	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown †	Australian Mutual	Union (N. Z.), £500.	" ..	Front shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of groceries, nearly burned out; back room on ground floor severely damaged by fire. Upper part of house of 4 rooms severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water.	Alexandria and Waterloo, with engines, assisted by members of M.F.B.
			180 Botany Road, Alexandria.	W. Morgan	Draper	"	"	"	None.....	" ..	Shutters, together with most part of front verandah; severely damaged by heat.	" ..
Thursday, 9 Dec.	7-30 a.m.	7-45 a.m.	62, Washington-street..	Mrs. Carroll	Private dwelling..	Brick, and slate roof.	Spark from fire-place.	United Ins. Co. ..	None	" ..	Window-blind burned; door, window-frame, and a quantity of shelving damaged by fire in kitchen, at rear of ground floor, window-glass broken.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water.
Wednesday, 15 Dec.	7-55 p.m.	No call.	Mitchell-street, Enfield.	William Andrews	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	" ..	A weatherboard cottage of eight rooms with contents burned out and fallen down. Mrs. Andrews and one child very severely burned. Child since dead. Out of the M.F.B. area.	Burned itself out.
Wednesday, 22 Dec.	2-35 p.m.	2-42 p.m.	14, Leicester-street, Paddington.	J. Furniss	Private dwelling..	Brick & stone, and iron roof.	Matches, children playing with.	Unknown	Colonial Mutual, £180.	" ..	Bed, bedding, and some wearing apparel burned; door and window-frame slightly damaged by fire in back room on first floor. Mr. Furniss, about 38 years of age, burned on hands and feet.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Friday, 24 Dec.	7-45 a.m.	7-57 a.m.	Short-street, Balmain ..	Henry Maxwell	Private dwelling..	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Spark from fire-place.	Sydney Mutual ..	None.....	" ..	About 4 ft. x 12 ft. of wooden partition and about 4 feet of wooden ceiling burned in kitchen on ground floor; rafters and roof over same also damaged by fire.	Neighbours, with buckets of water.
Saturday, 25 Dec.	1-34 p.m.	1-30 p.m.	Hunter-street.....	The Commercial and Pastoral Association (Mr. Bradley, Secretary).	Offices	Brick, and slate roof.	Smoking tobacco.	United, and North British and Mercantile.	None.....	" ..	Front room on first floor (used as offices) with contents, consisting of periodicals, &c., damaged by fire, and about 12 ft. x 6 ft. of ceiling under damaged by cutting away.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Saturday, 25 Dec.	6-35 p.m.	6-56 p.m.	Wallis-street, Woollahra	Captain J. W. M'Cutcheon.	Private dwelling..	Brick, and iron roof.	Fireplace, wood falling from.	Norwich Union ..	Lion	" ..	Washhouse in rear of premises, about 10 ft. x 12 ft., with contents severely damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets of water, assisted by Wool-lahra No. 2 Vol. Co., with hand-pump.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1887.

FC

* See previous fire, September 8, 1884.

† See previous fire, August 26, 1886.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(DENILIQVIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REPORT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Chairman, Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board, Deniliquin, 18 April, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith the balance-sheet of this Board, in accordance with the 7th section of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, which has been audited this day.

There were no fires in Deniliquin since the previous report under the same clause was sent to your Department on April 12th, 1886. One or two alarms were given, but no damage was done.

I have, &c.,

GEO. CHANDLER,

Chairman.

DENILIQVIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

BALANCE-SHEET to 31st December, 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance last year	52	0	9	By Fire Brigades	65	12	9
Insurance Companies' contribution	62	5	3	Board fees	53	11	0
Government subsidy	66	13	0	Superintendent's salary	25	0	0
Municipal assessment	66	13	4	Secretary's salary	21	5	0
				Auditor's	2	2	0
				Printing and advertising	1	12	0
				Stamps, petty cash, and exchange	5	8	0
				Furniture	10	17	8
				Stamps on hand	1	2	8
				Balance in bank	59	17	9
				Insurance	1	6	6
	£247	15	4		£247	15	4

I certify that the above Balance-sheet is an abstract of the books of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board, which I have examined and found correct and all vouchers in order.

18th April, 1887.

JOHN JEREMY, JUN.,
Auditor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(HAY FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REPORT FOR 1886.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

HAY FIRE BRIGADE BOARD, REPORT FOR 1886.

DURING the past year the Board have held regular monthly meetings and have succeeded in placing the Brigade on a sound footing, twelve regular paid firemen have been appointed, and a number of volunteers from which the Board choose men to recruit the ranks of the staff as vacancies occur; this system has proved a great success, as it enables the Board to select men who show an aptitude for the work.

The Board are pleased to report that a Reel-hose, and other necessary appliances have been added to the apparatus, amongst which is a Meroweathers, London Brigade pattern, Fire Engine, Manual, No. 3, mounted on wrought-iron wheels and fitted with double delivery outlets, so that the Engine can throw two jets of water at once; gun-metal pump barrels, and double turnover levers; the Engine is handsomely painted in vermilion lined in gold, and nicely lettered "Hay Fire Brigade"; it is well finished and fitted with all the latest improvements.

The paid members of the Brigade have been supplied with a neat uniform of blue serge piped and faced in red, and undress cap of very neat design, supplied by G. Friday, of Paddington; and also leather helmets with brass mountings, and all other necessary accoutrements, as belts, hatchets, &c.

Fortunately there has only been one fire in the town, that of a small wooden cottage valued at £100; but every member of the Brigade turned out with marked promptness, the water being on within eight minutes from the time of first alarm; the distance from the dépôt was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, and had it not been necessary to run 350 feet of hose through a chinese garden, the water would have been on in a much shorter time; herewith is a statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year.

HENRY JNO. HAYNES,
Secretary to the Board.By order of the Chairman,
JAMES NEWTON.STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Hay Fire Brigade Board, for year ending 31
December, 1886.

Receipts—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government		199	19	6			
Council		200	0	0			
Insurance Companies.....		192	17	6			
Expenditure—							
Bown & Co., Hose, &c.			69	2	3		
Saunders, Hydrants			5	5	0		
Press, Reel			33	10	0		
Patterson, Lamps			1	17	0		
Witcombe, Material			9	10	6		
Skinner, Ladder			1	16	6		
Danks, Bell			11	0	6		
Parsons, Fixing Bell			1	4	0		
Carriage, on Bell			2	8	0		
Firemen			9	15	0		
Insurances (Accident)			32	8	0		
Uniforms.....			16	4	0		
Superintendent			6	16	6		
Printing			2	17	0		
Secretary			28	16	8		
Board Fees			18	7	6		
Stationery			3	11	9		
Exchange, &c.			1	6	8		
Fire Engine			212	17	9		
Station			200	0	0		
Dr. Balance		75	19	7			
		£668	16	7	£668	16	7

Audited and found correct, 9th January, 1887.—T. W. BALNCHÉ, Auditor.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Goulburn Fire Brigades Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, 22 March, 1887.

The Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, in presenting their second annual report, are pleased to state that satisfactory progress has been made during the past twelve months.

A fire station has been erected at North Goulburn, in which one of the engines and other necessary apparatus is kept; and this will doubtless prove a glad additional safeguard against the spread of fires in that portion of the borough.

Considerable additions to the stock of appliances have been made, including 1,100 feet of hose, a canvas dam for portable hand-pump, stand-pipes, hydrants, &c. An additional hose-reel has been ordered.

The Brigade are well up to their work, and are fully efficient; as a proof of which, it may be mentioned, that at the recent contest in Sydney, in November last, the Goulburn Brigade carried off several prizes.

The Board have held twelve meetings during the eleven months; Mr. Wombey (mayor) attended twelve, and Mr. Betts and Mr. Riley ten each.

The reticulation of the city, in connection with the water supply, has now been completed through nearly all the streets; and the chances of fire spreading to any great extent is thereby greatly diminished, and the city is much safer than before against anything like an extensive conflagration. The water supply has already on one occasion proved of service. At a recent fire at the rear of large business premises in Auburn-street, the pressure of water, some 64 lb. to the square inch, was sufficiently powerful to extinguish the fire without the necessity for using an engine.

The Superintendent's report shows that five fires have occurred in the Municipality during the year; the damage, however, has been but trifling, being estimated at under £275.

A statement of the Board's receipts and expenses, from 29th January to 31st December, 1886, is appended. This embraces eleven months only, the previous accounts having, through misconception, been made up to the end of January, 1886, instead of December, 1885. In explanation of the amount, as a "Fixed Deposit" in the Bank, your board report that they were desirous of procuring a steam fire-engine and raised a portion of the cost accordingly; but on finding that the pressure of water was satisfactory, and that Mr. Bear considered a steamer unnecessary in Goulburn, they have abandoned for the present their first intention. The amount now in hand will enable them to provide for any unusual expenditure, such as the erection of a new central station, should this become necessary.

During the past year the Board requested Mr. Bear, the Metropolitan Superintendent, when visiting Goulburn to inspect their appliances, which he did accordingly, and expressed himself satisfied therewith.

The engines and appliances heretofore vested in the Municipal Council have been formally handed over to the Board.

The property of the Board has been examined by Mr. R. T. Ball, engineer, and is by him valued at £730 5s. 6d.

The Board have noticed that in Wagga several insurance companies were proceeded against under section 18 of the statute for the recovery of their contributions, but that the Bench of Magistrates decided adversely to the claim. The Board have received a circular, of which they attach a copy, from a number of the companies. The Board would respectfully submit that if the ruling of the Wagga Bench, or the opinion of counsel as referred to, be correct, the law urgently requires amendment.

We have, &c.,

FRANCIS TAIT,

Chairman.

W. R. RILEY.

A. M. BETTS.

The

The Local Manager, Queen Insurance Company, to The Secretary, Fire Brigade Board, Goulburn.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 31 December, 1886.

In anticipation of receiving from you, at the beginning of the ensuing year, a request to furnish you with a declaration stating the amount held at risk by this Company, I deem it my duty, as a matter of courtesy and precaution, to inform you that, though such declaration may be forwarded as before, it will depend upon the rate of levy made by your Board whether the companies will not be recommended to stand upon their legal rights and to refuse to contribute.

The companies have taken the opinion of a leading counsel, who clearly advises that, so far as concerns the districts beyond the control of the Metropolitan Board, Fire Brigade Boards have no legal status, and cannot recover either contribution or penalty—that, in fact, so far, the Fire Brigade Act of 1884 is unworkable.

Yours, &c.,
THOS. LOCKWOOD.

THE GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADE BOARD.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure for the eleven months ending December 31st, 1886.

Dr.					Cr.
	£	s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To cash received from amount placed on fixed deposit	100	0 0	By Board Expenditure—	25	4 0
Cash received from Government	209	16 6	Board fees	23	16 8
Cash received from Goulburn Municipal Council	164	17 10	Secretary's salary	13	18 3
Cash from Insurance Cos.	103	10 9	Rent, stationery, postage, &c.	5	0 0
Interest received on fixed deposit	10	0 0	Purchase of safe		
Cash in hands of bankers on February 1st, 1886	221	0 3	Purchase of Fire Co.'s plan of Goulburn and mounting	5	0 6
			By Brigade Expenditure—		
			Cost of new Fire Station, bell, &c., at North Goulburn	56	19 0
			Subsidy of Brigade	131	5 0
			Salary of Superintendent	37	10 0
			Purchase of hose, hydrants, canvas dam, and other supplies	177	10 10
			Cash placed on fixed deposit, intended for purchase of steamer		300 0 0
			Cash in hand		21 6 2
			Cash in banker's hand		11 14 11
Total	809	5 4	Total		809 5 4

MEMO.—There is now on fixed deposit, £100.

Examined and compared with the books and vouchers and found correct.

C. E. MACKENZIE,
Auditor.
FRANCIS TAIT,
Chairman.

8th March, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(DENILIKUIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 21st February, 1887.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board for the Municipal District of Deniliquin, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," for regulating the meetings and conduct of business, &c., having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPALITY OF DENILIKUIN.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of the 18th July, 1884, the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, was extended to the Municipality of Deniliquin; and whereas, at a meeting of Insurance Companies held in the Town Hall, Deniliquin, on the 23rd day of January, 1885, by authority of a notice issued in the Gazette of the 13th January, 1885, James Watson was elected a Member of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board; and whereas, on the 8th day of February, 1886, Joseph George Evans was chosen Mayor of Deniliquin, in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, became, in virtue of his office and of clause 20 of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, a Member of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board; and whereas, on the 16th day of March, 1886, Murdoch Mackenzie was, by virtue of a notice in the Government Gazette, appointed a Member of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board. The Board thus legally constituted have formed the following Regulations for meeting and conduct of business by the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board, as constituted under the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.

1. The Board shall meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Two to form a quorum.

2. The Board shall elect one of its Members to be Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

3. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each Member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.

4. The Secretary shall send notice of each meeting to each Member of the Board, in which shall be stated the business to be transacted at that meeting; such notice to be delivered not later than twenty-four hours previous to such meeting.

5. The Chairman or Secretary may call meetings as may be deemed necessary, provided notice be given as above.

6. Members of the Board shall not vote on any matter in which they shall be personally interested, and during the discussion of any such matters members so interested shall withdraw from the Board Room.

7. The Board may from time to time appoint as Secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries, and wages, and may at any time, with or without notice, suspend or dismiss any such Secretary, officer, or servant. The Secretary and such other officers as the Board may deem expedient shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.

8. The Secretary, or other officer acting in his stead, shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall enter the minutes of resolutions and proceedings in a minute book to be kept for that purpose; he shall lay all correspondence before the Board; and he shall also discharge all such duties as the Board may from time to time direct.

9. A book shall be kept showing all receipts of money on account of the Board, and all disbursements made. A balance shall be made half-yearly, or oftener if desired, and shall be verified, if deemed expedient, in such way as the Board may think fit. The Bank pass-book made up to date shall be laid before the Board at each meeting.

10. The Board shall open an account at such Bank as they may from time to time determine, and until otherwise ordered the account shall be kept at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Deniliquin, in the name of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board. All moneys shall be banked on the day after the receipt of a total of £5, or in the event of the Bank being closed, on the next banking day.

11. The Secretary, or other officer authorized by the Board, shall give receipts for all moneys payable to the Board, drawn on printed forms consecutively numbered, with corresponding butts.

12. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be made by cheques upon the Bank, signed by the Chairman or by two other Members, and countersigned by the Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board.

13. The accounts of the Board shall be made up in the months of January and July of each year, for the half-year expiring the 31st December and 30th June respectively, and shall be examined and verified by at least one auditor, to whom shall be produced by the Secretary all vouchers, books, and documents necessary to verify the balance sheets.

14. Any Member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these Regulations must give to the Secretary seven days' notice in writing to that effect, such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

15. For regulating the proceedings of the Board in respect of inquests on fires:—On the day after any fire a report shall be made in writing by the Superintendent, of any fire which may come under the notice of the Brigade, in which report, information as far as can be ascertained shall be given under the following heads:—

1. Hour and date of each alarm of fire.
2. By whom and how reported.
3. Name and occupier and owner of premises, and purposes for which occupied.
4. Origin of supposed cause of fire.
5. Particulars as to insurance of premises and contents.
6. Construction of buildings.
7. General remarks, extent of damages, &c.

The form of report to be determined by the Board from time to time. If necessary, the Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon; and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

16. The Board shall appoint a Superintendent who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under the Board, and who shall have control when on duty, practice, drill, or parade, of such Companies; and he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Companies. The Superintendent shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

17. All acts done by any meeting of the Board, or of a Committee thereof at which a quorum as provided by the Board is present, shall be deemed to be the act of the Board or Committee as the case may be, and notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such members or persons aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, shall be as valid as if every such person had been appointed and was duly qualified.

18. Subject to the approval of the Board, the Secretary may furnish abstracts of the proceedings to the press, but in no case shall the presence of strangers be permitted unless with the unanimous consent of the members present, such consent to be obtained before admission to the Board Room.

19. The Secretary of each Company shall, in the month of January every year, furnish the Board with the particulars of receipts and disbursements of such Company for the preceding year ended 31st December, verified by the officer in charge of the Company, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Company.

20. The Fire Brigades Board may at any time appoint an officer to audit the books of the Brigade, subject to a notice of at least seven clear days.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 29th day of November, 1886.

Members of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board (L.S.)	}	J. G. EVANS,
		Chairman.
		M. MACKENZIE,
		Government Representative.
		JAMES WATSON,
		Representative of Fire Insurance Offices.

AND the Board so constituted as aforesaid have agreed upon the following Rules and Regulations under which the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board will register Volunteer Fire Companies:—

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment, if required by the Board, shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.

2. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years, unless by special permission of the Board.

3. No person over the age of fifty years shall remain on the effective working staff of any Company, unless by special resolution of the Company, reported to and approved by the Board.

4. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height, or less than 34 inches round the chest shall be enrolled.

5. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman. No person who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour shall be allowed to remain or to be enrolled in any Company.

6. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with fireplugs and other appliances, or other unseemly conduct, or shall be guilty of any other breach of these rules or the Company's regulations, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 or dismissal.

7. Members of Brigade shall at no time attend Fire Brigade Demonstrations outside a radius of 5 miles from the Deniliquin Post Office, without leaving a sufficient number of effective within the Municipality. No apparatus shall be taken to a demonstration without the written consent of the Board.

8. The person first giving the alarm of a fire and leaving his name with the Superintendent shall be paid as a reward the sum of ten shillings.

9. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled on a certificate of the captain, the sum of 2s. 6d. per each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, two to be held in each month, and 5s. if engaged two hours in the extinction of a fire; if under two hours the payment be made at the discretion of the Board; and if over two hours the Board may vote such sums as may be deemed commensurate with the value of the work done.

10. The Company shall have its own printed rules of internal and general working, which must, in all cases, be subject to the approval of the Fire Brigades Board, all proposed alterations and additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. All fines and punishments fixed by such rules shall be strictly enforced under penalty of deducting from the subsidy voted such sums as it may appear that the Company has failed to recover.

11. The number of effective working members shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty, if at any time, the number shall fall below the minimum, the registration of the Company may be suspended and the subsidy cease.

12. Appointments to the usual offices in the Company shall be made by the members of the Company in meeting assembled, subject, however, to confirmation by the Board; the officers shall have such titles as the Board may permit.

13. On all occasions of fire, in the absence of the Superintendent, the members of the Brigade shall abide by the instructions given by the senior officer of the Company present; members of Brigade shall not take orders from owners of property, bystanders, or other persons not in authority.

14. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they (the Board) may decide; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen as long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Superintendent upon the firemen ceasing to be a member of the Company.

15. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the Company; members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognised; all such marks, badges, or numbers, must be approved by the Fire Brigades Board.

16. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquor while on duty, without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.

17. The bells or other signalling apparatus shall only be used for giving or receiving alarms, and for sending messages on service.

18. The Superintendent shall once in every month report on the efficiency of the Company, such report to be in writing under his hand.

19. Any member of the Company not attending paid practice shall, unless he furnish satisfactory excuse for his absence, be fined in such sums as the Company's rules may permit.

20. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all regulations made by the Board in the terms of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884."

Passed at a meeting of the Board held on the 29th day of November, 1886.

Members of the Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board. (L.S.)	}	J. G. EVANS,
		Chairman.
		M. MACKENZIE,
		Government Representative.
		JAMES WATSON,
		Representative for Fire Insurance Offices.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GLEN INNES FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th June, 1887.

The following Regulations made by the Fire Brigades Board of the Municipal District of Glen Innes, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPALITY OF GLEN INNES.—FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of December 15th, 1885, the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884" was extended by the Governor to the Municipal District of Glen Innes; and whereas by appointment, notice of which appeared in the Government Gazette of April 9th, 1886, Edmund Henry Hodde was made a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas at a meeting of the Insurance Companies, held in the Municipal Council Chambers, Glen Innes, on May 12th, 1886, by authority of a notice issued in the Gazette of 4th May, 1886, Edward Grover was elected a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas Joseph Moses, who was on March 3rd, 1886, chosen Mayor of Glen Innes, in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," became, in virtue of his office and of clause 20 of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884," a member of the Fire Brigades Board.

The Board thus legally constituted have framed the following Regulations for meeting and conduct of business by the Glen Innes Fire Brigades Board, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884":—

1. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
2. The Mayor of Glen Innes for the time being shall be Chairman, and shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
3. No business shall be transacted unless all the members of the Board are present.
4. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting that is held.
5. The Board may, from time to time, appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries, and wages, and may at any time, with or without notice, suspend or dismiss any such Secretary, officer, or servant. The Secretary and such other officers as the Board may deem expedient, shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.
6. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board and shall enter the minutes of resolutions and proceedings in a minute-book to be kept for that purpose; he shall conduct and lay all correspondence before the Board; he shall also discharge all such duties as the Board may from time to time direct.
7. A book shall be kept showing all the receipts of money on account of the Board, and all disbursements made; a balance shall be made up quarterly, or oftener if desired, and shall be verified if deemed expedient in such way as the Board may think fit; the Bank pass-book, made up to date, shall be laid before the Board at each meeting.

8. The Board shall open an account at such Bank as they may from time to time determine; all moneys shall be banked on the day after the receipt of the same, or in the event of the Bank being closed, on the next banking day.

9. The Secretary, or other officer authorized by the Board shall give receipts for all moneys payable to the Board, drawn on printed and consecutively numbered forms with corresponding butts.

10. The Secretary shall send notice of each meeting to each member of the Board, in which shall be stated the business to be transacted at that meeting,—such notice to be delivered not later than two days previous to such meeting.

11. The Chairman or Secretary may call meetings as may be deemed necessary, provided notice be given as above.

12. Members of the Board shall not vote on any matter in which they may be personally interested in any way whatever.

13. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be made by cheques upon the Bank, signed by the Chairman or by two other members, and countersigned by the Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board.

14. The accounts of the Board shall be made up in the months of January and July in each year, for the half-year expiring the 31st December and 30th June respectively, and shall be examined and verified by at least one Auditor, to whom shall be produced by the Secretary all vouchers, books, and documents necessary to verify the balance sheets.

15. Any member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these Regulations must give to the Secretary seven days' notice in writing to that effect,—such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

16. For regulating the proceedings of the Board in respect of inquests on fires,—on the day after any fire a report in writing shall be made to the Board by the Superintendent of any fire which may come under the notice of the Brigade, in which report information, so far as can be ascertained, shall be given under the following heads:—

Hour and date of each alarm of fire.

By whom and how reported.

Name of occupier and owner of premises and purposes for which occupied.

Origin or supposed cause of fire.

Particulars as to insurance of premises and contents.

Construction of buildings.

General remarks, extent of damages, &c.

Whether an inquest into cause of fire be desirable.

The form of report to be determined by the Board from time to time. If necessary, the Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon; and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

17. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under the Board, and who shall have control when on duty, practice, drill, or parade of such Companies. He shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Companies. The Captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

18. The Captain shall have possession and be responsible for all engines, machinery, or other appliances, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, saving life or property, belonging to the Glen Innes Fire Brigade Board.

19. The Board shall, as they deem necessary, purchase or lease any land, houses, or other buildings for the purpose of providing engine-houses, brigade offices, or alarm stations, and may purchase or hire any engine, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property, and may place such appliances at the disposal of any Volunteer Fire Company that may be from time to time established and registered under the Board in terms of these Regulations; and the Board may by resolution permit any part of these appliances to be used for any purpose, providing the expenses and charges are paid by the party or parties using same, and that the said party shall have entered into a guarantee with the Board against all loss or damage to such appliances.

20. The Captain shall keep a roll of all members, with a record of their attendance at drills, practices, parades, and fires; he shall report all breaches of Rules or disobedience of orders and, pending inquiry, shall suspend any member, and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall at once be dismissed from the Company and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5 in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.

21. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled, on the certificate of the Captain, the sum of two shillings and sixpence for each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, and ten shillings when on duty at fires if not detained more than four hours; after that time at the rate of two shillings per hour.

22. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay the same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.

23. Appointments to the usual offices in the Company shall be made by the members of the Company in meeting assembled subject however to confirmation by the Board. The officers shall have such titles as the Board may permit.

24. The Board may supply all firemen with such uniforms as they decide and approved of by the Board, and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the firemen ceasing to be a member of the Company.

25. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all Regulations made by the Board in terms of the Fire Brigades Act of 1834.

26. The Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon; and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held if so decided upon.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Municipality of Glen Innes, held on the 24th day of March, 1887.

J. MOSES,
Chairman of Board, Mayor of Glen Innes.
EDMUND H. HODD,
Government Representative.
EDWARD GROVER,
Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

AND the said Board, so constituted as aforesaid, have agreed upon the following Rules and Regulations under which the Glen Innes Fire Brigades Board will register Volunteer Fire Companies:—

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limbs, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.

2. No unnaturalized foreigner shall be enrolled.

3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years, unless by special permission of the Board.

4. No person enrolled shall, after attaining the age of forty years be permitted to remain a member unless upon a medical certificate of health and a certificate of proficiency from the officer in charge of the Company, and then only until he attains the age of forty-five years.

5. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.

6. No person under 5 feet in height nor less than 32 inches round the chest shall be enrolled.

7. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman. No person who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour shall be allowed to remain or to be enrolled in any Company.

8. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with fire-plugs and other appliances, or other unseemly conduct, or shall be guilty of any other breach of these Rules or the Company's Regulations, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

9. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.

10. Members of Brigade shall at no time attend Fire Brigade demonstrations, nor shall apparatus, &c., be taken to a demonstration without the written consent of the Board.

11. The Company, in order to be registered and subsidized, must send an application to that effect to the Board, together with a list of its members, giving their names in full, with age, occupation, residence, height, measurement round the chest, state of health, any physical defects (if any). On the Board being satisfied with said roll, the Company or Brigade shall be deemed to be established, and will be registered and subsidized accordingly.

12. The Company shall have its own printed Rules of internal and general working, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Fire Brigades Board. All proposed alterations and additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. All fines and punishments fixed by such Rules shall be strictly enforced, under penalty of deducting from the subsidy voted such sums as it may appear that the Company has failed to recover.

13. Attached to the roll shall be an undertaking, signed by each member, stating his willingness to abide by the Rules of the Company and by the Regulations of the Board. A similar return shall be furnished in January in every year, but the signatures of those who have already signed need not be again attached unless required by the Board.

14. The number of effective working members shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five. If at any time the number shall fall below the minimum, the registration of the Company shall be suspended and the subsidy cease.

15. On all occasions of fire, in the absence of the Superintendent, the members of the Brigade shall abide by instructions given by the senior officer of the Company present. Members of Brigade shall not take orders from owners of property, bystanders, or other persons not in authority.

16. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the Company. Members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognised. All such marks, badges, or numbers must be approved of by the Fire Brigades Board.

17. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the Officer in Command at a fire or practice.

18. The bells or other signalling apparatus shall only be used for giving and receiving alarms and for sending messages on service.

19. The Members of Brigade shall meet twice in every month for practice, &c. The Brigade may appoint its own day for practice.

20. Any Member not attending said practice shall, unless he furnish satisfactory excuse for his absence, be fined in such sum as the Company's Rules may permit.

21. The Captain shall once in every three months report on the efficiency of the Company; such report to be in writing under his hand.

Passed at a Meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Municipality of Glen Innes, held on the 24th day of March, 1887.

J. MOSES,
Chairman, Mayor of Glen Innes.
EDMUND H. HODD,
Government Representative.
EDWARD GROVER,
Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT SIXTH JUDGE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING APPOINTMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 May, 1887.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

(Private.)

My dear Mr. Foster,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 April, 1887.

I do not know whether you have any thought of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. When I mentioned the matter to you, in speaking of the Chair of the Assembly, you did not give me any definite reply.

We are nearing the time when the appointment must be made, and I feel that I ought to make known to you the view I take of the matter. I think it would, at the present time, be prejudicial to us if we were to make any change in the constitution of the Government. Indeed, as a rule, such changes are always prejudicial. But at the present time we are in the midst of important and critical public business—about as grave as could engage the attention of Government at any time; and the entrance into the Cabinet of a new man who knew nothing of the considerations which led to our conclusions would be embarrassing. I do not want you to leave us in any case until the Government is a little older. I am aware that Mr. Justice Faucett is likely soon to retire, and I should think Sir William Manning could not long remain, so that in all probability, in the ordinary course of things, you might, if you desire it, obtain a seat on the Bench within a short time, leaving this new appointment for some new man.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

The Attorney-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(Private.)

My dear Sir Henry Parkes,

Attorney-General's Chambers, 18 April, 1887.

You are so busy that conversation is not always attainable, so to put *pros* and *cons* shortly as to Judgeship.

I think you have put the *cons* fairly enough: such changes in *personnel* of a Ministry are always more or less prejudicial; the work engaging our attention is most grave and important, and I should certainly from inclination prefer that the Ministry should be older before I should leave it; indeed my inclination would be to share its expiring breath as I did its initiation. But the other side of the question: The Government has overwhelming majority, my absence would not only not wreck it, but would not more seriously inconvenience it than such an event at another time, and there are gaping successors. Independent of political position, I am looked upon as entitled to the office, not absolutely, but relatively, to others available. This is a great consideration, as public opinion ought to be in favour of such an appointment; although I have not neglected Equity in my profession, yet, if Manning's place were vacant, people might desire for Primary Judge in Equity a man whose main experience had been Equity. For such a Judgeship as the new one, I think even an adverse Government would have had difficulty in passing me over, though I might have had difficulty in accepting it from them. If Faucett's Judgeship were vacant, the Protestant and Catholic question would be introduced, especially as to a pronounced Protestant. Human life is uncertain as well as that of Ministries—and a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

No subsequent Judgeship would give me the same position. The next one will give seniority over the two subsequent appointments, and the right to preside at a Court constituted by them, which is no mean advantage.

The Patent Act must take away the patent fees, and my professional income will have been so reduced by my Ministerial duties that it seriously inconveniences my family for me to continue in office. This may apply to others, but past experience shows that it has never done so to the same extent as it does to me—why, none can tell? So much for *pros* and *cons*, which, I think, you will say are worthy of consideration, and now I must get to my work.

Remaining yours very faithfully,

W. J. FOSTER.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

My dear Mr. Foster,

11 May, 1887.

I hope you have made up your mind to stay in the boat with us until we float into haven from this Session. For several reasons, which I do not wish to state, I think the new appointment to the Supreme Court should be made outside the Government, and I cannot but think that your reputation would be served by declining the office.

But it is within my knowledge that Mr. Justice Faucett will retire in a short time—in all probability before the end of the year; and should it meet with your wishes, I shall raise no objection to your taking the Judgeship so vacated. I hope this will be accepted as an evidence of my good feeling in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

The Attorney-General to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry Parkes,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 12 May, 1887.

I have just received your note dated yesterday.

I have *not* been able to make up my mind to "stay in the boat," much as I could have wished to assist my colleagues, and willing as I have always been to make considerable private sacrifice to promote what I have believed to be the real interests of the Colony. I feel this must be a turning point in my life, and I have strong reasons for believing there is no such certainty of another like opportunity as you have been led to suppose.

I am quite certain that to pass me over upon this occasion in the matter of the Judgeship would be to do me an irreparable injury in my professional character, even though another Judgeship should afterwards be offered me.

I cannot forget that when the question of the Speakership was before us you told me that my taking that office would make no difference to me in respect of a Judgeship, that if you should have a Judgeship of the Supreme Court to fill, which you thought was extremely probable, you would feel bound in any case to offer it to me, and if you should be in office you would do so if the opportunity offered, and I confess I have looked upon this as certain.

I am sorry it should occur in the middle of a Session, and should much prefer that it had been in recess, but my removal for this purpose is certainly expected by a considerable part of the community, and would not give less satisfaction than the appointment of any other person available, and in my opinion would be as little likely to injure the Government now as at any future time.

Further, at present, I have nothing to say but that I do not think the matter ought to remain longer unsettled.

Yours sincerely,

W. J. FOSTER.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

My dear Mr. Foster,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1887.

I have thought over the matter of your appointment as Judge at the present time, and I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that you ought to ask me to agree to it.

We have not been in existence as a Government four months, and we are in the midst of difficult and critical business before Parliament. Any change in the composition of the Ministry would be disturbing and fraught with unavoidable trouble. Apart from other considerations, I could not at the present time fill the office of Attorney-General (who must be in the Assembly) without extreme unpleasantness to which I ought not to be subjected.

I do not suppose that any one of us would say that he took office four months ago with a view to office being a stepping stone to something else more agreeable or more conducive to his personal interests. This certainly never entered into my estimate of our obligations.

I trust therefore that you will not press this matter further upon me.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

The Attorney-General to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry Parkes,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 18 May, 1887.

I have given most anxious thought to the question of the sixth Judgeship. I have considered in the light of your former letters as well as your last, the inconveniences and advantages of my accepting it. I do not fail to see that there is some considerable disadvantage to the Government in changing Attorneys-General, but consider myself sufficiently able to appreciate the position of the Government to which I still belong, to form an opinion as to whether my removal under the circumstances would be of so serious a character as to justify my colleagues in refusing me a position to which I am satisfied, without egotism, no one open to the appointment is better entitled upon any ground, and to which no other person can be appointed more to the interests of the community. I do not enter into the other suggestions at the conclusion of your letter, which I think you would agree with me are petty in comparison.

At last I have come to the conclusion that so far from falling in with your suggestion with a good grace, my mind has been after mature reflection so set upon this matter, that were it possible for me to accede to your suggestion (which it is not), it would be with an amount of dissatisfaction with my colleagues for requiring it, which would be incompatible with that united action which ought to characterise gentlemen united as we have been in Cabinet.

I do not think it desirable, under the circumstances, that I should attend the Cabinet to-day, as the action taken must be that of the Cabinet and not mine. I therefore prefer to await your decision either here or at my own chambers where any communication will reach me.

I remain, yours sincerely,

W. J. FOSTER.

P.S.—I have barely had time to scribble the above since I received your letter, though dated yesterday.

The

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

My dear Mr. Foster, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 May, 1887.
I am in receipt of your note of this morning which I have read to the Cabinet, all the Ministers being present.

The tenor of your note gives us all some surprise and pain, but it is useless to enter into explanations which could not be other than unpleasant.

I regret that we cannot consent to your appointment to the Judgeship created by the recent Act.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

The Attorney-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Attorney-General's Department, Sydney.
Your letter just received, refusing the consent of the Cabinet to my appointment as Judge under the recent Act, is so totally at variance with your statement to me when the Speakership was under consideration, that if you should have a Judgeship at your disposal you would offer it to me, that you cannot be surprised at my tendering my resignation of the Attorney-Generalship in your Ministry, which I accordingly do.

Yours obediently,

W. J. FOSTER.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

My dear Mr. Foster, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 May, 1887.
I am in receipt of your note, resigning the office of Attorney-General. I regret that you should have considered it your duty to take this step on grounds which appear to me and my colleagues so inadequate on public grounds. I shall of course recommend His Excellency to accept your resignation. I must add that I cannot admit the justice of the construction which you put upon my remarks to you when speaking on the subject of the Speakership before the meeting of Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

The Colonial Secretary to The Attorney-General.

My dear Mr. Foster, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 May, 1887.
I beg to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has, upon my advice, accepted your resignation of the office of Attorney-General.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PARKES.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT (SIXTH JUDGE) BILL.
(MESSAGE No. 10.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 April, 1887.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 10.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the appointment of a sixth Judge of the Supreme Court.

Government House, Sydney,
13th April, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPREME COURT APPEALS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 46.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1887.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 46.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to enable the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court on the hearing of certain new trial motions and appeals.

Government House, Sydney,
11th July, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
(IN LIEU OF RULE 58.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act, 20 Vic. No. 11, sec. 2.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. }
In Equity.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

Thursday, 12 May, A.D. 1887.

In pursuance of the several powers vested in us in that behalf we do order and direct that, from and after this date, Rule 58 of the Consolidated Standing Rules of 1883 be rescinded, and the following rule substituted :—

“ 58. Statements of Claim, Statements of Defence, demurrers and pleas, shall be signed by Counsel unless the Court shall otherwise order.”

FRED. M. DARLEY, C.J.
P. FAUCETT, J.
W. M. MANNING, J.
J. GEO. LONG-INNES, J.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEER.

(MANUFACTURED IN THE COLONY DURING THE YEAR 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15 February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively.

“(2.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers, respectively, manufactured in this Colony.

“(3.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers, respectively, manufactured per head of the population of this Colony.

“That such Return in future be laid upon the Table of this House as soon after the close of the year as possible.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

The Chief Inspector of Distilleries to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Distilleries Department, Sydney, 24 February, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith, the Annual Return of spirits, wines, and beers, for the year 1886, as called for by Order of the Assembly on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, dated 15th February, 1884.

As stated in my letter, forwarding on the 15th February, 1886, a similar return for 1885, the large Metropolitan and Newcastle brewers refuse to give any information as to their output, and other means have therefore been resorted to for obtaining the information sought.

I have, &c.,

G. H. BARNEY,

Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

(2.)

Year.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.
1886	Gallons. 208,828	Gallons. 555,470	Gallons. 13,178,912

(3.)

Year.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beers.
1886	quarts pints gills 0 1 2½	quarts pints gills 2 0 1¼	gallons quarts pints gills 12 3 0 1

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER—CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT FOR THE YEAR 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1887.

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively,—

- “(1.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported into this Colony.*
- “(2.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively manufactured in this Colony.†
- “(3.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported and manufactured, per head of the population of the Colony.‡
- “(4.) Also Returns from each Police District of the Colony, including the Metropolitan District, under the following heads:—
- “(a) The number of licensed houses in each district.‡
- “(b) The number of Colonial wine, wholesale wine and spirit, and brewers’ licenses respectively in each district; also the number of licenses to distil spirits.‡
- “(c) The number of convictions for drunkenness.
- “(d) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.
- “(e) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.
- “(f) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.
- “(g) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the police.
- “(h) The number of offences of the above nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday; and the like between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.
- “(i) The number of convictions for selling on Sunday.
- “(j) The number of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.
- “(k) The number of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
- “That such Returns in future be laid upon the Table of this House and printed as soon after the close of the year as possible.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

* This Return is supplied by the Collector of Customs. † These Returns were laid on the Table on the 31st March last. ‡ These Returns are supplied by the Treasury Department.

No. 1.

Custom House, Sydney, 5 July, 1887.

RETURN showing the quantity in gallons of Spirits, Wines, and Beers respectively imported into the Colony during the year 1886:—

Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	1,278,613 Gallons.
Wines	...	...	...	...	...	185,022 "
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	2,330,476 "

Nos. 2 and 3.

THE quantity in gallons of Spirits, Wines, and Beers, respectively manufactured in this Colony; also the quantity in gallons of Spirits, Wines, and Beers respectively imported and manufactured, per head of the population of the Colony.

These Returns were laid on the Table on the 31st March last.

No. 4.

(a.)

RETURN showing the number of Licensed (Publicans') Houses in each Licensing District for the year 1886, under Licensing Acts 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	38	Glen Innes	18	Parkes	17
Armidale	42	Gosford	19	Parramatta	43
Ballina	21	Goulburn	61	Penrith	17
Balranald	16	Grafton	43	Pictou	5
Barraba	5	Grenfell	16	Port Macquarie	6
Bathurst	72	Gunnedah	22	Port Stephens	11
Bega	22	Gundagai	31	Quirindi	12
Bellinger	11	Hartley	27	Queanbeyan	28
Berrima	20	Hay	39	Raymond Terrace	5
Bingara	9	Hillston	31	Richmond River	18
Bombala	10	Hill End	7	Rylstone	7
Bourke	49	Inverell	26	Ryde	11
Braidwood	13	Jerilderie	7	Scone	8
Brewarrina	30	Kiama	10	Shoalhaven	14
Broulee	15	Lismore	21	Silverton	28
Burrowa	15	Liverpool	18	Tamworth	41
Camden	5	Macleay	20	Temora	31
Campbelltown	11	Macleay River	16	Tenterfield	19
Carcoar	31	Maitland	60	Tumbarumba	10
Cassilis	12	Manning River	15	Tumut	11
Cobar	23	Menindie	10	Tweed River	11
Condobolin	14	Metropolitan	840	Urana	8
Cooma	29	Milparinka	16	Wagga Wagga	63
Coonabarabran	10	Mitchell	31	Walcha	6
Coonamble	14	Moama	10	Walgett	24
Cootamundra	18	Molong	34	Waratah	61
Copeland	5	Morice	21	Warialda	14
Corowa	21	Mudgee	45	Wellington	20
Cowra	13	Murrurundi	10	Wentworth	19
Deniliquin	35	Muswellbrook	9	Windsor	21
Dubbo	88	Narrabri	33	Wollombi	5
Dowling	4	Narandera	28	Wollongong	21
Dungog	8	Newcastle	102	Yass	20
Eden	9	Nymagee	11	Young	38
Emmaville	10	Orange	41		
Forbes	28	Paterson	5		
Germanton	7	Patrick's Plains	22		
				Total	3,231

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st January, 1887.

(b.)

RETURN showing the number of Licenses (Colonial Wine Houses) in each Licensing District during the year 1886, under Licensing Acts 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	7	Grafton	1	Port Macquarie	5
Armidale	9	Grenfell	3	Port Stephens	5
Ballina	2	Gundagai	4	Queanbeyan	2
Barraba	1	Gunnedah	2	Quirindi	3
Bathurst	1	Hay	2	Raymond Terrace	1
Bega	2	Inverell	25	Richmond River	6
Bellinger	2	Jerilderie	1	Ryde	1
Berrina	4	Lismore	1	Scone	3
Bingara	8	Liverpool	4	Silverton	6
Bombala	1	Macleay	1	Tamworth	5
Bourke	2	Maitland	18	Tenterfield	6
Braidwood	4	Manning River	6	Tumbarumba	1
Burrowa	1	Metropolitan	103	Tumut	4
Carcoar	8	Mitchell	1	Urana	1
Cassilis	2	Moree	1	Wagga Wagga	1
Cooma	1	Mudgee	4	Walcha	1
Coonabarabran	3	Murrurundi	2	Waratah	6
Cootamundra	1	Muswellbrook	5	Warialda	5
Corowa	5	Narrabri	4	Wellington	10
Cowra	4	Narandera	2	Wentworth	1
Dubbo	5	Newcastle	2	Windsor	9
Dungog	2	Nymagee	1	Wollombi	2
Eden	2	Parkes	3	Wollongong	3
Emmaville	7	Parramatta	5	Yass	1
Forbes	5	Paterson	3	Young	3
Glen Innes	8	Patrick's Plains	13		
Gosford	3	Peurith	3		
Goulburn	6	Picton	1		
				Total	418

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Spirit Merchants in each Licensing District during the year 1886, under Licensing Acts 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	4	Goulburn	4	Nymagee	1
Armidale	5	Grafton	6	Orange	2
Barraba	1	Grenfell	1	Parramatta	2
Bathurst	2	Gunnedah	1	Patrick's Plains	1
Bega	1	Gundagai	3	Queanbeyan	1
Bourke	7	Hay	5	Raymond Terrace	1
Bombala	1	Hillston	8	Richmond River	2
Braidwood	3	Inverell	3	Silverton	3
Brewarrina	5	Jerilderie	1	Tamworth	3
Campbelltown	1	Kiama	1	Temora	2
Cobar	2	Macleay	2	Tenterfield	2
Condobolin	1	Macleay River	1	Tumbarumba	1
Cooma	3	Maitland	6	Tumut	2
Coonabarabran	2	Metropolitan	132	Urana	2
Coonamble	4	Mitparinka	3	Wagga Wagga	7
Cootamundra	3	Mitchell	6	Walgett	6
Corowa	3	Moama	1	Wellington	1
Cowra	1	Moree	2	Wentworth	2
Deniliquin	3	Mudgee	4	Windsor	2
Dubbo	5	Murrurundi	1	Yass	2
Emmaville	2	Muswellbrook	2	Young	2
Forbes	2	Narrabri	1		
Germantown	1	Narandera	2		
Glen Innes	2	Newcastle	6		
				Total	318

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st January, 1887.

RETURN

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Brewers in each Licensing District during the year 1886, under Licensing Acts, 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	3	Goulburn	3	Newcastle	1
Armidale	1	Gundagai	1	Nymagee	1
Balranald	1	Gunnedah	1	Orange	2
Bathurst	2	Hartley	2	Parramatta	1
Bega	1	Hay	3	Queanbeyan	1
Bourke	1	Hills'on	1	Silverton	3
Brewarrina	1	Inverell	1	Tamworth	1
Carcoar	1	Jerilderie	1	Temora	1
Cobar	1	Kiama	1	Tumut	1
Cooma	1	Lismore	1	Wagga Wagga	3
Corowa	1	Macleay	1	Walgett	1
Cootamundra	1	Maitland	1	Wellington	1
Cowra	1	Mitchell	2	Yass	1
Deniliquin	2	Metropolitan	15	Young	2
Dubbo	2	Mudgee	1		
Forbes	2	Narandera	2	Total	81
Glen Innes	1	Narrabri	1		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Distillation (Brandy) Licenses issued for the year 1886, under
13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.
Albury	5	Manning River	1	Patrick's Plains	2
Braidwood	2	Molong	1	Penrith	5
Camden	2	Morpeth	1	Port Stephens	1
Emmaville	1	Mudgee	2	Ryde	1
Goulburn	1	Muswellbrook	1	Wellington	1
Gundagai	1	Narandera	1		
Inverell	4	Newcastle	1	Total	44
Maitland	8	Parranatta	2		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Scientific Licenses issued during the year 1886 under the 18th clause
13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Maitland	1
Newcastle	1
Sydney	1
Total	3

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Apothecaries' Licenses issued during the year 1886 under 17th clause
13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Sydney	6

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Rectify and Compound Spirits issued during the
year 1886 under 3rd clause 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Nil	Nil

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1887.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Distil issued during the year 1886 under 3rd clause of
13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Harwood Island, Clarence River	1

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1887.

(c to k.)

RETURN of CONVICTIONS for DRUNKENNESS from each Police Court in the Colony, for the year 1886.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Adelong	6	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albury	219	82	43	24	8	77	41	2	7	.....
Angledool .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armidale	132	17	17	.....	6	22	12	3	2	.....
Araluen	2	6	14	.....	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Ashford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Batravald	19	8	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Bullina	23	9	5	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barraba	20	7	9	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain	434	28	180	5	7	84	42	7	2	.....
Baradine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmadman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	190	29	15	3	2	40	7	1	2	.....
Batemans Bay	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bega	21	13	9	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Bendemeer	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Berrima	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binalong	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bingera	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackville	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blayney	49	34	79	3	5	20	14	1	.....	.....
Boat Harbour* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boggabri	15	5	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombala	4	5	13	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Booligal	12	3	4	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	175	35	1	1	.....	32	24	2	.....	.....
Braidwood	9	6	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branxton	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brewarrina	28	9	11	.....	.....	24	1	.....	2	.....
Broke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broken Hill	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broughton Creek	10	10	.....	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick	3	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckley's Crossing	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bull	98	27	.....	.....	.....	34	21	.....	1	.....
Bulladelah	8	12	7	6	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bundarra	6	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bungendore	9	8	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bungwall .....	.....	4	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burruga .....	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrows	6	6	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Byerook	7	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Camden Haven .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	37	20	.....	.....	2	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	32	8	.....	.....	1	15	3	.....	.....	.....
Candelo	2	4	8	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Canowindra	2	2	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcoar	256	60	32	.....	7	56	23	1	1	.....
Carrathool	3	3	3	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casino .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cassilis	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Police Office.	6,921	519	.....	61	83	1,583	302	67	11	.....
Cessnock .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clare .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Town	6	1	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton	39	15	.....	.....	3	22	3	.....	.....	.....
Cobar	44	8	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cobargo	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobbarah .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collarenebri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condobolin	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cootamundra	108	29	5	1	10	32	5	1	.....	.....
Coolah .....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble	76	37	80	.....	5	25	7	.....	.....	.....
Coonabarabran	34	16	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cooranbong* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma	35	34	45	.....	17	31	19	.....	3	.....
Copeland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coraki	8	3	11	1	2	11	4	.....	.....	.....
Corowa	51	19	4	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	.....
Cowra	186	22	2	.....	.....	100	6	.....	.....	.....
Crookwell	5	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudgellicio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudgen .....	.....	8	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cundletown	24	6	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Returns not received.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Dendaloo	1	1								
Darlington Point			1							
Del-gate	4	3	4	1		3	1	1		
Demiliquin	61	14	22		3	14	7			
Denison Town		1								
Denman	4	2				1	2			
Dungog	5					3				
Dubbo	110	43	7	1	2	5	2	1	3	
Eden	12		3						1	
Ellalong	1	1								
Emmaville	85	23	15		11	54	9	5	2	
Euabalong										
Enrobodalla		1	4							
Euston	10	4	1			1				
Forbes	41	11	13		1	1	3			
Forster	2									
Frogmore										
Germananton	27	11	7		1	10	7			
Gilgandra			3							
Gladstone	17	13	4		1	2				
Glen Innes	59	46	41	4	10	43	11			
Gloucester			1	2						
Goodooga	3	9	5		1	2	1			
Gosford	30	6				3	2			
Goulburn	216	76	6		11	53	10		1	
Grafton	126	21	29		3	45	2	5		
Grenfell	23	10	1			8	1			
Gresford	7		1				2			
Grctn	70	2	27		1	10	4			
Gulgong	8	11	14	1	1					
Gundagai	44	16			4	3				
Gunnedah	51	13			1	10	4			
Gunning	5	1								
Gundaroo	3	3				1				
Hartley	2	7	9							
Hargraves	2		2							
Hay	147	52	36		7	54	17		4	
Hill End	2	1	7		1					
Hillston	34	17	6		3					
Howlong	5	2				1	1			
Inverell	59	23	8	5	3	28	3			
Jerilderie	6	15	8		2	7				
Jerry's Plains	3									
Jugiong	3	1	3	1			2			
Kangaroo Valley										
Kempsey	34	6	7			5				
Kiama	69	15	47		9	35	1		1	
Kiandra		1	3				2			
Lambton	68	16				18	6			
Lawrence	8	5	9		1			1	2	
Lismore	52	31	3			16				
Lithgow	20	9	7		2	3		3	1	
Liverpool	82	20	2	1	2	14	2		1	
Lofius	77	14		1	1	13	13	3		
Louth	8	29				2				
Macleay	101	28			1	13	11			
Maitland, East	24	9	8		1	12	1	1		
Do West	118	25	20		2	20	8		1	
Manilla										
Marengo	9	3	2			1	2			
Marsdens	2	5	4							
Marulan	4	5	8		1	2	2			
Mathoura	3	5								
Menindee	5	20	7		2	8	6			
Merrwa	5	5	9		2					
Michelago	6	13		1	1			1	3	
Milton	5	11	10	1	1	3				
Milparinka	7	3	1	1	1	1			1	
Mittagong	44	22	16		6	19	1			
Mosama	19	22								
Mogil Mogil										
Molong	31	15	3			3	4			
Moree	33	34	22	6	5	40	31			
Morpeth	39	9	18		1	6	5	4		
Moruya	10	12	10		2	1				
Morangarell	1	1				1				
Moesgill	4	2	5	2	2	1	2		2	
Moss Vale	29	32	133			6	5			
Moulamein	6	7	6			2				
Mount Hope	2									
Mount M'Donald	12	4	1		1	2				
Mudgee	42	6			2	66	3	1		
Mulwala	4	6	2			1	1			

Records do not show.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Murrurundi	13	2	4	...	2	3	1	...	...	...
Murrumburrah	29	11	8	...	2	2	6	1	1	...
Murwillumbah	33	27	21	3	4	28	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	67	11	4	...	3	23	6	1	...	...
Nambucca	16	12	6	5	1	Not known.	3	...	...	...
Narrandera	91	35	68	...	3	15	21	...	...	...
Narrabri	56	13	6	...	7	8	3	...	...	...
Nelligen	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	1,079	96	...	...	42	161	93	3	...	...
Newtown	539	75	1	...	12	103	30	2	2	...
Nimitybelle	1	6	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Norwa	38	35	16	22	5	29	11	...	...	...
Nurdle	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nymagee	51	27	4	...	1	14	1	...	...	...
Nyngan	18	62	10	...	5	20	10	...	4	...
Oberon	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obley	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Orange	58	20	24	...	1	13	8	...	1	...
	*71	2	12	...	...	19	2	...	...	...
Panbula	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parke	33	20	19	...	3	4	...	...	1	...
Parramatta	243	76	31	2	8	92	19	1	...	...
Pater-on	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Penrith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pieton	34	5	1	...	1	14	...	...	...	...
Pilliga	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Poot carie	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnamoota	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Port Macquarie	32	7	2	...	3	4	3	...	...	...
Quambone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	43	15	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Qurindi	27	7	8	...	2	12	4	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace	12	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Redfern	912	95	...	9	23	216	77	4	...	...
Richmond	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockley	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rylstone	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ryde	97	30	31	5	13	15	10	...	...	...
Rydal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seone	23	...	11	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
Seymour	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellharbour	40	...	17	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Silverton	152	47	2	1	8	20	5	1	...	...
Singleton	40	9	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...
Solala	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
St. Albans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Leonards	164	31	47	...	4	59	8	2	...	...
Stony Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunny Corner	68	107	27	...	2	47	10	...	...	...
Stroud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuart Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamba Springs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	92	21	...	...	10	11	10	...	...	...
Tumbarooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taralga	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Taree	11	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temora	9	3	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	...
Tenterfield	101	13	39	...	4	19	9	1	1	...
Thobourna	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tingha	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tinonee	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tecumwal	5	12	2	...	1	6	3	1	...	...
Toogong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trunkay Creek	16	11	4	1	...	4	2	...	...	...
Tu. na	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumut	47	10	7	...	...	7	3	...	...	...
Tumberumba	4	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Umarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uraila	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urana	32	25	45	...	7	6	1	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	160	31	7	1	10	35	20	...	...	...
Warialda	7	4	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
Walgett	57	14	...	3	3	11	1	3	3	...
Walcha	2	...	9	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Wallerawang	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walubadah	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallsend	146	25	...	4	1	36	13	...	...	...
Wanaaring	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Warialah	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...
Wardell	12	13	9	5	1	18	4	...	...	...
Warren	14	18	9	...	2	5	...	2	...	...
Water Police Office	6,232	278	1,130	11	70	1,708	605	41	9	...

* Admonished and discharged.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 3 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Wee Waa	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	38	26	25	2	8	13	8	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	83	15	.....	2	3	27	9	.....	.....	.....
Wilson's Downfall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia	157	76	43	5	24	51	13	.....	.....	.....
Wingham	2	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	51	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollombi	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong	196	55	.....	2	5	41	6	.....	.....	.....
Woodburn	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	49	9	.....	1	.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....
Yetman	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young	116	44	1	.....	.....	31	7	1	.....	.....

[6d.]

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE "CRITERION HOTEL."

(DEPOSITIONS IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION FOR A PUBLICAN'S LICENSE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 April, 1887.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th March, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"(1.) Copies of the Depositions taken before the Licensing Bench in connection with an application made by John Solomon for the granting of a Publican's License for premises to be erected at the corner of Pitt and Park Streets, in the City of Sydney, when the license was refused.

"(2.) Also, copies of the Depositions taken—both at the first and at the adjourned hearing—before the Bench, upon an application made by John Solomon for a Publican's License for the same premises (now known as the 'Criterion Hotel') when the license was granted, during the present year."

(*Mr. Henson.*)

The "Criterion Hotel."

BEFORE the Metropolitan Licensing Court, Central Police Office, presided over by Messrs. T. K. Abbott, S.M. (Chairman), Whittingdale Johnson, S.M., and John Macintosh, L.M.

In *re* John Solomon, applicant, for a Publican's License for premises situate at Pitt and Park Streets, Sydney.

Messrs. W. Roberts, *senr.*, and F. Gannon appear for applicant, and Dr. Sly to oppose the application.

The application, together with the objections lodged, were placed before the Bench, as also petitions for and against the granting.

By Dr. Sly: Mr. Inspector Anderson stated that he opposed the application on the grounds set forth in his objection.

The hotel was not required, there being twenty-one houses between Elizabeth, Market, and Bathurst Streets.

The school and church buildings adjoins the hotel proposed to be licensed. The site on which the church is built was originally a licensed house. There is an internal communication between the theatre and the place sought to be licensed.

Every additional house now licensed would cause disorder.

By Mr. Roberts: The internal communication could be done away with. It would be a deal dependent on the way in which a licensed house was conducted as to the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood being disturbed.

By Dr. Sly: Rev. Dr. Jeffries stated he opposed the application on the grounds that the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed, his congregation would be annoyed, as a licensed house always had a tendency to collect men about the premises. He held divine service in the church every Sunday, and during the week days the school-room was used for societies, classes and other meetings. The hotel license, if granted, would disturb the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood; it was not required, as there were already too many in the neighbourhood. He opposed it on religious principle, and as the pastor of the church.

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By

By Mr. Roberts : It would depend on the management of licensed premises as regards the quiet and good order ; if conducted properly it would not necessarily disturb the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood ; possibly customers would come from all parts to patronise a well conducted house ; would not say it would not be well conducted.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Salisbury, who has an office at the Temperance Hall, stated it was not required ; and in his opinion the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Thompson stated it was not required, and the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed.

By Mr. Roberts : Reside at Double Bay.

Mr. Banner, (Superintendent of Sunday School) stated it was not required as service was held next door, and the congregation would be annoyed.

By Mr. Gannon : Do not want any hotels ; never frequent hotels or go to theatres.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Reading—It is not required, there are already too many ; the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed if a license were granted.

By Mr. Roberts : It would not benefit me, I am a deacon of the church.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Downing, member of City of Sydney Mission, have office opposite. It is not required as there is already sufficient accommodation.

By Mr. Roberts : Reside at Potts Point, and would not suffer inconvenience if no hotels.

Mr. Miller, Manager of Building Society, Pitt and Park Streets : It is not required ; wants of neighbourhood already amply supplied ; there being seven hotels within a radius of 200 yards ; the quiet and good order will probably be disturbed.

By Mr. Roberts : I reside at Petersham and do not require any hotels.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Aitken—It is not necessary ; already too many.

By Mr. Gannon : Other hotels in neighbourhood do not disturb the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood ; never go to hotels or theatres.

By Dr. Sly : Mr. Pullin, decorator—It is not required ; the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood would be disturbed if license granted.

By Mr. Gannon : I have not been to church for many years.

By Mr. Roberts : Mr. John Solomon, the applicant, stated he had expended over £33,000 in the erection of the premises sought to be licensed ; it was urgently required for accommodating persons attending the theatre, and for the convenience of the public in general, who required a first-class hotel ; and if the license was granted he intended to conduct the hotel himself in a superior way.

Mr. Jennings, contractor, stated the hotel was required in every way as a public convenience, and for persons attending the theatre ; he had travelled all over the world and never yet saw a theatre without having licensed premises attached thereto. It was wanted as a superior house as frequenters of the theatre could not get accommodation of the class required within easy distance of the theatre.

By Mr. Gannon : Mr. Allison, theatrical manager, stated it was urgently required by the residents in the locality, and by the people frequenting the theatre ; it could not possibly disturb the quiet and good order of the neighbourhood if well conducted, and he was satisfied Mr. Solomon would conduct it in a superior manner.

Mr. George Thornton stated it would be a great convenience to persons frequenting the theatre ; he had occasion to feel the want of a house of this description in visiting the theatre a few evenings ago.

Mr. Saywell gave similar reasons for the necessity of granting the license, and Mr. Roberts informed the Court that a dozen or more witnesses were in attendance to urge valid reasons why the Court should grant the application, but in order to expedite the business by saving the time of the Bench he would not call them.

Mr. Inspector Anderson at this stage of the case stated that the premises did not contain the necessary accommodation, and the Bench decided to adjourn the further hearing of the application until the 1st February next.

Metropolitan Licensing Court, Central Police Office, }
Sydney, 25th January, 1887. }

Adjourned Licensing Court holden at Central Police Office.

PRESENT :—

T. K. ABBOTT, S.M., Chairman.

Whittingdale Johnson, S.M.,

John Macintosh, L.M.

Mr. Inspector Anderson produced the description of the premises sought to be licensed when first inspected, and description when afterwards inspected, which he handed to the Court, showing sufficient accommodation.

Dr. Sly, in addressing the Court, submitted that as the requisite number of rooms were not in existence at the time of making the application the Bench should refuse the application. As at present shown there were more rooms than required by the Act, as it was not intended that a licensed house should have more than the usual number when used only for the purpose of drinking, and asked that the license should not be granted.

Mr. Roberts, in reply, stated he would leave the matter in the hands of the Bench, as he had shown ample reasons why the license should be granted.

The Bench unanimously decided to grant the application.

Metropolitan Licensing Court, Central Police Office, }
Sydney, 1st February, 1887. }

NOTE.—No application was made by John Solomon for a publican's license for premises at the corner of Pitt and Park Streets, and refused.

T.K.A., S.M.,

15/4/87.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM SPANGENBERG'S APPLICATION FOR A BILLIARD LICENSE.

(PAPERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 July, 1887.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 11th May, 1887, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and Police Reports, together with copy of the depositions relating to the application made by William Spangenberg for a Billiard License, to the Metropolitan Licensing Court, held on 14th December, 1886.”

(Mr. Reid.)

6 December, 1886.

To the Licensing Court of the Metropolitan Licensing District acting in and for the City and District of Sydney.

I, SILAS ALFRED BANKS, licensed billiard-room owner for premises situate at 418, George-street, in the city of Sydney, being desirous of relinquishing my business as a licensed billiard-room proprietor for the above-described house, beg respectfully to submit to your Worships the name of Mr. William Spangenberg, of 221, Oxford-street, as my appointee, to whom I am solicitous your Worships will be pleased to transfer the rights and privileges of my billiard license for the residue of the term the same has now to run, in accordance with the provisions of an Act intituled the “Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Act of 1882.”

Given under my hand at Sydney, this 3rd day of December, 1886.

S. A. BANKS.

I, WILLIAM SPANGENBERG, householder, of 221, Oxford-street, in the city of Sydney, hereby respectfully request that your Worships will be pleased, in compliance with the above request of Mr. Silas Alfred Banks, licensed billiard-room proprietor, for premises situate in 418, George-street, in the city of Sydney, to transfer to me the license he holds for such house.

Given under my hand at Sydney, this 3rd day of December, 1886.

WILLIAM SPANGENBERG.

For Mr. Inspector Anderson's report.—S.B., 4/12/86. Postponed one week.—S.B., 6/12/86. Refused.—S.B., 14/12/86.

No. 1 Police Station, Sydney, 6 December, 1886.

The Worshipful the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Licensing Court, Sydney.

Gentlemen,

I beg to oppose the application of Silas Alfred Banks, licensee of a billiard-room, at 418, George-street, to transfer his license to William Spangenberg, of No. 221, Oxford-street, on the following grounds, viz.:—

- (1.) That the said William Spangenberg recently held a publican's license for the house known as the “Freemasons' Hotel,” Castlereagh-street, and I am informed that the house was very badly conducted, being frequented by prostitutes and persons of bad repute, and he was convicted on the 12th September, 1884, of selling liquor on Sunday.

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(2.)

- (2.) That I am also informed that the said William Spangenberg permitted a dancing-saloon to be carried on at his premises, No. 221, Oxford-street, where a large number of young girls were admitted who were apparently not more than 14 years of age.
- (3.) That the said William Spangenberg was refused a publican's license at the Water Police Court on the 18th ultimo. He was also tried at the Sydney Quarter Sessions in August last on a charge of maliciously wounding one Mabel Haynes while in a brothel, and acquitted.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Inspector.

Deposition that four persons are material Witnesses.

New South Wales, Sydney, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of William Spangenberg, of 221, Oxford-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, at the Central Police Office, Sydney, in the said Colony, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1886, who saith:—James Barnett, of the Police Force, in the said Colony, Senior-constable—Samuel Glanville, of said Force, in the said Colony, Senior-constable—Edwin C. Lewis, of said Force. Senior-constable—and John Roche, of said Force, in the said Colony, Senior-constable, are likely to give material evidence on behalf of the transferee in this behalf, touching the matter of the application of William Spangenberg for a billiard license, and I verily believe that the said James Barnett, Samuel Glanville, Edwin C. Lewis, and John Roche will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as witnesses for the transferee, at the time and place appointed for the hearing of such application, namely, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December instant, at Licensing Court, Central Police Office, Sydney, and I therefore pray that process may issue according to law.

Taken and sworn at Sydney aforesaid, on the day }
first above-written, before me,— }

WILLIAM SPANGENBERG.

W. R. STEWART, J.P.

Deposition that three persons are material Witnesses.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

THE deposition of William Spangenberg, of 221, Oxford-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, taken on oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, at the Central Police Office, Sydney, in the said Colony, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1886, who saith:—

Edward Keatinge, of the Police Force, in the said Colony—Eugene Lark, of said Force, in the said Colony—and — M'Leod, of said Force, in the said Colony, constables, are likely to give material evidence on behalf of the transferee in this behalf, touching the matter of the application of William Spangenberg for a billiard license; and I verily believe that the said Edward Keatinge, Eugene Lark, and — M'Leod will not voluntarily appear for the purpose of being examined as witnesses for the transferee at the time and place appointed for the hearing of such application, namely, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December instant, at the Licensing Court, Central Police Office, Sydney, and I therefore pray that process may issue according to law.

Taken and sworn at Sydney aforesaid, on the day }
first above written, before me,— }

WILLIAM SPANGENBERG.

W. R. STEWART, J.P.

Before Messrs. Whittingale Johnson, S.M., and John Macintosh, L.M.

Banks to Spangenberg—Transfer of a billiard license.

Mr. Thomas Williamson appears for applicant; Mr. Inspector Anderson to object.

By Mr. Anderson: Senior-constable John Roche stated that during the time Spangenberg kept hotel in Castlereagh-street the house was not well conducted; rogues, vagrants, and prostitutes were continually going in and out; other houses in same locality are badly conducted; Spangenberg is a respectable man to his knowledge; thinks he is a proper person to hold a billiard license; the prostitutes and bad characters who frequented the house came from some distance; the house had been much better conducted since Spangenberg has left it.

By the Bench: Senior-constable Glanville stated he knew nothing against the character of Spangenberg; rough characters frequented his place and some other bad hotels in the neighbourhood; had seen prostitutes going in and out with German sailors; could not say that Spangenberg is a fit and proper person to hold a billiard license.

By Mr. Williamson: Senior-sergeant Broderick stated that if the police gave evidence as to the good character of Spangenberg it would be a bad job for them; prostitutes frequenting the hotel lived near and others some distance away; the place had been better conducted since Spangenberg had left.

Senior-constable Lewis stated he had known Spangenberg two or three years, and had found him to be a respectable man; he might be a fit person to hold a billiard license; had never seen prostitutes following their avocation in house formerly kept by Spangenberg; the hotels in that locality were frequented by prostitutes as a rule.

By Mr. Williamson: Senior-sergeant Broderick had said that if any one gave evidence on behalf of Spangenberg he would make it a hot shop for them, and would see that they did not go unpunished.

By Mr. Anderson: Prostitutes frequenting Spangenberg's lived at Waterloo and near the hotel; some lived at Woolloomooloo; Spangenberg allowed them to stop there, and he (Broderick) had turned them out on different occasions; the house had been much better conducted since Spangenberg had left it.

By Mr. Williamson: Bad characters met there from all parts; he had given people in charge for misbehaviour from there.

Constable

Constable George M'Leod knew Spangenberg; he always found him sober and respectable; had seen prostitutes going in and out of Spangenberg's house three or four times in an hour; German sailors used to frequent there when in harbour; Sergeant Broderick did not say anything in his presence.

By Mr. Anderson: A great number of prostitutes used to frequent there; it was a favourite place of meeting, and disturbances were not so frequent since Spangenberg had left.

By Mr. Williamson: *Detective Keatinge* knew applicant; his character was good; he thought he was a fit person to hold a billiard license; he had at times given information that led to the apprehension of offenders; prostitutes frequented that locality (in which Spangenberg kept an hotel); they went in and out for a drink.

By Mr. Anderson: *Sergeant Hogan* knew that Spangenberg had, since leaving the hotel, a room where dancing was carried on, and frequented by the larrikin class of about the age of 14 years.

By Mr. Williamson: Do not know any of the people, and will not swear they are not respectable; the restaurant he kept was well conducted, and the saloon had since been closed up.

By Mr. Anderson: *Senior-constable Day* knew the house formerly kept by Spangenberg; it was badly conducted and frequented by prostitutes and bad characters, who came from a considerable distance; it was a great deal better conducted since he left; he is not a respectable man to keep a billiard-room; larrikins would spoil a billiard-room.

By Mr. Anderson: *Senior-constable Wilkinson* knew house formerly kept by Spangenberg; he conducted it very badly; prostitutes frequenting there had to pass other hotels before going there; Spangenberg used to encourage them, and allow them to remain there longer than necessary for the purpose of procuring refreshments; house much better conducted since Spangenberg left.

By Bench: *Sergeant Collins* stated the house formerly kept by Spangenberg was a great deal better conducted since he had left; he allowed prostitutes to remain longer than necessary; Spangenberg was not a fit person to hold a billiard license.

By Mr. Anderson: The frequenters came from all parts; they go to other houses in the neighbourhood; they are supported by that class.

Inspector Anderson stated the premises for which transfer was sought was at present well-conducted; if Spangenberg went there it would be a nuisance; the class frequenting his former place would follow him.

William Spangenberg, transferee, stated: The house proposed to be transferred was well-conducted, and frequented by bank clerks and business people; he was to pay a rental of £6 6s. per week; he had been arrested in a licensed house for inflicting grievous bodily harm.

By Mr. Williamson: *Silas Banks* stated he was the proposed transferee, and his present place was frequented by a respectable class; he never served drinks there; Spangenberg is to forfeit £50 if license is refused.

By Mr. Williamson: *Mr. Ivan Henry* stated that the purchase-money was lying in the bank pending transfer, and a clause was inserted in the lease that the house was to be respectably conducted.

By Mr. Williamson: *Mr. Watson* stated he was the lessee of the dancing-saloon referred to; it was used for the purpose of teaching dancing; no girls under 14 years of age frequented there.

Refused.

Central Police Office, Sydney, 14 December, 1886.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 *June*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 30. TUESDAY, 10 MAY, 1887.

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Teece*, for *Mr. Day*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—

(1.) That the Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.

(2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Burdekin*, *Mr. Dawson*, *Mr. Dalton*, *Mr. Sydney Smith*, *Mr. Hayes*, *Mr. Lyne*, *Mr. Henry Clarke*, *Mr. Ryrie*, *Mr. Barbour*, and *Mr. Day*.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 33. TUESDAY, 17 MAY, 1887.

4. ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—*Mr. Day* presented a Petition from *Charles Lucas Griffith* and *Thomas Hunter Griffith*, of Albury, Auctioneers and Stock and Station Agents, praying to be heard by Counsel or Solicitor before this House or before the Select Committee now sitting on the Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill, with liberty to adduce such evidence as they may be advised, in opposition to the Bill.

Petition received.

18. ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—*Mr. Day* (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Petition presented by him this day from *Charles Griffith* and *Thomas Hunter Griffith*, praying to be heard by Counsel or Solicitor before the Select Committee now sitting on the Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill, be referred to the said Committee.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 54. THURSDAY, 30 JUNE, 1887.

4. ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—*Mr. Day*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 10th May, 1887, together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee,—

And moved that the documents be printed.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

* * * * *

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 10th May, 1887,—“*The Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill,*” and to whom was also referred, on the 17th May, 1887, *the Petition of Charles Lucas Griffith and Thomas Hunter Griffith*, praying to be heard by Counsel or Solicitor against the Bill,—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, p.8. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 29th June, 1887.

GEORGE DAY,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day,	|	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Hayes,	|	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Lyne.

Mr. Day called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce the same before the Committee.Present:—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Mr. Thomas Hodges Mate called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* Gazette notice reserving site for cattle sale-yards, also statement of the number of cattle and sheep sold in the private yards at Albury from December, 1886, to May, 1887,—which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A and B*)

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Dawson,	|	Mr. Hayes,
	|	Mr. Lyne.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, referring Petition of C. L. Griffith & Co., praying to be heard against the Bill, read by the Clerk.

Original Petition of C. L. Griffith & Co. before the Committee.

Present—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Mr. Thomas Hodges Mate called in and further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

And the witness remaining in the room after examination,—

Mr. McLaughlin objected.

Room cleared and Committee deliberated.

Parties called in and informed that witnesses might remain in the room after giving evidence.

Mr. Edward Cheney called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 19 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Hayes,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Dalton,	|	Mr. Dawson,
	|	Mr. Lyne.

Present—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Mr. Alexander Frew called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* letter from Under Secretary for Lands approving of the dedication of land for cattle sale-yards, and *handed in* a copy,—which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix C*)

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. Thomas Hodges Mate called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Frew called in and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith (*Petitioner against the Bill*), called in, sworn, and examined.Witness *produced* plan of C. L. Griffith & Co.'s sale-yards.

Cross-examined

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.
Room cleared.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 20 MAY, 1887.

The House continued sitting during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, and therefore no meeting could be held.

TUESDAY, 31 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Lyne,	|	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Hayes.

Present—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Jno. Laughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith (*Petitioner against the Bill*) called in and further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Thomas Hunter Griffith (*C. L. Griffith & Co.*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* correspondence between the Municipal Council of Albury and C. L. Griffith & Co.,
—which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix D.*)

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. George Adams called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. William Turner called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George Henry Bilson called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Dawson,	|	Mr. Lync,
Mr. Ryrie,	|	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Barbour,	|	Mr. Hayes.

Present:—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Mr. Warden Harry Graves called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Witness withdrew.

William Tecce, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

John Moore Chanter, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Alexander Frew called in and further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

The Chairman *handed in* a letter from Mr. Phillips in reference to compensation for existing yards
in the town of Albury,—which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix E.*)

[Adjourned to To-morrow at half-past *One* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Lync,	|	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Barbour,
	|	Mr. Sydney Smith.

Present:—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*.)

Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Mr. Patrick Edwin Fallon called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.

Witness withdrew.

Joseph

Mr. Joseph Tilly Brown called in, sworn, and examined.
 Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.
 Witness withdrew.
 Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith further examined.
 Cross-examined by Mr. Gibson.
 Mr. McLaughlin addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill.
 Mr. Gibson replied.
 Room cleared.
 Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Ryrie,
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Sydney Smith.

Present:—L. Gibson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).
 Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

The Chairman handed in a solemn declaration from Andrew Hore, senior, referring to certain evidence given by Alexander Frew,—which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix F.*)

Room cleared.
 Committee deliberated.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Ryrie,
Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Day.	Mr. Lyne.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

Parties called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and agreed to.

Clause 2 read.

Question,—“That clause 2 stand as clause 2 of the Bill,”—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Ryrie,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Day.	Mr. Henry Clarke.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

Clause 3 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Clauses 4 and 5 read and agreed to.

Clause 6 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Clauses 7 and 8 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Question,—“That the Chairman report the Bill with amendments to the House,”—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Day.	Mr. Sydney Smith,
	Mr. Henry Clarke,
	Mr. Dawson,
	Mr. Ryrie.

And so it passed in the negative.

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Barbour,
	Mr. Lyne.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next at half-past One o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

* See Schedule of Amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Day in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Dawson.	Mr. Burdekin.

Present:—L. Gibson, Esq., (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Jno. McLaughlin, Esq. (*for C. L. Griffith & Co.*)

Resolved—“That the Solicitors for and against the Bill be now heard.”

Mr. Gibson addressed the Committee in favour of the Bill.

Mr. McLaughlin replied.

Room cleared.

The Chairman submitted draft Report.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Henry Clarke*), to omit from end of Report “Your Committee now beg

“to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them” and insert

“That upon the question being put ‘That the Chairman report the Bill with amend-

“ments to the House.’

“The Committee divided.

“Ayes, 2.

“Mr. Barbour,

“Mr. Day.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Lyne,

Mr. Sydney Smith,

Mr. Henry Clarke,

Mr. Dawson,

Mr. Ryrie.

“And so it passed in the negative.”

Question,—“That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Report,”—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Day.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Henry Clarke.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question,—“That the Report submitted by the Chairman be the Report of the Committee,”—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Day.

Noes, 4.

Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Henry Clarke.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 3, lines 18 to 20. *Omit* "or the general revenue of the Albury Borough from whatever source arising as in the opinion of the said Council may be deemed most expedient."

„ clause 6. *Add* to clause "Provided further that nothing in this or any succeeding section contained shall deprive the proprietor of any yards or premises situated within the aforesaid limits which shall before the commencement of this Act have been established and which are now being used for the *bona fide* purpose of holding sales of cattle thereat of his right to continue to hold such sales at such yards or premises nor shall anything in any such section contained operate to prohibit under the penalty therein prescribed the sale of cattle at any such yards. But the privilege and exemption hereby provided shall not in any case continue for a period longer than ten years from the passing of this Act and shall not extend to any such proprietor unless he shall within fourteen days after the date of the passing of this Act have given notice to the Council by writing under his hand that he claims to continue the right of using such yards or premises whereupon such proprietor shall be entitled to the benefit of the said privilege and exemption but such benefit shall absolutely cease and determine for all purposes if at any time after the date of the passing of this Act no sale of cattle yarded at such yards or premises shall for a continuous period of six calendar months have taken place thereat. Provided further that the Council from and after the establishment of the Municipal Sale-yards shall have the power to levy one-half the same rates and charges for the use of any such sale-yards as apply to the yards that may hereafter be erected by the said Municipal Council.

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1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. DAY,	MR. S. SMITH,
MR. HAYES,	MR. BURDEKIN,
MR. BARBOUR,	MR. LYNE.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

L. Gibson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Thomas Hodges Mate, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You were formerly a Member of the Legislative Assembly? I was.
2. You are an old resident of the Albury District? I have been connected with Albury since 1849 or 1850.
3. You are largely interested in squatting and commercial pursuits in the district? I am.
4. You are a member of the Borough Council of Albury? Yes.
5. You have had a lot of experience with regard to sales of cattle and sheep? I have.
6. You are aware that the Borough Council propose to build cattle sale-yards? Yes; the matter has been under consideration for years, and I believe that yards would have been erected years ago but for the Government refusing a piece of land which was applied for. The application was refused in consequence of the locality. I asked Mr. Copeland, who was Minister for Lands at the time, whether his refusal meant an absolute denial of a piece of land for cattle sale-yards, and he said, "Certainly not; you select another piece of land, and we will get the district surveyor to report on it, and if he approves of it you shall have it." This was done, and it is only lately that the land has been dedicated.
7. *Mr. Gibson.*] Have you seen the Bill which is before the Committee? I have.
8. Do you know the piece of land described in the Schedule? Yes.
9. Has that piece of land been gazetted by the Crown for the purpose of cattle sale-yards for Albury? Yes; I produce the *Gazette* containing the notification. [*Appendix A.*]
10. In your opinion, it is expedient that yards for the sale of cattle should be erected on that land? Highly expedient, in my opinion, from my knowledge and experience of the district.
11. For that purpose, is it necessary that full power should be given to the Council to erect and maintain suitable buildings and yards on the land? It is.
12. It is also necessary for that purpose that the Borough Council should be authorized to borrow money? It is.
13. And to charge fees and to make by-laws in connection with the sale-yards? Highly necessary.
14. *Chairman.*] Why do you believe that it is highly expedient to erect these sale-yards? Because I have had so many applications from different parties in the district, graziers and others, showing the necessity, at any rate, for establishing a market where they would be sure of selling stock and meeting with fair competition. I have frequently been asked if there was any probability of such a thing being done.
15. Are there not private sale-yards in Albury at the present time? Yes.
16. Are those yards sufficient for the sale of the cattle and the sheep which come to Albury? They are not sufficient for the cattle and sheep which would be brought into market if there were more extensive and

T. H. Mate,
Esq.

17 May, 1887.

T. H. Mate, Esq. and better yards. I am aware that a large number of cattle are sent to Victoria, and I have been told by certain parties that they would sooner sell in Albury if there were sufficient accommodation for the sale of stock there.

17 May, 1887.

17. Is any charge made on cattle which cross over the river into Victoria? 5s. a head.
18. Are you aware how often sales are held in Albury at the present time? I think once a fortnight.
19. How many private sale-yards are there? I think there are two.
20. Do they hold sales in those yards at the same time? I believe so. I believe that the different salesmen conduct their business about the same hour, which is an inconvenience to people bringing their stock to market, because there is not that competition which there would be if there was one general market, at which there would be fair competition; and they would have a better chance of getting more remunerative prices for their stock. I have heard complaints on that head from sellers; they have been disappointed.
21. Is there a large number of stock sold every fortnight? Yes.
22. Can you give us any idea of the number? From the 22nd December last to the present date the number of cattle and sheep sold in the private yards was about 75,000. I gathered this information from the advertisements which the salesmen have inserted in the local newspapers. I produce a statement made up from these advertisements. [Appendix B.]
23. If corporation sale-yards are established, I suppose a charge will be made for all stock brought into them? Most assuredly. The object will be to establish as small a fee as possible to remunerate the Council for its expenses, to pay interest on the money required to be borrowed, and to make good damages which the Council are now called upon to repair, without getting any return.
24. Mr. Barbour.] What damages? A large number of cattle going in and out of the yards damage the roads; and another thing is, that many ratepayers are deprived of a privilege which they ought to have—that is, of being allowed to turn out cows on the reserve. The cattle which are brought to market are driven on to the reserves, with the result that every bit of grass is eaten off them. I have seen as many as from 5,000 to 10,000 sheep at a time on the reserves which strictly belong to the municipality, they having been dedicated to them.
25. Mr. Lyne.] In the event of a charge being made, that would not prevent cattle going on to the reserve, or give a privilege to the small people to whom you refer? At any rate there would be some remuneration to the Council.
26. But not to the people? The people would be able to participate in the improvements which the Council would make from the fees.
27. Chairman.] Being an old resident of the district, have you any idea what effect the fees will have on the sales of cattle in Albury—whether they will be likely to induce the owners to take away their stock to Wodonga, where they will have nothing to pay? If good substantial yards are made, I think there will be a great increase in the sales of cattle and sheep in Albury. Many people coming from long distances with their stock would be glad to put the stock into good yards at Albury rather than cross the river, and have to pay 5s. a head for them. In many instances the money might be refunded; but it is very difficult to get a refund.
28. Your opinion, as one of the oldest squatters there, is that the erection of cattle sale-yards would be an acceptable and a popular thing among the stockowners of the district? No doubt of it. Many of them will be attracted there by reason of there being one set of yards where all buyers would be in attendance, instead of, as at present, being scattered over different parts of the town.
29. Do you know of any objection to the erection of the yards, either private or public? I do not know of any public objection. I have heard it said that Mr. Griffith, one of the local salesmen, is opposed to the erection of Corporation yards on the score that it would interfere with his business.
30. Has he cattle sale-yards of his own? Yes; but when the Corporation were in treaty for the piece of land which I have already described, and which was refused to them because it was too low, and too near the centre of the town, Mr. Griffith was also in treaty with the Government for the same piece of land. Of course you all know what delays take place in Government departments dealing with such matters, and before the application of the Council was refused Mr. Griffith had erected his yards. He was perfectly aware when he erected those yards that the Council had made application to the Government for that land.
31. Is there any provision in the Municipalities Act giving power to Corporations to erect cattle sale-yards? I cannot speak positively, but I think that it is necessary for them to get an Act of Parliament passed to enable them to erect yards and to charge fees.
32. You are under the impression, taking all things into consideration, that the erection of these yards would be a great public benefit? No doubt about it; it would be the greatest boon ever conferred on the district. It would be a good thing for the district and for the advancement of the town, and it would be an advantage to sellers and buyers.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,
MR. BURDEKIN,

MR. DAWSON,
MR. HAYES,

MR. LYNE.

GEORGE DAY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

L. Gibson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Jno. McLaughlin, Esq., appeared for C. L. Griffith & Co., against the Bill.

Mr. T. H. Mate recalled and further examined:—

T. H. Mate, Esq.
18 May, 1887.

33. Mr. Gibson.] Suppose municipal sale-yards were erected in Albury, would cattle have to pass through more or less of the inhabited part of the town than they do in going to the present sale-yards? They would not pass through the town at all—I mean cattle which come from the Sydney side, or from up or down the river.

34. Would more cattle come from other parts than would come from Victoria? Yes, decidedly.

35. How long would it take to erect these yards? It would take the best part of a twelvemonth.

ON THE ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

T. H.
Mate, Esq.
18 May, 1887

36. The Bill authorizes the Borough Council to charge certain fees? Yes, as soon as the by-laws are gazetted.
37. How many sale-yards are there in Albury? I know of only two.
38. Do you know how much the Borough Council proposes to borrow for the purposes of this Bill? I do not believe that the yards would cost more than £2,000; but it is well not to tie them down to a few pounds. It is proposed to erect first-class yards with every convenience.
39. Does the Bill provide for any scale of fees to be levied? No; that will be dealt with under the by-laws.
40. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you ever attended any sale in the present yards? No; I may have passed the yards while a sale has been taking place, but I have never attended a sale.
41. Neither at Chenery's nor at Griffith's yards? No.
42. Have you ever had any stock sold in either of these yards? Yes, at Griffith's yards.
43. When? At various times; I am not prepared to give the dates at this moment.
44. Have you had many head of cattle sold there? Not many cattle. They have sold a great many sheep for me. The sheep do not go into the yards.
45. Can you mention any time when these two yards could not accommodate all the cattle which had been brought into Albury? I have never heard of a want of sufficient accommodation.
46. Have you ever heard of any particular occasion when they were unable to accommodate all the cattle? I cannot recollect an instance.
47. Do you know Griffith's sale-yards pretty well? Yes, from observation; I have never been close to them.
48. Are they not rather superior yards? I think not, but mind I speak only from report.
49. Have you never examined the yards? No; I cannot say whether they are superior yards or otherwise.
50. Can you give any idea of either the value or the cost of them? Only from report, if that is of any service to the Committee.
51. Do they cover a large area of land? I do not know.
52. Did it so appear to you? The yards are so situated that you cannot tell the area of them until you have examined them.
53. Do cattle coming to these yards from New South Wales have to pass through the town? No. They would have to pass the municipal yards in order to go to Griffith's yards.
54. They are outside the town? They are surrounded by houses at any rate.
55. How far are they from the municipal yards? I should imagine that they are about a mile or more.
56. How many houses do cattle pass that pass the site of the proposed yards? I cannot answer the question; I have never counted the houses.
57. Is the locality populated? I have never examined the land sufficiently to answer the question.
58. Are there a dozen houses? I should say that there are a good many more than that number.
59. Suppose the same number of cattle were still sold at the existing yards, would there be sufficient business for the municipal yards? I cannot say; it is an increasing trade.
60. Suppose the existing yards were to continue to do their present business, would there be any business for the municipal yards? It is impossible for me to say.
61. Your evidence is of a speculative character? I think it is a fair presumption that a great deal of business would come to the municipal yards.
62. Assuming that none of the present business would go to those yards, would they pay? It is impossible for me to say; it is beyond human consideration.
63. Would you like to swear that they would pay? I would not like to swear anything at all about the matter.
64. Do you know that the sale-yards in Wodonga are all free? I do not know whether they are free or not.
65. *Mr. Barbour.*] Are the yards in Wodonga private yards? I cannot tell.
66. *Mr. Dawson.*] Is it a fact that since Mr. Griffith commenced business in Albury the cattle and sheep traffic has increased to a great extent? No doubt; it has increased yearly since he commenced business there.
67. It is not probable that you will get his business by erecting sale-yards in the town? I cannot say that; I cannot command the people.
68. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] The Council ask for power to borrow money—have they not borrowed pretty extensively already? I do not know.
69. How long have you been in Albury? About eighteen months.
70. Have you any idea of the finances of the Council—how much do they owe now? I do not know.
71. Sales take place in Griffith's sale-yards only once a fortnight? I believe so.
72. If there were more business to be done I suppose that the public requirements would be met by having weekly sales? I cannot say that.
73. All your evidence has been given on information which you have received? I have spoken only from hearsay. I have never inspected the present sale-yards. I know nothing about the accommodation which they afford.
74. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you mean to infer that because Mr. Griffith opened sale-yards in Albury that the sheep and cattle trade has increased, or do you attribute the increase in this business to the natural growth of the district? To the natural growth of the district, certainly.
75. If anybody else had erected sale-yards in the first instance the same result would have been brought about? Yes.
76. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] There was no such thing as a regular sale day before Mr. Griffith went to Albury? I cannot recollect.
77. The Bill asks for power to compel Mr. Griffith to pay dues in respect of any cattle sold in his yards? Not unless he continues to hold sales beyond a certain period from the time the Bill has come into force. We do not deprive him of the right to hold sales in his yards; we ask him only to pay dues.

Mr. Edward Chenery called in, sworn, and examined:—

78. *Chairman.*] What is your name? My name is Edward Chenery. I reside in Albury, and am a stock and station agent.
79. You have some experience, I suppose, in the sale and disposal of cattle and sheep in the town and district of Albury? Yes.

Mr
E. Chenery.
80. 18 May, 1887.

- Mr. E. Chenery.
18 May, 1887.
80. Have you lived in the district any length of time? I have lived there on and off for ten or eleven years.
81. What were you engaged in at first? I was engaged at first on Ournee, my father's station, and then I became a stock and station and commission agent.
82. Are you carrying on that description of business now? Yes.
83. You have some experience with regard to the public requirements in that respect? Yes.
84. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you know the piece of land which is described in the Schedule of this Bill? Yes; the Municipal Council proposes to erect sale-yards on this site.
85. Do you, from your experience of the sale of cattle, consider that it is a suitable site for the purpose? Yes.
86. Would cattle in going to the municipal yards have to pass through more or less of the town than they do in going to the existing yards? There is no population near this site.
87. Would they pass more or less people in going to these yards than they do at present? Considerably less.
88. Have you heard of any complaints against the erection of municipal yards? I have heard of none.
89. Have you heard of any opposition to the Bill? Yes, by Griffith & Company.
90. Is it the wish of the people that municipal yards should be erected? Yes.
91. As regards the sales of cattle in Albury, are they on the increase or the decrease? Considerably on the increase, I think.
92. Is Albury the centre of a stock district? Yes.
93. Do you think that this trade will increase or decrease in the future? I think it will increase.
94. Do you know Griffith's yards? Yes; I have been in them.
95. What sort of yards are they? They are very good private yards.
96. You have yards of your own? Yes.
97. Are there any other sale-yards in the town besides yours and Griffith's? No.
98. Looking at the increase which has taken place, do you think that these two yards will be sufficient in the future to accommodate the stock? I do not think so.
99. You think that it is for the benefit of the public that municipal yards should be erected? Yes.
100. How often do stock sales take place in Albury? Once a fortnight. All the sales are advertised for the same day at half-past 10 o'clock.
101. What is the distance between the two existing yards? By road, I think it is nearly 2 miles.
102. Can a person conveniently attend the sales in both yards? I do not think so.
103. If municipal yards were erected, and all the sales were held, would it be for the advantage of the buyers and the sellers and the public generally? Yes.
104. Have you known of any stock being sent from Albury and sold on the other side of the river? Yes. I remember an instance in which I had 1,700 head of store cattle placed in my hands on account of Mr. James Mitchell, of Tabletop Station. We had to cross to Wodonga to sell them.
105. Is there any due for crossing? We had to pay a due of 5s. on each head of cattle.
106. Are you here as an independent witness, or have you been sent here? I am here as an independent witness.
107. Have you any interest in the Municipal Council? No.
108. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] How long have you been in business as a commission agent? About nine months.
109. Have you purchased sale-yards? No.
110. The yards in which you sell are rented yards? Yes.
111. There is plenty of land for sale, I suppose, outside the town of Albury? Yes, at a price.
112. On which good yards might be erected? Yes.
113. You have not thought that the speculation is good enough yet to build substantial yards? Yes, I have.
114. Have you purchased ground to build yards on? I have rented ground on which to build yards in Albury.
115. Not where your present yards are? No.
116. Have you taken a long lease? I have taken a lease.
117. You sold 1,700 head of cattle in Wodonga because you could not get accommodation in Albury? I should have had to apply to another agent in order to get the accommodation.
118. Is not that very often done? Yes, with some agents.
119. Did you apply to the other agent? No.
120. His yards would have accommodated more than 1,700 head of cattle? Certainly.
121. Were you under any impression that the cattle would sell better in Wodonga than in Albury? No.
122. Are you sure? I am quite sure.
123. Are you sure that you did not advise your constituents that their cattle would sell better in Wodonga than in Albury? Yes.
124. Originally, when you entered into business, Mr. Griffith had yards close to yours? I believe so.
125. And then he removed his yards out of town? No.
126. What is the sale day in Albury? Wednesday, usually.
127. That was the day on which Mr. Griffith used to sell before you went into business? I believe so.
128. You fixed your sale simultaneously with his? Yes. I may state that when I first started in business I rented yards other than those I rent now, alongside of Mr. Griffith's yards. He bought them over my head, and so I had to rent other yards.
129. Would not the sales in the municipal yards take place simultaneously with the sales in Griffith's yards? It is a matter for the Municipal Council to arrange for in their by-laws.
130. Do you know that the yards in Wodonga are private yards? Yes.
131. And that there are no dues for selling cattle there? Yes.
132. Upon whom would those dues fall—the commission agent or the seller? It is a matter of arrangement between the parties.
133. Have you any experience with respect to selling cattle in yards where dues are charged? I have had four years' experience.
134. Upon whom did the dues usually fall? Upon the seller; it is purely a matter of arrangement.
135. Suppose the dues fell on the seller, would he not prefer to sell in Wodonga, where the yards are free, than in Albury? I should imagine that the seller would rather pay 8d. or 4d. a head than a stock tax of 5s. a head in order to sell cattle at Wodonga.

136. *Mr. Dawson.*] Your interest in the sale-yards is merely that of a lessee? Yes.
 137. You would lose very little by the erection of municipal yards? No.
 138. *Mr. Barbour.*] Suppose the municipal yards were erected, who would advertise the hour at which the sales would commence—the Council or the salesmen? The municipality, I should imagine. A regular hour would be fixed by arrangement.
 139. *Mr. Hayes.*] Is it not a regular custom with respect to municipal yards for the auctioneers to draw lots, and arrange amongst themselves as to the various sales? I think so.
 140. *Mr. Burdekin.*] Would it be a convenience to the buyer as well as to the seller if the sales were held in one yard? Yes.
 141. *Mr. Hayes.*] Would the erection of municipal yards improve the market at Albury? Yes.
 142. *Mr. Dawson.*] It would not drive cattle to Wodonga? No.
 143. *Mr. Gibson.*] Is it not usual in country towns for stock and station agents to hold their sales on the same day so that the people would not have to come in from the outlying districts more than is necessary? Yes.
 144. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] If you and Mr. Griffith still held your sales there would be very few sales in the municipal yards? A number of people would sell their cattle in the municipal yards instead of at Wodonga.
 145. *Mr. Gibson.*] Have you ever heard of arrangements by which the salesmen pay the dues of the yard? Oh, yes.

Mr.
E. Chenery
18 May, 1887;

THURSDAY, 19 MAY, 1887.

Present:—
 MR. BARBOUR, MR. DALTON,
 MR. BURDEKIN, MR. DAWSON,
 MR. H. CLARKE, MR. HAYES,
 MR. LYNE.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

L. Gibson, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.
 Jno. McLaughlin, Esq., appeared for C. L. Griffith & Co., against the Bill.

Mr. Alexander Frew called in, sworn, and examined:—

146. *Chairman.*] What is your name? Alexander Frew.
 147. You live in Albury, and are a member of the Borough Council? Yes.
 148. What business do you carry on? I am a contractor and builder.
 149. How long have you lived in the township? About nineteen years; I arrived in Albury in January, 1868.
 150. Are you well acquainted with all local questions? Yes.
 151. Have you taken an interest in nearly all of them? Yes.
 152. You have taken a great interest, I suppose, in the projected municipal yards? Yes.
 153. *Mr. Gibson.*] How long have you been in the Borough Council? Nearly nine years; I am in my ninth year.
 154. Is Albury the centre of a large stock district? Yes.
 155. And very large sales of stock take place in the town? Yes.
 156. Are the sales on the increase? The trade has increased rapidly during the last two years.
 157. Would it be to the advantage of the town and of the district if municipal yards were established? Yes.
 158. Is it the wish of the people to have such yards? Yes.
 159. How do you know? From persons waiting upon me and asking me to move in the matter.
 160. Representative people of both the town and district have asked you to have these yards erected? Yes.
 161. Do you know of any objections to the proposal? None, except that of Mr. Griffith.
 162. What class of yards would the municipal yards be? First-class yards; something similar to the yards at Homebush, but smaller.
 163. How long would it take to build them? About a twelvemonth.
 164. Do you know how many sale-yards there are in Albury? Two. There are two yards in use; there are other yards, but they are seldom used.
 165. You know Griffith's and Chenery's yards? I have seen them.
 166. What class of yards are they? Very fair.
 167. Is there any accommodation irrespective of those two yards for the sale of stock? No.
 168. Are the present yards sufficient to meet the public requirements? I really cannot give a definite opinion, because I do not attend the sales.
 169. Do you think that the sales will increase in the future? They have increased during the last two years.
 170. Do you know when Griffith's yards were built? About two and a half years ago.
 171. How long has the question of municipal yards been discussed in Albury? About six years.
 172. Were meetings held with respect to the matter? One or two private meetings were held, and money was subscribed.
 173. How long ago? Lately.
 174. Do you recollect whether any meetings were held any time ago? None were held at first; I mean six years ago.
 175. Was there a meeting held at first? Yes; it was attended by three aldermen, Mr. Day, and myself.
 176. How long ago? I think it was in 1878.
 177. *Chairman.*] How long is it since the Borough Council moved in the matter? Shortly after that meeting was held I submitted a motion to the Council.
 178. How long is it since the Council applied for a site for municipal yards? About four years ago.
 179. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] What was the date of the auctioneers' meeting? About a couple of years after the Goulburn Bill was passed.

Mr. A. Frew.
19 May, 1887.

- Mr. A. Frew. 180. *Mr. Dalton.*] Was your motion carried in the Council? No; I withdrew the motion because only three out of nine aldermen supported it. I reintroduced it in the course of six months, then I postponed it for another six months; I let the matter rest for two years, and then, at my instance, the Council approved of the proposal.
- 19 May, 1887. 181. *Mr. Gibson.*] Who was at the auctioneers' meeting? Mr. Griffith, Mr. North, and the name of the other I forget.
182. What was the opinion of that meeting? That it was desirable to erect municipal yards.
183. Do you know Mr. Thomas Hunter Griffith? Yes; he is partner with his brother in the business of cattle salosmen.
184. He is one of the firm who are opposing the Bill? He opposed the motion in the Borough Council.
185. Have you seen him at any of the meetings at which this question was brought up? He attended them all.
186. Did he express any dissent from the proposal? No.
187. Did he express his assent? Yes.
188. Did he take any steps towards sending you to give evidence here? I moved that he attend the meetings of this Committee, and he proposed a motion, which was carried, that I should attend, as I was the prime mover in the matter.
189. Do you produce a letter promising a grant of land for these yards from the Under Secretary of Lands to the Council Clerk of Albury? Yes. [*Letter produced.*] I hand in a copy of it. [*Handed in, Appendix C.*]
190. Is the land vested in the Council? Yes.
191. Has the Council been promised the ground? Yes.
192. *Mr. Dalton.*] Has the Council taken possession of the land? Yes.
193. *Chairman.*] Has it been dedicated? Yes.
194. Do you think it would be for the benefit of producers and buyers of cattle that these yards should be erected? Yes.
195. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Will you state the names of the people who asked you to move in the matter? Mr. James Mitchell, of Tabletop, Mr. Andrew Hore, of Mugwee, and Dr. Andrews. One lived in the town, and the other two outside.
196. Do you mean Mr. Hore, senior, or Mr. Hore, junior? Both of them.
197. Do they reside in New South Wales or Victoria? In New South Wales.
198. *Mr. Dalton.*] What are these gentlemen? Graziers.
199. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Did the Council negative the motion which you moved shortly after this meeting was held? It was not put to the vote; I saw that only three aldermen were in favour of it, therefore I withdrew it for six months.
200. Did you bring it forward again? Yes, in six months' time.
201. And you were still in a minority on the question? Yes.
202. And in view of that fact Mr. Griffith erected yards of his own? No.
203. Was it not after the Council negatived your motion that he purchased land and erected yards of his own? Not his present yards.
204. Do you mean that he erected his yards before you submitted your motion? No, after I moved in the matter. My motion was carried before his present yards were erected. He had other yards at that time.
205. On what date was your motion carried? I cannot say at this moment.
206. Did you not know that this Bill was to be opposed by Griffith & Co.? No.
207. When did you learn of it first? When I came here.
208. About what time was your motion carried in the Council? I cannot say exactly; I could telegraph for the information.
- 208½. When did Mr. Griffith erect his yards? It was about two and a half years ago.
209. And your motion was carried in the Council about two and a half or three years ago? It was carried before Mr. Griffith built his present yards.
210. Why did not the Council apply for a Bill before? We applied for a piece of ground on the "Flat" upon which to build the yards as soon as my motion was carried. Mr. Griffith had applied for this site before. His application was refused on the ground that the Minister was about to cut up the ground into blocks, being close to the town. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Affleck opposed our application. We then applied for another site, and it was granted after a twelvemonth. That was about four years ago.
211. Was Mr. Griffith's brother in the Council at the time? No; he has been there only about eight months.
212. How did the Council divide on your motion? Ayes 5, and noes 4.
213. When did the Council decide to apply for power to borrow money for this purpose? I can obtain the information from the books of the Council.
214. It is only recently that they arrived at a decision on the subject—when did they decide to apply to Parliament? About eighteen months ago, I think.
215. Was Mr. Griffith Mayor of Albury at the time? Yes.
216. What was the division on that motion? Ayes 4, noes 3.
217. Did Mr. Griffith vote for or against it? He did not vote.
218. Did he state as a reason why he did not vote that he was interested in the matter? He gave no reason.
219. Suppose that he had voted with the noes? His casting vote would have thrown out the motion.
220. Assuming that he was opposed to the Bill, then a majority of the Council was opposed to it? Only by the casting vote of the Chair. One alderman who was in favour of the Bill was absent when the division was taken. I know that there was a majority in favour of the Bill.
221. How much money does the Council owe already for water-works—I mean, how much are their rates mortgaged for? To tell you the truth, I do not know whether they are mortgaged or not.
222. You are the treasurer? No; I was treasurer for a good while.
223. What did the Council owe when you gave up that office? They owed about £40,000 to the Government at the time.
224. What amount did the Council owe on rates for local purposes, independent of water-works? They were in funds.
225. *Mr. Dalton.*] Have you an overdraft? No.
226. Or any debentures? No. I believe that we owed £1,800 when I left office.

227. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Up to the present all the cattle have been accommodated in certain yards? No; *Mr. A. Frew.*
they are kept in paddocks, and lanes sometimes.
228. How many cattle would Griffith's yard accommodate? I do not know. *19 May, 1887.*
229. Would they accommodate all the cattle that ever came into Albury in a week? Yes.
230. But you said you did not know how many cattle his yards would accommodate? I could not say without measuring the yards.
231. When did he ever have cattle in lanes? A few months ago he had in the lanes about 1,000 cattle which his yards would not hold.
232. *Mr. Dalton.*] What is the area of his yards? I could hardly say.
233. How many pens do they contain? I have never counted them.
234. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You cannot tell whether they could hold all the cattle that come into Albury? I could tell if I knew the size of the yards.
235. Do they not look very large? No.
236. Have you heard of a proposal on the part of the aldermen of Wagga to erect municipal yards there? I have heard that yards were to be put up there. Mr. Griffith told me that he would erect yards there.
237. If he did, would it not seriously affect the business of your municipal yards? I do not think it would; it might improve it.
238. They would prefer to sell their cattle in Albury, notwithstanding the municipal dues? Decidedly.
239. Do you know that the aldermen of Wodonga proposed to erect municipal yards, and charge fees? I have heard that they did.
240. And that they abandoned it because they thought that it would drive the trade to Albury? Nothing of the sort.
241. Do you know why it was abandoned? It has not been abandoned to my knowledge.
242. They have no municipal yards there? No.
243. They have private yards and free yards? Yes.
244. *Mr. Hayes.*] Is the £40,000 which the Council owes to the Government for water-works secured on the water rates, and not on the general rates? On the water rates alone.
245. If you had not come down from Albury, would His Worship Mr. Griffith have come down in your place? I believe he would have come, because he voted for the appropriation of £25 in connection with the Bill, £15 for my travelling expenses, and £1,600 with which to begin the erection of the yards. He attended three meetings, and on each occasion he voted for the proposal.
246. Are the vendors and buyers of cattle in favour of municipal yards? Yes, to my knowledge.
247. *Mr. Barbour.*] Was a petition got up and signed by the ratepayers in favour of these yards? Yes.
248. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are you certain that no rates other than the water rates are mortgaged, or that the Country Towns Water Supply Act does not require all rates to be mortgaged? I cannot tell you that now.
249. *Mr. Gibson.*] Has the question as to whether the yards will pay ever been discussed by the Council? Yes.
250. What conclusion was come to? That they would pay about £1,500 a year.
251. *Mr. Dalton.*] Do you base your calculations on the tariff of the Goulburn cattle sale-yards? Yes.
252. *Mr. Hayes.*] What rates do you propose to charge? 6d. for fat cattle, 2d. for stores, a 1d. for sheep and cows, 6d. for horses, and 2d. for pigs.
253. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] How do you propose to distinguish between stores and fat cattle? Graziers would tell you better than I can; one is fat, and the other is poorer.
254. *Mr. Gibson.*] Will it be part of your duty to distinguish between these things? No; the buyers will do that.
255. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Will it not be necessary to maintain an officer to look after the yards and to collect the fees? The Inspector of Nuisances will do that. He will take the number of "stores" from the advertisements in the papers.
256. If cattle are taken over the river to Wodonga for sale, would they not use your roads without paying you anything at all? It is not likely that people will pay a stock tax of 5s. a head if they can sell their cattle in Albury for a fee of 2d. a head.
257. But cattle sometimes go through to Wodonga? Yes.
258. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] It depends upon the market? Yes.
259. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Does not the bulk of the cattle sold in Wodonga come from New South Wales and Queensland? I do not think so. Mr. Griffith generally sells them.
260. These cattle would pass by your yards, and use your streets without paying you anything? Yes.
261. By this Bill you propose to make Mr. Griffith pay fees for all the cattle that he shall sell in his yards? He will pay the dues.
262. The same as if he used the Corporation yards? It will be considered by the Borough Council.
263. Do you propose to make him pay the same as if he had used the Corporation yards? Nothing will be charged until the yards have been erected.
264. But you will charge him the same then as if he had used those yards? Only the ordinary dues.

Mr. T. H. Mate recalled and further examined:—

265. *Mr. Gibson.*] Can you tell the Committee what has been proposed as a likely charge for selling stock in the municipal yards? I do not think that there has been any definite decision.
266. *Chairman.*] Has the Council fixed no scale of charges yet? No.
267. Have they ever discussed the question? I do not recollect; certainly not since I have been in the Council.

*Mr. T. H.
Mate.*
19 May, 1887

Alexander Frew recalled and further examined:—

268. *Mr. Dalton.*] Are Griffith's yards large enough to meet the present requirements of this trade? No.
269. Even if this Bill be passed the Council could not purchase those yards? The yards would be of no use to the Council; the timber would be useful though.

Mr. A. Frew.
19 May, 1887.

Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith called in, sworn, and examined:—

270. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are a member of the firm of C. L. Griffith & Co., auctioneers and cattle salesmen, carrying on business in Albury? Yes.

*Mr. C. L.
Griffith.*
271. *19 May, 1887.*

- Mr. C. L. Griffith.
19 May, 1887.
271. When did you first act there as cattle salesman? About the 1st of November, 1878.
272. Was there a good cattle market at the time? There was no regular cattle market; few stock were sold in the district.
273. Where were they sold then? Principally the auction business was done in Beechworth, in Victoria, and private sales were held in Wagga, New South Wales.
274. When did you first erect sale-yards? I think it was in the early part of 1882. I first commenced regular auction sales in 1879, and I have continued until the present time. I rented yards at first, and I built yards early in 1882.
275. Did you build close to the town, or in the town? It was not very close to the town at the time; the town has extended since I built my yards.
276. Do you remember that as the town was extending the Municipal Council refused to erect yards? I recollect the matter cropping up in the Council from time to time, and being negatived.
277. Did you, when you found that the Council would not construct yards, erect yards of your own outside the town? I removed my yards from the populous part of the town to a site—which could not possibly be objected to—outside the town, out of deference to the public opinion that the traffic was dangerous.
278. When was that? In June, 1884.
279. Did you purchase land for the purpose? Yes.
280. What was the area? Roughly speaking, it was about 39 or 40 acres in one block, and 5 acres across the road.
281. Did you erect yards on a portion of that block? Yes. My present yards (in one block) cover about $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. I have other land outside which I can use in an emergency, making about 4 acres in all, besides paddocks which can be used for yards.
282. How much have you spent on the purchase of land and the erection of yards and houses in connection with this property and your business? Between £4,000 and £4,500.
283. It is stated that there is not sufficient accommodation in the present cattle sale-yards? I have never been short of room for cattle since I first commenced my sales. I have accommodation for four times the average supply of stock.
284. Still you are not overcrowded? No.
285. Are your sales not limited to once a fortnight? Usually, except for very special sales.
286. Have you always been willing to lend your yards to anyone who wished to rent them? I have offered them free to at least seven or eight agents. I have requested them to sell.
287. Have you offered them from time to time to Melbourne agents? Yes; on a recent occasion to bring the Melbourne trade over to the town.
288. Can you give the names of the agents? Yes; recently King & Company had to sell 1,000 "Forest Vale" bullocks, and I pressed them very hard to sell them in the town quite free.
289. *Mr. Lync.*] Did they sell them? No; they sold them at Wodonga.
290. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Any other Melbourne agents? Gibson & Company, Peck, Hudson, & Raynor, Thomas Mates, and others, I believe, whose names I cannot remember at present.
291. What is the average number of cattle sold in Albury every fortnight? I should think, roughly speaking, it is between 600 and 700.
292. How many sheep? Perhaps from 5,000 to 6,000.
293. *Mr. Hayes.*] How many fat cattle? Probably 150.
294. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] About how many horses? From 1,500 to 2,000 horses a year are offered.
295. About how many cattle and sheep will your yards accommodate? I can accommodate, I suppose, about 400 fat cattle in the pens.
296. *Mr. Dawson.*] How many do you put in a pen? If I have a big market I have big pens; it is of no use to sell them in small lots. I have had 2,000 cattle in a day, and they had plenty of room.
297. *Mr. Dalton.*] You usually sell to the local butchers? Not altogether. Butchers come from other towns, and the graziers buy a good many fat cattle.
298. What is the average number that the butchers purchase on a sale day? About 100 fat cattle.
299. But a single butcher? Two butchers might buy thirty or fifty fat cattle, while another butcher might buy only two or three.
300. Are not the butchers of the surrounding towns in the habit of coming to Albury for their supplies? Yes.
301. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] How many store cattle can you accommodate? I have had nearly 2,000 stores in my yard, and still I have had plenty of room.
302. Are fat cattle frequently purchased at Wodonga and brought over to Albury by the local butchers? Yes.
303. Equally as free of restrictions as if they were bought in Albury? Yes.
304. There is no duty on cattle coming across the border into this Colony? No. A New South Wales butcher can buy cattle in Wodonga just as advantageously as he can in Albury, and if the cattle should have been sent from this Colony he gets a refund of 5s. a head.
305. What would be the effect of charging dues in Albury? Any lots of cattle of considerable size would have a tendency to go to Wodonga in order to avoid municipal rates. There is a first-class market established there, and in my opinion a better market than we have in Albury. In my own case, in order to protect my interests, I should be obliged to go to Wodonga too. If you sold 1,000 cattle at 6d. a head you would make £25 by selling them in Wodonga.
306. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Do not stores and fats pay 5s. to cross the river? Yes.
307. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Suppose a Victorian buyer wanted our cattle, he would have to pay the stock-tax whether he bought them in Albury or Wodonga, and if a New South Wales man bought some in Wodonga the stock-tax would be refunded to him? Yes.
308. *Mr. Dalton.*] What is the rate of commission? For store cattle $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. where the seller takes settlement, and 5 per cent if you guarantee and pay cash.
309. What is the usual commission in other parts of the Colony? The same.
310. Are you not aware that the salesman takes the risk for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.? No. I should be very sorry to be the salesman.
311. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] There are other yards besides yours in Albury? Yes; there are Mr. Phillips's yards, occupied by Chenery Brothers; and an old yard the property of the Commercial Bank, in another part of the town, is not used now.

312. Would there be more sales in Albury if there were municipal yards? In my opinion it would ruin Albury, and make Wodonga.

313. Did Chenery Brothers fix upon your day of sale, or did you alter yours? I have always sold on the same day, that is every alternate Wednesday, from the time I started, saving when some extraordinary local event would clash with a sale. I have never altered my time.

314. That firm fixed on your hour and day? Yes.

315. As a matter of fact, do you not wait for their sale to be over before you commence yours? I wait out of courtesy to the buyers.

316. *Mr. Dalton.*] How many fat cattle pass through your yards in the course of a year? It would be very difficult to state. Approximately, you might average 150 a sale, and there are twenty-six sales in the year.

317. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Is your yard as convenient to Chenery's as the municipal yards would be to yours? Yes, much more so; it would be more convenient for buyers to get from one to the other.

318. Would it not be very inconvenient to have sales going on at the municipal yards and yours at the same time? Yes.

319. What is the distance between the two? A good mile, I should say.

320. I suppose that sales would have to be held on the same day because people come into town only once a fortnight? I do not know that. I should not alter my day of sale.

321. Would it not be inconvenient to the people if there were two sales a week? I suppose it would be.

322. Do you produce a plan of your yards? Yes. [*Plan produced.*]

323. *Mr. Dalton.*] Are your yards paved? No. I have put in gravelly stuff—I mean cemented stuff.

324. Are they cut up? No, not much, only a little.

325. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] They will provide accommodation for some time to come? Ample, and if the trade increases I have plenty of ground to build on.

326. I suppose there is plenty of ground for other people if they think it is a good business? Lots of ground.

327. Are some Victorian cattle sold in Albury? Yes.

328. Do a large number of your cattle go to Victoria? A great proportion,

329. Do a large proportion of the cattle sold in Wodonga come from New South Wales? The largest proportion of them do. They pass through Albury at the back of my yards.

330. Although they use the public roads just as freely as if they went to your yards they pay nothing to the Council? Nothing.

331. This Bill would have the effect of making you pay the same rent as if you wanted the Municipal Council to erect yards for you? Yes.

332. Did you notice how the aldermen voted when it was decided to apply for this Bill? Yes.

333. *Mr. Gibson.*] How did you find it out? I read the report in the newspaper; there were four aldermen for and three against the proposal.

334. Was your brother in favour of or against it? He was against it. Had he voted he would have made a tie, and as Mayor his casting vote would have thrown it out.

335. Having a personal interest in the matter, he did not vote at all? No.

336. Had two more of these four aldermen walked out of the Council, and not left a quorum, how would he have voted? The motion would have been lost, I suppose.

337. Is your brother opposed to it? Yes.

338. Is it true that the people of Albury, as a community, have no wishes in the matter one way or the other? I believe that they are pretty equally divided in opinion; I will not swear it.

339. What view does the Press of Albury take? Both newspapers have always been opposed to any increased expenditure in this direction; they do not like the policy of the Council.

340. If the yards should not pay the Council will have to find the deficiency in the revenue? Yes.

341. Do you remember an agitation being got up in Wodonga for municipal yards? Yes.

342. What was the result? It was dropped owing to some of the agents stating that if the Council put up yards and charged rates they would take their business from Wodonga and sell elsewhere.

343. And you say that that would be the effect in Albury if this Bill were passed? I am quite sure that a man will never pay money if he can be equally well accommodated without any expenditure.

344. I suppose that 6d. a head would make a difference in the sale of stock? Yes.

345. What would it cost a head to drive a mob of 400 or 500 cattle from Albury to Wodonga? Very little; nothing approaching 1d. a head.

346. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Do you charge any fees for selling in your yards? No.

347. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] No fees are charged in Wodonga? No.

348. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] Is that the only reason why you think it would injure Albury? No; I think that things are so equally divided that the fact of rates being charged in Albury while Wodonga was free would turn the scale in favour of Wodonga.

349. *Mr. Dalton.*] What is the population of Wodonga? I do not know.

350. Of Albury? I do not know exactly; I should think it is about 6,000.

351. *Mr. Barbour.*] I suppose that Albury is eight or ten times larger than Wodonga? I do not think so; I think it is from three to four times larger.

352. *Mr. Hayes.*] Wodonga is absolutely dying? I do not think it is; I think it has improved very much within the last year or two. There is not an empty house in Wodonga; there are plenty of empty houses in Albury.

353. *Chairman.*] Do you think that Albury is 100 times as big as Wodonga? No.

354. *Mr. Barbour.*] How much did your yards cost? About £1,000.

355. The rest of the expenditure was all on account of buildings and land? Yes, including my private residence, which I would not have built otherwise.

356. Would £2,000 be sufficient to cover the cost of municipal yards? Very likely.

357. Do you know whether any ratepayers object to these yards? Yes; you will see one or two presently.

358. How is public opinion on the question? I think it is equally divided. It would require a poll to ascertain the opinion of the majority.

359. *Mr. Dalton.*] Are your yards in the municipality? Yes; I pay rates for them.

360. *Mr. Lyne.*] On which side of the railway line are they from town? On the side which is comparatively unsettled—I mean on the hilly side of the town.

- Mr. C. L. Griffith.
19 May, 1887.
361. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Are your yards a benefit to Albury? I consider that they are a clear benefit to it.
362. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you sell in Wodonga? I have sold there; I very seldom sell there now.
363. When did you sell stock there last? I have sold stock there only once during the last twelve months I think. I very rarely sell in Wodonga; I try to concentrate my business in Albury.
364. *Mr. Dalton.*] Is Wodonga a good market? I consider that it is the best market in Australia.
365. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you ever hear of any injury to or loss of stock in crossing to Wodonga? I cannot call a particular case to mind.
366. Can you remember a case recently? No; I have not heard of any stock being lost.
367. Your present yards were finished in 1884? Yes.
368. At the time you built them, were you not aware that it was contemplated by the Council to erect yards of their own? No; I had heard of the question being brought up in the Council. I do not remember that anything definite had been done in the matter.
369. Before you erected your yards, were you told by the Council or did you understand that the whole thing was abandoned. Was it reported in the newspapers that the Council had abandoned the idea? I never saw it.
370. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] When did the division take place in the Council? Quite recently—not eighteen months ago.
371. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you know of any municipal yards in this country? Not of my own knowledge. I have been in only the Homebush yards. I know that there are other yards in the Colony.
372. Would it not be better to have the buyers and sellers concentrated in one market? Yes, decidedly.
373. *Mr. Dalton.*] Is it customary for graziers and others who have fat and store cattle to sell, more especially fat cattle, to secure the yards just before the sale takes place? No; we make no difference at all in the matter. Our rule is first come first served. We draw lots for sale, and we treat everybody alike.
374. You have never refused anybody for any particular day? No.
375. *Mr. Gibson.*] You have never had to refuse anybody from want of room? No.
376. Suppose the people were not to deal with you, is there accommodation in Albury now for the ordinary stock coming in, independent of your yards? It depends on the number of cattle.
377. What number can be accommodated in Chenery's yards? I should not think that he could sell all the cattle that come into Albury. I would be very happy to lend the firm my yards if they should want the use of them.
378. Seeing that the whole of your yards are not used, smaller yards would have suited your purpose? At one sale there may be 300 cattle, and at another a thousand head. I have never had my yards quite full. They are pretty well filled as a rule.
379. You need not have spent so much money on them? I do not consider that I have more accommodation than I require.
380. Do you think that you were wise in building yards of that size? I think so.
381. Do you ever offer the use of your yards to local people—did you ever make such an offer to Mr. Chenery? No; he had yards of his own.
382. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Did he ever ask you for the use of yours? No.
383. *Mr. Gibson.*] Are the firms you mentioned a little while ago large sellers of stock? They are about the most extensive sellers in Australia; they are the leading Melbourne agents. They sell in Wodonga.
384. To any very great extent? Yes.
385. How many of them? Several of them—King & Co. and Gibson.
386. Has Mate got any yards? No; he has yards at the Corryong, Victoria.
387. How far away from Albury? Ninety miles up the Murray.
388. Have King & Company yards of their own? They borrow Gibson's yards.
389. Have Peck, Hudson, & Raynor yards? No. They sell in Gibson's yards.
390. How many sets of yards are there in Wodonga? Two.
391. *Mr. Dalton.*] What quantity of cattle passed through the Wodonga sale-yards last year? It would be very difficult to guess. Dougharty alone sells fortnightly; I think he sells as many as we do in a year. I think that 15,000 head is a fair estimate.
392. They sell more there than in Albury? Decidedly more.
393. Principally stores or fats? It is principally stores in both Wodonga and Albury.
394. What proportion? The big lots of Queensland cattle are all stores.
395. Would nine-tenths be a fair proportion? I should think so.
396. *Mr. Gibson.*] Would it be advisable to have more than one sale in Albury in a fortnight? It is a matter for the auctioneers' consideration.
397. In the interest of the people, would it not be better to have one day than two days? It looks like that.
398. Did you not tell Mr. Chenery that you would not wait until his sale was over? I do not recollect.
399. Did you tell anyone that you would sell at your own time, and would not wait for anyone? I remember that he said that; I have no recollection of saying so.
400. What is the state of your yards in wet weather? Wet.
401. At the present time? I have not been there for some days. I hear the rain at this moment.
402. Is it not a fact that they are in a dreadful state sometimes? I decline to answer that question until I amend an answer which I gave at the request of Mr. Barbour. My yards are pretty bad when it is very wet, as nearly every yard is that is not exactly paved. If you want the municipal yards paved £2,000 will not be half enough for the purpose. It would take £5,000 or £6,000 to put up palatial yards.
403. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] To prevent them from being muddy in wet weather? Yes.
404. *Mr. Gibson.*] As regards the site of the proposed yards, what is the nature of the soil—is it the same as yours? It may be a little more granity.
405. Would it be better or worse than yours? Probably it would gutter more when the rain commenced to fall.
406. Is it not a fact that quite close to the site of these yards there is a decayed granite stuff which will not go into mud, but beats quite as hard as pavement? I cannot endorse your description of the stuff. There is decayed granite near the site. I have decayed granite quite close to my yards.
407. You say that the Press of Albury is against these yards—do you advertise in the newspapers? Certainly.
408. What is the value of your advertisements in a week? I really could not tell you at this moment.

409. Are you the only person in Albury who has actually taken steps to oppose the Bill—I mean you and your brother? We are the only persons directly interested as far as I can see in opposing it.
410. Has there been any agitation got up to oppose the Bill? We have not bothered about a petition; I have no doubt that we could get any number of signatures if we liked.
411. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You know Mr. Chenery? Yes.
412. He is a rival auctioneer? Yes; we are very good friends though.
413. He has no yards of his own? I believe that he has a lease of Mr. Phillips's yards.
414. It would be a convenience to him if municipal yards were erected? I should think so.
415. Do you remember an agitation in Echuca for municipal yards? Yes.
416. What was the result? The Melbourne agents—I mean Messrs. Peck, Hudson, & Raynor; Ryan & Hammond; King & Co.; George Howat; Richard Gibson & Co.; Powers, Rutherford, & Co.; Raleigh, Aitken, & Co.; Dougharty, Son, & Parker; Fiskin, Gibson, & Co.; J. C. Walker & Co.—sent a circular to the Municipal Council stating that if municipal yards were erected they would remove their business to Moama or Rochester, either of which places would suit their trade equally well.
417. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you know Rochester—are there municipal yards there? It is some fourteen or fifteen years since I was there. It had no municipal yards then.
418. *Mr. Lyne.*] Have the agents whom you mentioned signed a petition to have municipal yards in Albury? I do not know; I have never seen a petition. A copy of the petition which was sent to the Echuca Borough Council was published in the *Albury Banner* and *Wodonga Express*. I may state that three-fourths of the stock sold in Albury and Wodonga are not for local consumption. These towns are simply arbitrary points fixed upon by the agents for the distribution of the stock. If the trade were interfered with at either point they would move further down the line and sell elsewhere. It is not like Homebush or Flemington. The stock is not wanted for consumption in the district, and if the trade were interfered with, or capital disturbed, they could be distributed just as easily lower down.
419. Before you opened your yards, how was the business carried on? The whole of the district's business was carried on in Beechworth and Wagga.
420. *Mr. Gibson.*] And since then? It has increased.
421. Is not the population very much larger now than it was then? Yes.
422. Is not the present consumption, too, very much greater than it was then? I do not think so.
423. Would not the sellers of fat cattle increase with the population? Yes.
424. *Mr. Hayes.*] Could you avoid payment of the municipal dues by removing your yards outside the municipality? Yes.

Mr.
C. L. Griffith.
19 May, 1887.

TUESDAY, 31 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BURDEKIN, | MR. BARBOUR,
MR. LYNE, | MR. HAYES.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. L. Gibson appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.
Mr. John McLaughlin appeared for C. L. Griffith & Co. against the Bill.

Charles Lucas Griffith called in and further examined:—

425. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you read the present Bill? Yes.
426. If the Parliament should pass the Bill, you are desirous, I understand, of a provision being made to exempt you from paying dues in the same manner as owners of cattle? Yes; I am desirous of being exempted.
427. Have you any knowledge of the number of cattle sold in Albury? No.
428. Are there more cattle sold in Wodonga than in Albury? Yes.
429. *Mr. Gibson.*] I understand that although Wodonga is smaller than Albury yet the sales are larger in the former town—is this so? Yes.
430. Will you give the Committee your opinion, as an expert, on the following:—In the event of removing your yards to Wodonga, would the municipal yards in Albury pay the interest on the amount necessary for their construction? It is very doubtful, and even if they paid the interest they would lose a great deal in trade.
431. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Would it make a big difference to the squatters sending their cattle to Albury if they thought they would be charged a commission as well as yard dues? Yes; it would be the means of driving the stock over the river.
432. Has this question been put before the ratepayers? No; but it was a test question at the election of 1886.
433. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you know if there are any yards at a place called Rochester? I am not aware of any being there.

Mr.
C. L. Griffith.
31 May, 1887.

Mr. Thomas Hunter Griffith called in, sworn, and examined:—

434. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Are you a member of the firm of C. L. Griffith & Co., stock and station agents, Wodonga? Yes.
435. I believe you are the Mayor of Albury? Yes.
436. When were you first elected as alderman? In February, 1886.
437. Had there been any talk about that time about the municipal cattle-yards being erected? Yes; and I stood in opposition to them, and in addressing the ratepayers I said I would stand against the cattle-yards being erected.
438. By what majority were you elected? I cannot say from memory. Three other members were elected who held my views, namely, Mr. Mate, Mr.—, and myself. Mr. Scanlon and Mr. Wilkinson were thrown out; they were in favour of the establishment of the cattle-yards.

Mr.
T. H. Griffith.
31 May, 1887.

- Mr. T. H. Griffith.
31 May, 1887.
439. Was the motion passed before your election that the cattle-yards should be established? No, after my election. On the 10th November, 1886, a motion was submitted that application should be made to Parliament for a Bill. It was carried by a majority of one.
440. Did you vote? No.
441. Supposing you had voted as alderman and Mayor? It would have been thrown out.
442. What was your reason for abstaining from voting? Because I had a personal interest in the matter. I was pressed by the former Mayor repeatedly to vote.
443. The motion having been carried, did you use your power as Mayor to obstruct it? Never.
444. Are you still Mayor? Yes.
445. Do you think these yards are required in the interest of Albury? I do not. Albury is very close to Wodonga, where they have a free market, and without exception one of the driest and best in Victoria. I have great experience in markets, and have no hesitation in saying that were the distance between Albury and Wodonga 60 miles it would be different. Three-fourths of the cattle we now sell go to Victorian buyers.
446. Is the competition between Wodonga and Albury pretty keen? They have free markets, and that makes the competition very keen.
447. Do you think if you were hampered with rates, payable on your yards, that it would turn the scale? Yes, it would make a difference.
448. Where do your buyers come from? The majority from Victoria.
449. Has Wodonga any advantage over Albury? Yes; one advantage is in selling store stock. The stock is always sold on terms of three or four months' bill; the buyers of cattle in Wodonga have the tax included in the promissory note, amounting to 5s. per head, but the Albury agents do not include the tax in the promissory note, and a Victorian buyer therefore would have to pay £25 per 100 head of cattle.
450. Mr. Lyne.] In reality, any buyers buying their cattle in Wodonga get a premium of six months interest on their cattle? No; three or four months'. The New South Wales buyer can recover this drawback—the stock tax is refunded.
451. Mr. McLaughlin.] Did you receive a letter in 1884 from the Council Clerk complaining of the nuisance caused by your then existing yards? I do not remember such a letter; but perhaps it was received during my absence, and consequently did not come under my notice.
452. Will you look at that correspondence [Appendix D]? Yes.
453. You remember that correspondence taking place, and it was after that that you closed for the purchase of the present site? We were frequently annoyed by the inspector, and were restricted to certain hours.
454. And it was after that that you expended the money on the present yards? Yes.
455. Mr. Lyne.] I remember that Mr. Frew stated that a motion was passed in the Council—can you say when the first motion was passed? I cannot say; but when it took a definite form was on the 13th November, 1886. I am not aware of any previous motion.
456. Chairman.] Did Mr. Griffith make application to build the cattle-yards in 1883 or 1884? I cannot remember the date. I came to Albury in March, 1883.
457. I suppose your firm had permission from the borough to erect the yards in the town? I cannot say; they were erected before I came to Albury. They were looked upon as a nuisance, and we moved out.
458. Mr. Gibson.] When did you first go to Albury? In March, 1883.
459. Did you hear as far back as that that the Municipal Council were moving for the establishment of these cattle-yards? Ever since I came to Albury they have been talking about it.
460. Was it still being talked about when you erected these yards in 1884? It was still being talked about.
461. Then it was in November, 1886, that it assumed a definite form in the Council? Yes; it was only sixteen months after we had erected the yards.
462. Are you prepared to swear that as far back as 1883 the Council did not refer the matter of these yards to some engineers, who were requested to make a report as to what was required for building these yards and their probable cost? I am not aware of that.
463. Are you aware of anything having been done at an earlier date? No.
464. At the time of your election in February, were you carrying on business with your brother as stock and cattle agent? Yes.
465. Do you sell at Wodonga? Yes we do (the firm), when our constituents prefer it as a market.
466. When did you sell last there? I cannot speak from memory, but it is more than a year ago.
467. As regards crossing over to Wodonga from New South Wales side, is there any risk? Yes, if the cattle are affected with disease.
468. Is there any chance of accidents? I do not remember an accident.

Mr. Charles Lucas Griffith recalled and further examined:—

- Mr. C. L. Griffith.
31 May, 1887.
469. Mr. Gibson.] When you were requested by the aldermen to remove your yards out of the town as a nuisance, was it done officially or privately? The then Mayor, Mr. Thorold, and Mr. Lamport waited on me, as I understood at the time, in a formal manner, and requested me to try and find a better site, so as to stop people complaining of the nuisance. Yes, I certainly consider they came in an official capacity. Mr. Thorold spoke several times after about the matter.
470. Mr. McLaughlin.] When was this? About 1883 or 1884, as far as I can remember, and I was trying to find a site at the time.
471. Mr. Gibson.] Had any resolution been carried by the Council to erect yards at the time you removed to your present site? No. I moved my yards in June, 1884; this resolution was carried early in September, 1885.
472. At the time you erected the yards, were you told officially or had you heard that the Municipal Council had given up all thoughts of erecting the yards? I understood that they would abandon them if I moved, as it would satisfy the public.

Mr.

Mr. George Adams called in, sworn, and examined:—

473. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] What are you by profession? Newspaper proprietor of the *Albury Banner*, published in Albury.

Mr.
G. Adams.

474. How long has this paper been in existence? Since 1862.

475. How long have you had possession of it? Twenty-five years.

476. Do you take considerable interest in municipal matters at Albury? Yes.

477. Do you remember Griffith first establishing cattle-yards in Albury? Yes, eight or nine years ago.

478. Had there been any extensive sales of cattle in Albury before Griffith went there? No.

479. Then is it a fact that he brought that class of business to Albury? Yes.

480. Were any sales held in Wagga before that? Yes.

481. Do you know their present yards? Yes.

482. Have you been through them? Yes.

483. Give us your opinion about the yards? They are quite capable of accommodating a very large amount of stock. So far as I can judge, I should say that they occupy about 6 acres of ground.

484. Have you ever heard that they could not accommodate the cattle that came to Albury? Never.

485. Then there is no doubt about the fact that Griffith's & Chenery's yards could accommodate all the cattle? Not so long ago there were 1,100 head of cattle in Griffith's yard, and 200 in Chenery's, and they could have held more, because the pens were not full.

486. You never heard any complaint about the accommodation? No.

487. Have you paid any attention to the number of cattle sold in Wodonga, or the number of sales held there? Yes; sales are held once a fortnight, but as to the number of cattle sold I cannot say.

488. Are they advertised sometimes in your newspaper? Yes, regularly; same as the Albury sales.

489. Are more cattle sold in Wodonga than in Albury? More fat cattle are sold in Albury than in Wodonga, but more store cattle are sold in Wodonga than in Albury.

490. Do you think the people agitating for the erection of the municipal cattle-yards form the majority of the ratepayers? It is my opinion that the bulk of the ratepayers do not care for them; and I think this agitation has arisen out of jealousy towards Mr. Griffith because he has been the means of making a market there, and they want to compel him to pay dues, and to get the benefit of his connection.

491. Would it be a benefit to Albury if Mr. Griffith were to go to Wodonga? No; it would be a loss.

492. I believe there is a great deal of rivalry between Wodonga and Albury? Yes.

493. Is it a rivalry about the cattle sales? Yes.

494. Do Griffith & Co. hold out any advantages in Albury? Yes; they give liberal terms.

495. If rates were charged, would it affect the market? Yes, certainly, for people do not care about paying taxes, and therefore they would go to a free market like Wodonga, only 3 miles from Albury.

496. Messrs Griffith & Co. lend their yards to whoever likes to use them? Yes. I am a ratepayer, and have always been opposed to these municipal yards. If the municipality had erected them before Griffith I should have taken a different view of the matter; but now that we have sufficient yards it would be useless to establish others.

497. Would it be a good thing to compete against Griffith & Co? No. Moreover, it would cost about £6,000 to put up good yards, and then if Griffith were running in opposition they would not get the trade.

498. Can you tell us of any other advantages in connection with Griffith's yard? Griffith's yards are very well situated, about two minutes from the railway station, and that is a great convenience to buyers from Sydney and Melbourne. Formerly Griffith & Co. had cabs waiting to convey the buyers to the train.

499. Give your opinion about the feeling the Albury people have about the expenditure on fresh yards? If the question were properly understood they would not be in favour of new yards, but there are only a few persons who take any interest in these matters. I may also mention that certain parties feel annoyed with Griffith because he gave a booth to a publican without putting it up to auction.

500. You have written against the municipal cattle-yards in your paper;—has the fact that Griffith advertises with you influenced you at all? No, nothing whatever. This Committee has been told that there is a possibility of borrowing the money at 8 per cent. I have no doubt of that.

501. *Mr. Gibson.*] Has Albury and its surroundings increased during the last eight or nine years? Yes, but the town has more than the district.

502. Has there been any increase in the district? Not so much within the last nine or ten years as before.

503. Do more cattle come from outlying districts than before? Yes; we had never more than twenty, thirty, or forty head of cattle, whereas at the last cattle sale we had 1,300 head of cattle.

504. How far is Albury from Wagga? About 90 miles.

505. Do you know Chenery's yards? Yes.

506. Are they sufficiently large for the stock coming to Albury? No; if anybody brings a large number of cattle they have to go to Griffith, and if he were not there they would have to go to Wodonga.

507. If the cattle went to Wodonga, would they have to pay anything for taking them and bringing back to Albury? No; they would go and come back in bond.

508. I mean, would there be anything to pay for droving? No; there would be no charge.

509. Have you yourself had any experience in selling cattle? No, not much.

510. You know Chenery's yards—have you noticed if his business has increased lately or not? Chenery only started about nine months ago, and I think his business has increased, and he is doing a fair trade at present.

511. Have you ever seen Griffith's yards after a rainfall? They are like other yards—muddy.

512. Are they paved? No.

513. In your evidence you stated that had the municipality erected or purposed erecting these yards in Albury before Griffith's started it would have been different—you would not have been against them? Yes, I stated that, because he would not have expended all the money, nor would he have brought the trade to Albury.

514. Can you remember how long it is since the Municipal Council first mooted this question? No; I cannot say.

515. *Mr. Lyne.*] You said it would cost about £6,000 to erect municipal yards? Yes; in fact it would cost more than that if they wanted them properly paved and finished.

516. Griffith's yards are not paved? No; but they are nevertheless very good, being situated on the top of a hill.

- Mr. G. Adams.
31 May, 1887.
517. Do you think they should be paved? No, not if they are properly drained; of course if cattle are allowed in week after week it will get cut up.
518. You have been asked your reason for advocating the prevention of the establishment of the sale-yards, and you replied it is because Griffith has increased the sales and established a market in Albury? Undoubtedly Griffith has established the market.
519. Further, when Griffith came there, there was no market then, and consequently had the municipality erected yards then there would have been no market to destroy, and the municipal yards would have been an advantage to the town in creating a market? Yes.
520. Mr. Barbour.] You said it would be necessary to expend £6,000? Yes, if they were paved.
521. Mr. Lyne.] In reference to Mr. Griffith's yards, you said that if they are drained and looked after there is no necessity for paving? Yes; but if they are constructed at the foot of a hill they would require paving, as the ground is very soft. The site proposed is at the foot of a hill.
522. Mr. Barbour.] Do you know the amount they estimate the cost at—did you hear it was to be £2,000? I heard it was to be £1,000; that is the amount I think mentioned in the Bill.
523. Are you aware that Mr. Griffith's yards cost about £1,000? Yes.
524. Could yards be established similar to Griffith's for the corporation? I do not know, because if you have more than one seller you would want greater accommodation. If you have four or five salesmen more room is required than if there were only one.
525. Mr. McLaughlin.] Is there room for a third yard, supposing all in full swing? Of course it would divide the trade.
526. Could cattle-yards be built as good as Griffith's for £1,000? No.

Mr. William Turner called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Turner.
31 May, 1887.
527. Mr. McLaughlin.] What are you? I am a grazier residing at Stony Park, in New South Wales, about 18 miles from Albury.
528. Have you had much experience of cattle sales in Albury? I have been about eighteen years in the district, and I have attended the markets, both as a buyer and a seller, regularly during that time.
529. Is there sufficient yard accommodation there for all the cattle that are sent in for sale? Yes, ample.
530. Have you ever heard the regular buyers and sellers make *bona fide* complaints about the want of accommodation? No.
531. Do you know Griffith's yards and Chenery's yards? Yes.
532. Have you ever seen either of them overcrowded? No.
533. Have you never heard of any sellers being unable to get yard accommodation in Albury for their cattle? No; I am sure it has never been the case.
534. Have Griffith & Co. done anything towards establishing a market in Albury? There is no doubt that they have. I went to the district just about the time when they opened business in Albury. There was really no market there at that time. Butchers had to go to Beechworth for their beef, and the cattle-owners for 20 and 30 miles round had to take their stock to Beechworth, which is about 30 miles from Albury. Mr. Griffith soon obtained the confidence of buyers and sellers.
535. He has the reputation of being a man of capital in Albury? He must be a man of capital, or he could not be so liberal in his terms.
536. He has that reputation there? Certainly.
537. Do you think that if he were to transfer his business to Wodonga it would make a difference to the cattle-market at Albury? It would be a bad day for Albury, in my opinion. I am not prejudiced in the matter.
538. You do not want any terms either one way or the other? They are always very acceptable.
539. You think that the people of Albury cannot afford to lose such a business firm as Griffith & Co.? They would be very blind to their own interests if they took any steps which would have the effect of driving the firm out of the town.
540. Do you think that there is an overwhelming majority of stock-owners in favour of municipal yards? I am pretty well conversant with the majority of stock-owners, and as a rule they sympathize with Mr. Griffith on account of the good he has done, not only to them, but to the town.
541. They are not dissatisfied with the present state of affairs? Not as a rule. There are always a few grumblers, you know.
542. Do you think that if they had to pay fees for cattle sold in Albury it would turn the scale in favour of Wodonga? I think it would. Things are cut so fine now that they have to calculate every penny in connection with the sale of a beast.
543. You know Mr. Mate and Mr. Frew? Yes.
544. Has either of them as much to do with the sale of cattle as you have? Not in the Albury market. Mr. Mate is the owner of a station, and may do more business than I do outside of Albury.
545. I refer to his experience in the matter of cattle-sales? I consider that both these gentlemen are inexperienced as far as their attendance at the sales is concerned. They may hear of what goes on in Albury.
546. I suppose that you would not accept them as authorities on the requirements of Albury in this matter of yard accommodation? They are not practical authorities.
547. Are you giving your evidence perfectly independent of the Municipal Council and everyone else? Yes, in every shape and form.
548. You are giving your evidence without any restriction? Just so.
549. Mr. Gibson.] Do you sell many stock in Albury? I sell a good many.
550. Do you sell all your stock there? No; I send some to Melbourne and to Sydney; I send them wherever I think I can get the best prices.
551. Do you sell many out at your own place? Occasionally I do.
552. How many do you sell there in proportion to the number you sell in Albury? There have been a good many sheep sold at my place through the firm of Griffith & Company, which is the same as if they were sold in Albury. I have sold cattle without putting them through any agent.
553. What number do you sell privately at Stony Park to the butchers? I have been selling very few lately. I used to sell some a few years ago. The last two years the principal part of my stock has been sold either in the market or at my place through the firm of Griffith & Company. I do not know whether I have sold through Mr. Chenery; I have bought through him.

554. Have you been selling the best of your stock privately? I have not.
 555. Did not you? I did not. The last transaction I had through Griffith & Company was for the sale of 3,000 of the best sheep I have had for two years. They brought a buyer to my place.
 556. Do you continue to sell privately? I make no rule to sell privately; occasionally I sell in that way. If any agent brings a buyer to my place, and he gives me my price, he can have the stock.
 557. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are independent of any of them? Yes.

Mr.
W. Turner.
31 May, 1887.

Mr. George Henry Bilson called in, sworn, and examined:—

558. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are an alderman of the Borough Council of Albury? Yes.
 559. How long have you held that office? I was first elected six years ago last February.
 560. You have been Mayor of the town for some time? Yes, for the last two years.
 561. Do you remember when the question of cattle sale-yards was first agitated in Albury? I do.
 562. Has it cropped up in the Council from time to time? Yes.
 563. Have you been in favour of or against the movement? I have always opposed it.
 564. On what grounds? I thought that it would not be a profitable speculation for the Council to enter into.
 565. Did you think that the yards were required by the people? I did not at the time the agitation was got up.
 566. At the present time, is there, or is there not, sufficient yard accommodation in the town for cattle? There is sufficient for all the cattle that are now sold there.
 567. Do you remember Mr. Griffith removing his yards from Olive-street to their present site? I do.
 568. Was that done before or after the Council decided to erect municipal yards? It was before.
 569. Are you quite sure of that? Yes.
 570. When did the Council first decide that it was necessary to establish yards of their own? About September, 1885.
 571. And when did Mr. Griffith remove his yards to their present site? About sixteen months before that decision was arrived at.
 572. What is your business? I am a brewer.
 573. Are you an extensive ratepayer? I am.
 574. Do you, as one of a number of ratepayers, object to the expense of erecting these yards? I have always objected to the proposal.
 575. Have you read the provisions of the Bill? No.
 576. But as a ratepayer you decidedly object to the Bill? Yes.
 577. Do you think that a number of the ratepayers object to the experiment? Yes. At my last two elections I condemned this proposal. I declared on each occasion that I would oppose it as long as I was an alderman.
 578. And notwithstanding that you were opposed to these yards the ratepayers elected you? Yes. I got more votes at the last election than I did at any previous one.
 579. You have as good an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the people on this question as either Alderman Frew or Mr. Mate has? Yes; I move about among the ratepayers just as much as either of them does. My business brings me into contact with nearly everybody in the town.
 580. And you think that a majority of the ratepayers are opposed to this proposal? I think so.
 581. Would it be a desirable thing in the interests of Albury to drive such a firm as Griffith & Company over to Wodonga? No; I think it would be a great loss to the borough.
 582. Do they spend a good deal of money there, and bring a lot of trade to the town? Yes, they bring a lot of trade to the town.
 583. Would municipal yards, without auctioneers, be any benefit to the town? No.
 584. There were only occasional cattle sales before Messrs. Griffith & Company started business in Albury? Yes.
 585. Competition is pretty keen between Albury and Wodonga? Yes, in all kinds of business.
 586. *Mr. Gibson.*] When did you first get a seat in the Municipal Council? In February, 1881.
 587. Have you had a seat ever since? Yes. I was Mayor of the borough during part of the time.
 588. When was this question of municipal yards first brought before the Council? There was some talk in the Council about the matter for some two or three years before it took any tangible form.
 589. When was it first brought under the consideration of the aldermen? About 1883, I think.
 590. *Chairman.*] When did the Council apply to the Government for a site for these yards? I cannot say just now; we made no application until we had arrived at a decision on the main question.
 591. Did the Council make application for a site on the Flat? Yes, about 1884 or 1885.
 592. Did Mr. Griffith make a similar application at the same time? No; he applied about two years before for this site.
 593. Both the Council and Mr. Griffith applied for this site on the Flat? Mr. Griffith made an application about eighteen months or two years before the Council did. The members of the Council signed a petition in favour of this application.
 594. The Government would not grant the site to either of the parties? No; they refused the application at the end of 1885.
 595. *Mr. Gibson.*] Do you recollect the Council, as far back as 1883, getting a report of the probable cost of establishing sale-yards? I think that Alderman Frew asked for such a report. Our surveyor was asked to send in plans and specifications of yards, but he never did so.
 596. Do you recollect the return being moved for? Yes.
 597. Do you recollect in 1883 an offer being made to the Council to erect yards on a certain piece of land? No.
 598. Do you remember any offer coming from Dr. Andrews to give a piece of land for this purpose to the Council? I recollect that some offer was made to erect sale-yards.
 599. In what year? I cannot say.
 600. How did you vote on Alderman Ten-Brink's motion to rescind the resolution ordering the necessary steps to be taken to have a reserve gazetted as a site for sale-yards? I cannot say.
 601. What was the result of the division? I cannot say.

Mr.
G. H. Bilson.
31 May, 1887.

- Mr. G. H. Bilson, 31 May, 1887.
602. Do you recollect that on the 9th of November, 1885, the Council appointed a deputation to ask the Minister for Lands to grant a site for sale-yards—who composed that deputation? Alderman Thorold and myself. We saw the Minister in Sydney; but the interview had no result, for it took place on the day that the Dibbs-Abbott Government resigned office; we were asked to call again. I was the Mayor at the time.
603. Do you recollect that on the 23rd December of that year you gave a verbal account to the Council of that interview? I was Mayor at the time.
604. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] The motion was carried against your will? Yes.
605. And as Mayor you carried out the will of the majority? Yes.
606. *Mr. Gibson.*] What was the result of the motion proposed on the 3rd December last to rescind the resolution of the Council? I cannot say.
607. Did you vote with the majority? I cannot say whether I did or not.
608. *Chairman.*] Will you swear that you did not vote with the majority on that occasion? I have voted against every proposal to erect municipal sale-yards.
609. And you never voted in favour of the proposal? Never. On one occasion I voted in favour of a site for the yard.
610. *Mr. Lyne.*] Do you know whether there are or have been during the last eight or ten years any other yards besides the existing ones? There was an old yard behind the Bank of New South Wales, in Smollett-street.
611. Not at the back of the old Exchange stables? I mean those yards.
612. Have the yards at the back of the Bank of New South Wales been pulled down? They were sold some time ago and pulled down. They had not been used for many years.
613. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is it a fact that the people of the town do not show much feeling on this question one way or the other—is not the majority indifferent as to whether there are municipal yards or not? Yes; there is only a very small proportion of the people interested in the matter.
614. Albury has improved very much of late? Yes, during the last few years.
615. Is there not a demand arising every day for greater yard accommodation? No; the town has not been moving much for the last twelve months. Very few buildings have been erected.

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. BARBOUR,	|	MR. RYRIE,
MR. DALTON,	|	MR. HAYES,
MR. DAWSON,	|	MR. LYNE.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

L. Gibson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill.

Jnc. McLaughlin, Esq., for C. L. Griffith & Co., against the Bill.

Mr. Warden Harry Graves called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. H. Graves, 1 June, 1887.
616. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are a stock and station agent carrying on business now in Sydney, but formerly in Melbourne and Deniliquin? Yes.
617. Your are well acquainted with the intercolonial stock trade? Thoroughly.
618. Have you been in Griffith's yards at Albury? Yes.
619. Are they, in your opinion, equal to the requirements of the trade at Albury? Decidedly.
620. Have you attended cattle sales in Albury? Yes.
621. Did you notice any want of yard accommodation? No.
622. Do you think that there is any necessity for additional yard accommodation? No; I should say that there is ample accommodation.
623. Have you ever attended any sales in Wodonga? No.
624. I suppose you know that the rivalry between Albury and Wodonga is pretty keen? I am aware of that.
625. Would it take much to influence sellers to send their cattle to Wodonga instead of to Albury? I think that it would take very little to turn the scale one way or the other.
626. Do you think that if a yard fee of 6d. a head were imposed in Albury it would turn the scale in favour of Wodonga? I have no doubt of it.
627. Is it desirable in the interests of Albury that fees should be so charged? I do not think that the people would stand it, and considering that the buyers who attend the sales in Albury also attend the sales in Wodonga, sellers would use free yards in preference to paying yard fees. I do not think that the mere question of 6d. a head would influence sellers, for my experience is that every time you yard a mob of cattle you have to pay the dues.
628. You think that municipal yards in Albury would decrease the number of cattle sales, and help Wodonga? Yes, at the expense of Albury.
629. *Chairman.*] Would not the New South Wales sellers have to pay 5s. a head to cross the river? Certainly.
630. Would not that amount to more than 6d. a head? I apprehend that it would not affect the question at all if it was a Victorian who bought the cattle. I understand that the cattle can cross the river in bond.
631. Would not the stock tax be eventually borne by the sellers—would not a Victorian sooner buy in Wodonga than in Albury? Yes. There would be no risk in crossing the Murray. In almost all instances terms are given with the cattle, and instead of paying money out of his pocket, as he would if he bought in Albury, it would be tacked on to the bill.
632. There is no such thing as paying 5s. cash and the balance by bill? It may be done, but it has not come within my cognizance. The buyer pays partly in cash and partly by bill.
633. If you were selling New South Wales cattle in Wodonga, would you make it a condition that the buyer should pay 5s., that is the stock tax, over and above what he pays for the cattle? No; I would take care that I offered the cattle duty free. The buyer, instead of paying the duty in cash at Albury, would have that amount included in his bill.

634. Who would pay the stock tax, the buyer or the seller? In the first place the seller would pay a duty of 5s., but that amount would be recouped to him by the purchaser in Wodonga.

635. Do you think that cattle would be 5s. dearer in Wodonga than in Albury? I do not say that. I say that if cattle are bought in Albury and then taken to Wodonga it necessitates an additional expenditure of 5s. a head, which expenditure would not have to be incurred if the cattle were retained in New South Wales.

636. Can you buy cattle at the same price in Wodonga as you can in Albury, notwithstanding that a stock tax is imposed on our cattle crossing the river? I do not know what the state of the market is at the present time. I know that any Victorian who was buying New South Wales cattle would give 5s. a head more for them in Wodonga than he would give for them on the same day in Albury, and that in all probability he would get terms in Wodonga for the payment of this 5s. as well as the price of the beast. It would be better too for the commission agent. He would get a commission on the 5s., the same as we get a commission at Homebush on the railway freight.

637. Would you sooner pay 6d. a head to sell store cattle at Albury than take them to Wodonga and pay the poll tax? I should decidedly take them where I could get free yards, and if they were sold to New South Wales buyers the duty would be refunded.

638. Do you think that store cattle are 5s. a head higher in Wodonga than they are in Albury? I do not think that there would be much difference between the two markets; there might be slight fluctuations.

639. *Mr. Lyne.*] Suppose I sent stock to a municipal yard, would I or the vendor have to pay the yard dues whether they were sold or not? If I bring in a couple of thousand sheep or a couple of hundred head of cattle to Homebush and withdraw them for a better market I have to pay yard dues on them in each instance. I do not know whether the Albury Council propose to adopt that plan.

640. In what other municipal yards have you sold cattle? I have sold in country places, but never at any place where yard dues were charged. I have sold thousands of cattle in Sandhurst, Melbourne, and Homebush, but I do not remember selling in any yards where I have had to pay dues.

641. *Chairman.*] Suppose a grazier brings cattle into Homebush, and the market is not as good as he anticipated, has he to pay the yard dues if he withdraws them? Yes.

642. And he has to pay yard dues if he brings the same cattle into another market? Yes.

643. What are the yard dues at Homebush? 1d. on sheep, and 6d. on cattle, whether they are stores or fat.

644. *Mr. Hayes.*] Who pay the yard dues? The vendors in all cases.

645. Is there any arrangement under which the auctioneers pay the dues? I have never heard of such an arrangement; they would not have much left if they paid them. If I think that I can get better prices for my clients by waiting for another market I frequently withdraw the cattle. I have to pay the dues on each occasion.

646. *Mr. Gibson.*] Is there not the same risk in crossing the river whether the cattle come from Victoria or from New South Wales? I should imagine that the risk would be the same one way or the other. I do not know whether there is a fall in the river at Albury, but generally speaking there is no more risk in crossing from one side than there is in crossing from the other.

647. When were you in Albury last? I was one of the judges at the Show in September last.

648. Were you at the cattle sales on that occasion? To the best of my recollection, I did not sell on that day. I know that immediately after the cattle were judged I had to rush to the train, as I had to sell at Homebush the next day.

649. Do you recollect the last time you attended a sale in Albury? I think it was just before that Show. I have been in Griffith's yards several times. I have seen what I consider wonderful sales there.

650. When you spoke of the present accommodation being sufficient you referred to those yards? Yes.

651. Independent of these yards, is there sufficient accommodation? I am not aware.

652. Are there any other yards? I have seen other agents selling in other yards; I do not know whose yards they were.

653. What accommodation did those yards afford? I do not like to make invidious comparisons.

654. Is the accommodation of those other yards sufficient for the requirements of the district? I do not think so.

655. Have you had much experience in the Albury sales for years past? No; I have not attended them. I have always been engaged in selling in Melbourne, Sydney, or Homebush. I know of the Albury sales only by report.

656. Do you think that the sales of stock have increased during the last few years? Yes. I recollect the time when no cattle were sold there.

657. Is the trade increasing now? I believe it is increasing. At the same time I must say that if the dues are charged the sales will diminish.

658. Have you had any practical experience of sales in Wodonga? I do not recollect that I ever attended a sale there; if I have it is so long ago that I have forgotten all about it.

659. *Mr. Hayes.*] Have you had any experience of municipal sale-yards? Yes; about twenty-two years' experience. I do not think that I have sold in any other municipal yards than the Sydney, Melbourne, and Homebush yards. I have sold very large quantities of stock in Deniliquin and in Melbourne. I have had considerable experience in country sale-yards. I used to sell in Deniliquin for many years. I was an alderman of that town, and although a good many stock were sold there we never thought of putting up municipal yards; I would not have voted for any such proposal.

660. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are there municipal yards in Deniliquin now? I have never heard of any.

661. *Mr. Hayes.*] Would municipal yards have the effect of increasing or decreasing the trade in Albury? I am perfectly certain that it would be a most suicidal thing to erect municipal yards there.

William Teece, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

662. *Chairman.*] You are Member for Goulburn, in the Legislative Assembly? Yes; I have represented Goulburn for sixteen years.

663. Have you resided there on and off all that time? Yes.

664. And you have had considerable experience with respect to public questions in that town? Yes.

665. *Mr. Gibson.*] Are there municipal yards in Goulburn? Yes; they were erected in 1876.

666. Previous to that time, how were the sales carried on? By auctioneers, in separate sale-yards.

Mr.
W. H. Graves.
1 June, 1887.

W. Teece,
Esq., M.P.
1 June, 1887.

W. Teece,
Esq., M.P.
1 June, 1887.

667. Do those auctioneers now use the municipal yards? Yes. I may state that one of those auctioneers has ceased to carry on business in Goulburn, but the principal firm at that time have sold in the municipal yards ever since they were erected.
668. How do the sales in the municipal yards compare with the sales which were held prior to 1876? It was complained before those yards were erected that the townspeople were endangered by the driving of the stock through the streets in the daytime. The stockowners complained that there was not that competition which would exist if there were central yards. There was some objection on the part of stockowners to the original Bill. It had reference to a provision which empowered the Municipal Council to impose fees within a radius of 10 miles from the boundary of the municipality. The Council agreed to the elimination of that provision, and the Bill was passed without opposition. Goulburn has become, I know, a very important stock market. Last week alone one auctioneer must have sold over 25,000 sheep. I believe that the municipal yards are a source of considerable revenue to the municipality. I have referred to the *Gazettes* which contain abstracts of the revenue for the last three half-years, and I find that for the half-years ending 2nd February, 1885, 3rd August, 1885, and 1st February, 1886, it was £487 19s., £802 Os. 10d., and £422 5s. 10d. respectively.
669. In your opinion, is it beneficial to centralize the sales in this way? It has been so in Goulburn.
670. Have you read the provisions of this Bill? Yes, while I was waiting outside.
671. Is it free from the objection which was raised to the Goulburn Bill? Yes.
672. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you ever been in Albury? Yes.
673. Have you been present at a cattle sale there? No.
674. Have you any knowledge of the cattle market in Albury or Wodonga? No.
675. Is there any rival town close to Goulburn where cattle sales can take place? Oh, yes; there are Braidwood (a very important cattle district), about 58 miles, and Yass, which is 54 miles away. Braidwood and Queanbeyan may be said to be the same distance from Goulburn.
676. Have you any town in competition with Goulburn which is nearer to it than 50 miles? No.
677. *Mr. Dalton.*] Since the municipal yards were established in Goulburn, have there been any competitive yards erected just outside the municipality? No.
678. Is there any intention to erect competitive yards? No.
679. The people are all satisfied with the existing yards? Yes. The yards are almost on the boundary of the municipality. Other yards could be erected within two or three hundred yards of them.
680. *Mr. Lyne.*] What is the area of the municipality? About 13 square miles. It is about 1½ miles by 4 miles. The yards are near the south-west boundary.
681. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] How many yards were there in Goulburn before these yards were erected? There were two very large yards. Finlay & Co. had yards, and costly yards were erected by Dignam & Company.
682. What has happened to those yards? The auctioneers have abandoned them in favour of the municipal yards.
683. Do you not know that Dignam & Company abandoned their yards before those yards were erected? I think that they did.
684. Did they not ask for municipal yards to be erected? I do not think that that is the case.
685. Are you sure? They might have been in favour of the proposal.
686. Do you not know that Finlay & Company were in favour of municipal yards, and that a certain arrangement was made between that firm and the Council? I know that they are strongly in favour of the yards at the present time.
687. And then, too? I do not know. A petition was got up against the yards. It was signed by stockowners, but I understand that they did not oppose the Bill because the provision I have mentioned was struck out.
688. Was there not an arrangement between Finlay & Company and the Council in reference to these yards? I do not think that there was any arrangement whatever as regards compensation.
689. Was there not a private arrangement between them? I do not think so.
690. You know that Finlay & Company were not opposed to the erection of municipal yards? I do not think that they were, else they would have opposed the Bill. I may say that the present auctioneers can and do sell in other yards. They have small yards in which they sell saddle and draught horses, but I think that they pay fees to the municipality.
691. What was the cost of the Goulburn yards? It has been pretty considerable. The first cost was about £1,000, but the yards have been greatly improved since then.
692. About how much did the improvements cost? I cannot say.
693. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are the yards paved? I think not.
694. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You cannot draw any comparison between Goulburn and Albury with respect to the number of cattle sold in each town? No.
695. Goulburn is a very important market? Yes.
696. How many sales take place there in a month? There is a regular sale every Wednesday.
697. Is there more than one sale a week? There is a sale on every Wednesday, and very often sales are held on other days of the week.
698. It is an important centre of the Colony? Yes. I fancy that the fees are a farthing for a sheep and 3d. for a head of stock.
699. *Mr. Gibson.*] How many sales used there to be before the municipal yards were erected? I think that there were as many sales then as there are now, but they were more scattered. The sellers can all bring their stock to market now on a regular sale day, when the buyers and the auctioneers are all together. They say that there is far more competition among the buyers now than there was formerly.
700. Notwithstanding that these yards cost a large sum of money they are a paying concern? Yes.
701. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] If cattle sales are held in Albury and Wodonga on the same day you could not concentrate the buyers? No.
702. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are there sale-yards at Yass, Queanbeyan, or Braidwood? No. I think that there are municipal yards at only Goulburn, Bathurst, Orange, Musclebrook, and Dubbo. In every Bill, except the Orange Bill, I think that the yards are limited to the boundaries of the municipality.
703. Was there any regular sale day in Goulburn before these yards were erected? There were two regular sale days, Tuesday and Thursday; now they have special sales perhaps on every day of the week, but Wednesday is the principal sale day—in fact it is the market day.

704. Were the old yards erected by the stock agents who used them? I do not know. I think it is probable that Mr. Dignam erected his yards, and that Mr. Sands did the same.

705. Who used Dignam's yards principally? I think that they were very rarely used.

706. Who built Finlay's yards? I do not know whether he erected yards of his own or not; I do not think he did.

707. Was he renting yards from somebody else? I think so.

708. Dignam's yards were abandoned before the new yards were put up? Yes, but not Sands's.

709. Were any vested interests affected by the erection of municipal yards? There was some talk about compensation, but no claim of that kind was ever made.

710. Was there any necessity on the part of stock agents to oppose the Goulburn Bill? There was some talk about opposition. The Council, from the very initiation of the measure, refused to acknowledge any vested interests in the matter.

711. There were not any vested interests which caused opposition to the Bill? It was virtually unopposed.

712. *Mr. Hayes.*] What became of Finlay & Co.'s yards after it was passed—was there any compensation given to the firm? None whatever.

713. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] How do you know—were you an alderman? No.

714. *Mr. Gibson.*] Were there any auctioneers in the Council at the time the Bill was brought forward? No; neither Mr. Sands nor Mr. Finlay was an alderman.

W. Teeco,
Esq., M.P.

1 June, 1887.

John Moore Chanter, Esq., M.P., called in and examined:—

715. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Members for The Murray in the Legislative Assembly? Yes.

716. Have you had any experience with respect to cattle sale-yards in that district? Yes.

717. *Mr. Gibson.*] Have you had any experience in the cattle trade? Yes; I have sold stock in Echuca, Moama, and Rochester.

718. In the pursuit of your business have you had occasion to sell stock in municipal yards? Yes, at Rochester, which is about 9 miles from Moama.

719. When were those yards erected? About seven years ago.

720. Had you any experience of cattle sales in Rochester before that time? Yes.

721. How do the present sales compare with the sales of seven years ago? They are very much better now.

722. Have the municipal yards had anything to do with that result? I think that they were the cause as far as Rochester was concerned.

723. In what way? By concentrating the trade.

724. Do you happen to know if those yards have paid? Yes; they have been a profitable concern.

725. Has it had any effect on the dues? Dues were imposed in the first instance, but the auctioneers arranged to pay fees in the place of dues to the Council. As a matter of fact no dues are charged there on the owners of cattle.

726. Do you know of any other such yards in the district with which you are acquainted? There is an agitation going on now in the town of Echuca for municipal yards.

727. Do you, as a stock and station agent, think that it is a good thing for the district to concentrate the whole of this trade in the municipal yards? I do; but there are certain circumstances to be taken into consideration—I mean the situation of the yards. There are circumstances as regards the Border which would not apply inland.

728. Have you sold in any other town besides Rochester where there are municipal yards? No.

729. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you held sales in Echuca? Yes.

730. Are the yards there private or municipal yards? Private yards.

731. Do you know that there are free yards in Wodonga? I do not know that as a matter of fact.

732. What is your opinion of the Echuca yards? They are very inferior yards.

733. Is that the reason why the auctioneers agitated for municipal yards? It was the principal reason.

734. Do you know Griffith's yards in Albury? I have seen them in passing through the town.

735. Do they appear to be extensive yards? Yes, from the train.

736. Have you heard of them being overcrowded? No.

737. *Chairman.*] Has the Borough Council of Echuca shown any disposition to erect yards of their own? They have decided to do so.

738. Where did the salesmen sell in Echuca previous to the erection of municipal yards at Rochester? In their own private yards in Echuca.

739. Do sales ever take place at Moama? Yes; I have yards there. All the sales in the Echuca and Moama districts are conducted in private yards.

740. There are no public yards in Deniliquin? Yes, municipal yards.

741. Were they established under the authority of an Act of Parliament? I do not know. They are under the supervision of the Town Council, and large sales of fat and store cattle take place there. The sales are not held regularly, but sometimes large quantities of stock are sold in these yards.

742. I suppose that if any salesman applies to the Council he can have the use of the yards at any time? Yes.

743. You know, as an auctioneer, that the Council charge fees for the use of their yards? Yes.

744. *Mr. Lync.*] Do you know that in Victoria every Municipal Council has power to build yards of their own without a special Act of Parliament? Yes; there is a provision to that end in the municipal law.

745. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you any experience of the cattle market in Albury? No, not personally.

746. Who asked you to attend this afternoon? The Clerk of the Assembly.

747. Not the Municipal Council of Albury? No; I got a notice through the post to attend here.

748. *Chairman.*] Did you know on what points you were going to give evidence? I knew that I was going to give evidence with respect to cattle sale-yards in Albury; I was not aware that there was even a Bill before the Committee.

749. *Mr. Dalton.*] Do you think that municipal yards would benefit the Council of Albury? I should say from my experience that they would.

750. *Mr. Barbour.*] As an expert, do you approve of the Municipal Council of Echuca erecting municipal yards—do you think that it would be a benefit to the salesmen and stockowners in that district? As regards Echuca, undoubtedly.

751.

J. M. Chanter,
Esq., M.P.

1 June, 1887.

- J. M. Chanter, Esq., M.P.
1 June, 1887.
751. *Mr. Dawson.*] More than if good private yards were put up? Yes. The stock tax very materially affects sales on the Southern Border. It is to the advantage of Echuca to erect municipal yards, because they get over the difficulty of this tax. I cannot say that it would apply to Albury or Moama.
752. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Do Victorian buyers prefer Echuca to Moama? They prefer to buy in Echuca because the stock tax has been paid.
753. If municipal yards were erected in Albury, and the yards were free in Wodonga, would the Albury cattle market be affected in any way? I do not think so. I think that the auctioneers would study their own interests, and prevent the stock from going to Wodonga, which they can do by paying the stock tax in Albury.
754. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] But suppose an owner sends his cattle to a Victorian agent? He would not send to a Victorian agent in preference to a New South Wales agent if all things were alike.
755. But if all things are not? Then it would be a matter for the New South Wales agent to consider whether it would not pay him to pay the municipal dues in order to keep the trade.
756. But he might not have the opportunity to decide the place of sale—the vendor might send the cattle to Albury irrespective of him? I know that I conduct sales at Moama, and that I arrange with the vendor in every case.
757. Would it not pay Mr. Griffith to sell free in Wodonga? I do not think so.
758. He could place himself in the same position as regards Albury? It would be at a loss.
759. Can he not sell free at Wodonga? It depends upon whether the Wodonga yards would remain free.
760. Would not the Wodonga people be glad to welcome him there? Yes, very glad.
761. *Mr. Gibson.*] What is the fee for an auctioneer's license in this Colony? It is £15 for a general license, and £2 for a district license. It is £25 for a general license in Victoria.

Mr. A. Frew.

1 June, 1887.

Mr. Alexander Frew recalled and further examined:—

762. *Mr. Gibson.*] Have you the minute-book of the Borough Council of Albury? Yes.
763. At the fortnightly meeting held on the 23rd March, 1883, what took place with respect to the matter of these sale-yards? I proposed that the engineer be requested to bring up a report as to the requirements for building cattle sale-yards, and the probable cost of them. Alderman Gulson seconded the motion, which was lost.
764. Is there not another entry on the same date about a letter of Dr. Andrews's? Yes. He wrote a letter offering to erect sale-yards on terms.
765. Was the offer accepted? No.
766. Was it decided on the 6th August, 1885, that the Council should apply for the dedication of the punt reserve as a site for sale-yards? Yes.
767. On the 23rd July, 1885, the engineer was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of cattle sale-yards? Yes, by five votes to four. The Mayor, Alderman Bilson, voted against the motion.
768. Did the "Sales-yards Committee" bring up a report on the 12th August, 1885, as to the mode which should be adopted to obtain this Bill? Yes.
769. What was done at the meeting of the Council on the 2nd September, 1885? The minute is as follows:—

Call of the whole Council to consider the advisability of erecting Cattle Sale-yards,

Alderman Frew proposed,—“That this Council take the necessary steps to erect cattle sale-yards.” Seconded by Alderman Gulson.

Amendment proposed by Alderman Thorold, and seconded by the Mayor,—“That the Mayor cause a poll of the ratepayers to be taken on the question whether the Council shall erect cattle sale-yards or not, within one month.”

Alderman Wallder called for a division.

For the motion—Alderman Wallder, Alderman Ten Brink, Alderman Gulson, and Alderman Frew.

For the amendment—Alderman Bilson (Mayor), Alderman Thorold, and Alderman Scanlon.

770. Now, without further reference to the minute-book, is it or is it not a fact that this question has since been before the Council from time to time when you have been present? Yes.
771. Do you think that this Bill will have the effect of driving the trade to Wodonga? Certainly not.
772. Is the Municipal Council about to fence the punt reserve? Yes; there is a sum of £150 on the Estimates for that purpose.
773. Will that fence interfere with the approach to Griffith's yards? Yes, to this extent, that the cattle will have to go down a narrow street. At the present time there are 7 or 8 acres of land on which they can muster the cattle.
774. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] This question has been before the Borough Council for the last four or five years? I think so.
775. Sometimes the majority was against the proposal, and eventually it was carried by only one vote? There was a majority against my motion on the first two occasions, therefore I did not put it to the vote. On the next occasion it was carried by a majority of one.
776. Do not Power, Rutherford, & Company advertise Queensland cattle for sale in Wodonga, and hold sales there? Yes, both in large and small numbers.
777. These cattle go through the streets of Albury? Through a portion of our streets.
778. You will not be able to make them pay anything for the use of the roads even if you get this Bill? We can put a toll on them.
779. It was on the 6th August, 1884, that the Council passed a resolution in favour of this proposal—do you remember swearing that it was passed before Griffith & Company erected their yards? No; I said that there was an agitation in favour of municipal yards.
780. Did not Mr. Griffith erect his yards before your motion was carried? I am not aware of it; I cannot swear that he did.
781. You have sworn as follows:—“My motion was carried before his present yards were erected; he had other yards at that time.” Now did he or did he not erect his yards before your motion was carried? I am not sure of it; I cannot swear to it.
782. Do you still adhere to the fact that his yards were erected after your motion was carried? No; I say that my motion was moved before he erected his yards.

783. Were not his yards erected before your motion was carried? Yes.
 784. You have been the principal mover in this matter? Yes.
 785. How long is it since you first commenced to agitate? I think it was in 1833.
 786. Did you not commence to agitate as early as 1878? Yes; I submitted motions, but I did not put them to the vote. When I first brought the question forward I had only three supporters out of nine aldermen, therefore I withdrew my motion. I submitted another motion at the end of six months, and I withdrew it on a similar ground.
 787. Do you still adhere to your evidence that Mr. Andrew Hore, senior, told you that he was in favour of the erection of municipal yards? Yes; he told me so in his own place.
 788. You state that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary? Yes.

Mr. A. Frew
 1 June, 1887.

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,	|	MR. HAYES,
MR. H. CLARKE,	|	MR. LYNE,
	MR. S. SMITH.	

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

L. Gibson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill.
 Jno. McLaughlin, Esq., for O. L. Griffith & Co., against the Bill.

Mr. Patrick Edwin Fallon called in and examined:—

789. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are a resident of Albury? Yes; I have resided there for thirty-three years. I am a storekeeper and a wine and spirit merchant. I have a large vineyard in the district.
 790. You know the present cattle yards in Albury? I do.
 791. Is there sufficient accommodation for all the cattle that are sold in the town? I think so.
 792. Do you know Griffith's yards? Yes.
 793. What is your opinion of them? They are fair yards.
 794. Do you also know Chenery's yards? I do.
 795. Do you know Wodonga? I know Wodonga very well, but I do not know anything about its sale-yards.
 796. Do you know that a large number of cattle are sold in Wodonga from time to time? Yes, by the Albury papers.
 797. Are New South Wales cattle sold there? I cannot say where the cattle come from.
 798. Is there any necessity for the Borough Council of Albury to bother about the erection of sale-yards? I do not know. I think that they could spend the money more economically in other directions.
 799. Griffith & Company have a pretty large business there? Yes.
 800. Would it be beneficial to Albury if their business were removed to Wodonga? I do not think so; I think that it would be quite the opposite.
 801. Do the principal buyers in Albury come from New South Wales or from Victoria? I think that the buyers of fat stock come principally from Victoria.
 802. I suppose that they would buy just as cheerfully in Wodonga as they do in Albury if they had the opportunity? I cannot say.
 803. *Mr. Gibson.*] Are you in the habit of attending the cattle sales in Albury? Occasionally, but not regularly.
 804. When did you attend a sale last? About six or seven weeks ago.
 805. Do you carefully note the number of stock that are sold on each occasion? I do not.
 806. Is the stock trade decreasing or increasing? I think that it is on the increase.
 807. Would Chenery Brothers by themselves be able to provide for the accommodation of the stock? By building yards they would.
 808. Would their present yards provide that accommodation? I do not think so.
 809. Do you know how the stock tax is paid when cattle are taken over to Wodonga? I believe that it has to be paid when the cattle cross the river. I think that it is 5s. on cattle and 6d. on sheep.
 810. Is it the rule that the bond for cattle crossing the Murray into Wodonga is 5s. each, that if they are not sold they can return within twenty-four hours, but that if they are sold, even if they are returned to New South Wales, they must pay the Customs duty of 5s. each? I do not know anything about that matter.

Mr.
 P. E. Fallon.
 2 June, 1887.

Mr. Joseph Tilly Brown called in and examined:—

811. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are an auctioneer and stock agent, residing at Echuca? Yes.
 812. How long have you been in business there? Since 1874.
 813. Do you know the Albury and Wodonga districts? Yes; I was once Relieving Manager of the Bank of New South Wales in Albury.
 814. Have you any knowledge of the cattle market in Albury? No; it has developed since my day.
 815. Have you any knowledge of the stock trade on the Southern Border? Yes, both ways.
 816. You know there are sale-yards in Albury belonging to Griffith & Company and to Chenery Brothers? Yes, as a matter of hearsay.
 817. Would it be to the advantage of Albury to have municipal yards in which dues would be charged on all cattle sold there, although there are free yards in Wodonga? I think that it would be certainly detrimental to the interests of Albury to have such yards. I think that people who had large numbers of stock to sell would prefer to sell them in a market where there was no taxation; I think that if dues be charged in Albury agents will prefer to sell in Wodonga.
 818. Have you had any experience of the municipal yards in Rochester? Yes; I sell there once a month—at least my salesman does.
 819. Do they charge so much a head there? They attempted to do so in the first instance. The people opposed the attempt, and it was abandoned.
 820. There is no charge per head then? No.

Mr.
 J. T. Brown.
 2 June, 1887.

Mr.
J. T. Brown.
2 June, 1887.

821. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is there not something which is equivalent to a tax paid there? No. The Council imposes a tax of 25s. a head on every auctioneer who effects a sale in the yards. About six auctioneers hold sales. If you do not sell no charge is made. It happens sometimes that an auctioneer's cattle do not arrive in time for the sale, and in all these cases no charge is made, for the reason that no sale has been made.

822. *Mr. Hayes.*] A charge is made on each day that an auctioneer effects a sale? Yes. The auctioneers sell there once a month.

823. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Does it take the revenue which is obtained in this way to keep the yards in order? I do not think that it takes that much. We are now considering the desirability of making certain improvements which that revenue I am sure will not cover.

824. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are you a member of the Shire Council of Echuca? Yes.

825. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Do you think that it would be a good thing for Albury to have municipal yards? Certainly not, if there is sufficient accommodation at the present time. If there is not that accommodation it is a question how the Council shall provide the necessary accommodation, and what charges shall be imposed. I am satisfied that if the Albury Council impose municipal dues they will drive the trade away to Wodonga.

826. Do you remember an agitation in Echuca in favour of municipal yards? It is going on now.

827. Do you remember whether the auctioneers and cattle salesmen threatened to remove their yards from the town if dues were imposed? I do; I think they sent a letter to that effect to the Borough Council.

828. Was that the reason why municipal yards were not constructed there? It helped to delay the erection of them. Two polls have been taken on the question. In the first case, about four years ago, the ratepayers declared by a majority that it was undesirable to erect municipal yards, and the other day they affirmed by a small majority the desirability of having them.

829. The present yards in Echuca are very inferior ones? I do not know the state of the yards in Albury. I think that the yards in Echuca are centrally situated, and are more than sufficient for the purposes of the trade.

830. *Chairman.*] Are they municipal yards? No; there are two sets of private yards.

831. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] If municipal yards were erected in Echuca, would not the Melbourne agents prefer to sell in Moama where the yards are free? I have no doubt of it.

832. *Chairman.*] Did the salesmen, in their letter to the Borough Council, say anything about removing their yards to Moama? Decidedly; they said that if municipal yards were built, and dues were imposed, instead of selling in the railway yards, they would sell in Moama and Rochester.

833. Are you sure that Moama was mentioned in the letter? Yes, and Pine Grove as well. The latter place is 18 miles to the west.

834. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Do the principal buyers in the Albury District come from Victoria or from New South Wales? From Victoria, I think.

835. What is the rule of the Custom-house in respect to cattle crossing the Murray in bond? We cross our cattle or sheep to Echuca on the morning of the sale, and if a man buys them for New South Wales they go back in bond.

836. Has no duty been paid? It is just a question which way you choose to do it.

837. But a man who buys New South Wales cattle in Echuca for this Colony is entitled to a refund? Yes; it is so arranged.

838. Is there not also a possibility of arranging that the duty shall not be collected until it is ascertained that the cattle have actually been sold to a Victorian buyer? Yes.

839. *Mr. Gibson.*] Has not the duty to be paid in all cases within twenty-four hours of the cattle crossing the river? I do not think that it is paid as a rule. We frequently pay the duty. We have paid thousands of pounds on account of pastoralists in Riverina. We have a six months' bond, and at the end of the time we frequently renew it.

840. Is it a private arrangement of the Customs authorities? It is an official arrangement. There is no favouritism in the matter. Suppose you bring twenty-five head of cattle into the yards, the inspector comes round after the sale is over and sees whether they have been sold or not; if not, he issues a permit for the return of the cattle to New South Wales, and the duty is not paid.

841. *Mr. Gibson.*] That is, if they are returned within twenty-four hours from the time of their crossing the river? Yes.

842. *Chairman.*] Can our cattle be sold on the other side in bond and delivery taken of them on this side as if they had not been sold at all? Practically that is done. It is evading the law.

843. *Mr. Lyne.*] Is there not an understanding that cattle can cross to Wodonga and return within twenty-four hours without any payment of duty? Certainly.

844. And that if they get out of bond in Victoria the bond has to be renewed, or the duty paid? Yes.

845. *Mr. Gibson.*] How many years ago is it since you were last in Albury? I have passed through Albury, but I have not stopped in the town since 1870.

846. Is it, or is it not, beneficial to concentrate a district's cattle sales? Yes; it is advantageous to do so.

847. Do you think that it would be better to concentrate the trade in one set of yards rather than to have sales scattered over private yards? I think that concentration is always a good thing.

848. Have the municipal yards in Rochester paid for themselves? Oh, dear, no; therevenue is practically nil.

849. *Mr. Lyne.*] How many auctioneers pay the charge of 25s. a month? Sometimes six and sometimes four. £90 a year is about the maximum revenue from the yards.

850. Is that amount enough to keep the yards in order? Yes; the caretaker, a butcher, gets the bulk of the revenue for his services.

851. *Mr. Gibson.*] Were not dues charged in the first instance? Yes.

852. Afterwards, the Council, instead of charging dues, imposed a certain charge upon every auctioneer who effected sales in the yards? Yes.

853. *Mr. Lyne.*] Why did the Council make that charge instead of imposing dues? The auctioneers look upon the charge as a most iniquitous one, small as it is. The present state of feeling, as I said before, is in favour of municipal yards in Echuca.

854. You say that in your opinion there is sufficient accommodation now in the private yards? Ample.

855. *Mr. S. Smith.*] How long is it since the present yards were erected in Echuca? They were erected in 1873 by a private firm. One of the members of that firm got into trouble, and the other partner induced the Council to buy their yards.

856. How long did the Council charge dues? Only once or twice I think.
857. And since then a certain charge has been imposed on every auctioneer who sells in the yards? Yes. Mr.
J. T. Brown.
2 June, 1887.
If I remember right a charge of 25s. has been imposed for the last five years.
858. *Mr. Gibson.*] How long have you been selling in Rochester? About four years.
859. How long were these yards in existence before you commenced business there? Eight or ten years.
860. *Mr. Lyne.*] For how long have you been a member of the Shire Council? About eleven years.
861. *Mr. S. Smith.*] Were you a member of the Council when dues were charged? No.
862. You have an intimate knowledge of the history of these yards? Yes. The charges average something like £5 or £6 a month.
863. *Chairman.*] Are the Rochester yards extensive and good ones? Yes. They are not large enough for the district.
864. Have you any idea what the Council gave for them? I think that it was about £1,200; I am speaking from memory.
865. *Mr. Gibson.*] Has the cattle trade at Rochester been on the increase during the last few years? I do not think that it has.
866. *Mr. Lyne.*] Rochester is situated on the railway? Yes.

C. L. Griffith, Esq., recalled and further examined :—

867. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Do you remember hearing Mr. Alderman Frew swear that your yards do not provide sufficient accommodation, inasmuch as he saw on one occasion nearly 1,000 head of cattle in the lanes? He stated that I had sold cattle in a lane, and that I had not sufficient accommodation in my yards; the statement is utterly false. C. L. Griffith,
Esq.
2 June, 1887.
868. Is it true, as Mr. Frew has sworn, that a few months ago you had in a lane 1,000 head of cattle which your yards would not hold? It is utterly untrue.
869. Have you at all times been able to find accommodation for the cattle? Always. The largest sale that I ever had was about fifteen months ago, and I had ample room on that occasion.
870. Your principal buyers come from Victoria? Yes.
871. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] I suppose it is not necessary that all the cattle should go into the yards. I presume that you have paddocks adjoining the yards for the purpose of classifying the cattle? I have ample room in my yards for that purpose.
872. *Mr. Lyne.*] What is the arrangement at Albury with respect to the stock tax? You can cross the cattle from New South Wales to Wodonga, offer them for sale, report the sales to the Customs authorities, and recross whatever cattle are bought by New South Wales people, and pay the duty on the number that remain in Victoria, so that the Victorian buyer is practically on the same footing as the New South Wales buyer is.
873. With respect to the stock that remain in Victoria, what is the arrangement? I do not know about that. I believe that they go to Victoria under drawback; the duty has to be paid, and it is returnable within the time of the bond if the cattle are not sold.
874. Is that a special arrangement made in Wodonga to facilitate sales there? Yes. I believe that the Collector of Customs slightly exceeds his duty; it is done all the same. The Customs people ascertain from our books the number of cattle that are sold.
875. There is no secrecy in the matter? No; it is a perfectly above-board transaction.
876. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Is the cattle market in Albury benefited in any way by reason of this duty? I consider that it is against Albury, because our main buyers come from Victoria.
877. They have not to bother about the duty if they buy in Wodonga? No. The largest portion of my fat cattle are bought by Victorians; it is the same, too, I believe with the majority of my store cattle. They know that if they buy cattle in Albury they have to pay the duty when they cross the river.
878. Cattle, as a rule, bring 5s. more per head at Wodonga than they do at Albury? I consider that they bring more than that amount. Nine-tenths of the Queensland cattle are sold in Wodonga. All the Melbourne agents sell in that town.
879. *Mr. Gibson.*] Have stock never been in the lanes of Albury for some hours before they were yarded in your yards? They might have had to wait for twenty minutes on my own ground.
880. For no longer than twenty minutes? I am not aware of it. I have not had stock kept out of my yards for want of room.
881. Do stock ever remain in the lanes while you are getting the place ready for them? I have seen cattle in the lanes. All the stock arrive within two hours.
882. What is the longest delay that you have had? About twenty minutes.
883. Never longer than that time? I do not think so.
884. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Have you seen Mr. Andrew Hore, junior, since Mr. Frew gave his evidence? Yes. Mr. Hore said that he had never asked Mr. Frew to get yards erected, and that any statement to the contrary was utterly untrue. Those are his words as nearly as I can recollect them. His statutory declaration will be here in a day or two.

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL

APPENDIX.

[To evidence of Mr. Mate.]

A.

Gazette of 25th March, 1887.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25th March, 1887.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to dedicate the Crown Lands hereunder described to the several public purposes mentioned in connection therewith, an Abstract of such intended dedication having been laid before Parliament, in accordance with the 104th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

[Ms. S7-3,667]

THOS. GARRETT.

LIST No. 1 of 1887.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Albury	Goulburn	.....	.....	108	Town of Albury	n. r. p. 26 1 10	Cattle Sale-yards	Misc. S7- 437	T. 207-33 n.s.o.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

B.

[To evidence of Mr. Mate.]

ACCOUNT of Sales at Albury Market by Messrs. C. L. Griffith & Co. and Chenery Bros., from December, 1886, to May, 1887.

Synopsis of Sales by Messrs. C. L. Griffith and Co., at Albury Market, for past six months, per advertised list in *Albury Banner*:-

December 22, 1886	Sheep	4,950	March 15	Cattle	290
	Cattle	305		Horses	15
	Horses	15		Pigs	30
January 5, 1887	Sheep	3,975	March 31	Sheep	2,660
	Cattle	639		Cattle	910
	Horses	15	March 28, 29, 30	Horses	839
January 19	Sheep	4,850	April 13	Sheep	9,700
	Cattle	430		Cattle	433
January 20, 21, 22	Horses	695		Horses	12
February 2	Sheep	3,350	April 27	Sheep	5,550
	Cattle	556		Cattle	449
	Horses	10		Horses	11
February 16	Sheep	7,250		Pigs	50
	Cattle	275	May 11	Sheep	8,050
	Horses	15		Cattle	650
	Pigs	20		Horses	15
March 2	Sheep	2,750		Pigs	40
	Cattle	346	May 25 (to be sold)	Cattle	1,008
	Horses	3			
March 15	Sheep	3,450		Total head of live stock sold	64,611

Cattle	6,291
Sheep	56,535
Horses	1,645
Pigs	140
	<u>64,611</u>

Messrs. C. L. Griffith & Co.'s sales	64,611
„ Chenery Bros.	9,566
Grand Total	<u>74,177</u>

Synopsis

Synopsis of Sales by Messrs. Chenery Bros. for past six months, per advertised list in *Albury Banner*.

December 22, 1886	Cattle.....	195	March 15	Cattle.....	208
	Sheep.....	550		Sheep.....	300
	Horses.....	5	March 30	Cattle.....	290
January 5, 1887	Cattle.....	135		Sheep.....	250
	Sheep.....	200	April 13	Cattle.....	400
January 19	Cattle.....	220		Sheep.....	1,130
	Sheep.....	650	April 27	Cattle.....	185
February 2	Cattle.....	160		Sheep.....	550
	Sheep.....	1,200	May 11	Cattle.....	246
February 16	Cattle.....	302		Sheep.....	1,410
	Sheep.....	550		Horses.....	10
March 2	Cattle.....	220			
	Sheep.....	200		Total head of live stock sold.....	9,566

Cattle.....	2,561
Sheep.....	6,990
Horses.....	15
	<hr/>
	9,566

C.

[To evidence of *Alexr. Frew.*]

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Council Clerk, Albury.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 October, 1886.
 I am directed to inform you that your application of the 25th June last, on the subject mentioned hereunder, has received the approval of the Minister for Lands, and that as soon as the requirements of the 10th clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 have been completed a grant will issue in due course.

I have, &c.,
 R. H. DE LOW,
 (For the Under Secretary).

Subject:—The permanent dedication of 26 acres, viz., section No. 103, in the town of Albury, as a site for cattle sale-yards.

D.

[To evidence of *T. H. Griffiths.*]

EXTRACTS from Albury Council Minute-book and Letter-book, &c.

Council Chambers, Albury, 9 January, 1884.

Present:—The Mayor, Ald. Billson, Ten Brink, Gulson, Edmondson, Frew, Wallder, and Scanlan.

LETTER from Dr. P. Kennedy, complaining of the nuisance caused by the sale-yards of Mr. C. L. Griffith just behind his house.

Proposed by Ald. Billson, seconded by Ald. Gulson,—That the letter be received. (Carried.)

Proposed by Ald. Edmondson, seconded by Ald. Frew,—That Dr. Kennedy be informed that the matter contained in his letter had been brought before the Council and they would take some action to abate the nuisance, and that a letter be written to Mr. C. L. Griffith asking him to use his endeavours to prevent the same by prohibiting cattle being taken in overnight. (Carried.)

COPY of Letter sent 10th January, 1884.

Gentlemen,

By direction of the Borough Council, I have to inform you that complaint has been made that great annoyance is caused to the ratopayers in the vicinity of your sale-yards by the noise created and dust raised in driving cattle to and from them, and that sheep have been put in the yards over-night and there left till the next morning, causing an incessant noise and dust the whole night.

The Council request you will find some means to modify this.

I am, &c.,
 J. H. PAINE,
 Council Clerk.

Messrs. C. L. Griffith & Co., Albury.

COPY of C. L. Griffith & Co.'s reply.

J. H. Paine, Esq., Council Chambers, Albury,—

Dear Sir,

22 January, 1884.

We are in receipt of letter written by direction of your Council respecting dust created by the stock traffic to and from our sale-yards in Olive-street, and beg to assure the Council that we will do all in our power to reduce the annoyance (suffered by close residents) to a minimum. We also wish to add that we have been for some time in treaty for a suitable site (more remote from traffic), and when secured propose removing our yards thereto.

We remain, &c.,
 CHAS. L. GRIFFITH & CO.

Council Chambers, Albury, 23 January, 1884.

Present:—The Mayor, Aldermen Frew, Billson, Gulson, Wallder, Scanlan, Lamport, and Ten Brink.
 LETTER from C. L. Griffith & Co., stating that they were about shifting their sale-yards when they could procure a suitable site for same. (Received.)

The above extracts from Council minute-book and letter-book, and copy of C. L. Griffith & Co.'s letter, are correct.

JNO. H. PAINE,
 Council Clerk.

Albury, 30th May, 1887.

E.

[Handed in by *Chairman.*]

Mr. A. Phillips to G. Day, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Albury, 30 May, 1887.

As Messrs. C. L. Griffith & Co are opposing the sale-yards, and in the event of the municipal yards being erected seeking compensation, I, as an owner of new and complete yards, wish my claim to be considered, which I presume in both cases would be by valuation. I by no means oppose the yards (Council) being erected, and wish to put nothing in the way to prevent the carrying out of what is without doubt the proper thing to do, and is being done all over the Colony.

I remain, &c.,
 ARTHUR PHILLIPS.

F.

[*Handed in by the Chairman.*]

I, ANDREW HORE, senior, of Mugwee, Bowna, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I did not state that I was in favour of the erection of municipal cattle-yards at Albury, nor did I authorize Mr. Alexander Frew to state so before the Committee of the House of Assembly.

If, as has been reported to me, he made this statement, I hereby declare same to be totally untrue.

I further declare that I consider that the accommodation now provided at the yards of Messrs. Chas. L. Griffith & Co. is amply sufficient for the requirements of the district, and that I have never heard any grazier express dissatisfaction with said accommodation. I am also of opinion that the erection of municipal cattle-yards as proposed would divert the trade to Wodonga, and consequently injure the trade in Albury. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Mugwee, this }
2nd day of June, 1887,—

THOS. APFLECK, J.P.

his
ANDREW × HORE, SEN.
mark.

The foregoing having been read over to me, I hereby declare that I fully understood same.

his
ANDREW × HORE, SEN.
mark.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL.

(PETITION FROM C. L. GRIFFITH AND T. H. GRIFFITH TO BE HEARD BY COUNSEL IN OPPOSITION TO.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 May, 1887.

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

The humble Petition of Charles Lucas Griffith and Thomas Hunter Griffith, of Albury, Auctioneers and Stock and Station Agents, trading as "Charles L. Griffiths & Co."

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Borough Council of Albury have petitioned your Honorable House for, and obtained, leave to bring in a Private Bill entitled "A Bill to authorise the erection and maintenance of Cattle Sale-yards by the Borough Council of Albury within the Borough of Albury," and that such Bill has, by your Honorable House, been referred to a Select Committee of your Honorable House for inquiry and report.

2. That your Petitioners are ratepayers of the said Borough, and have erected, at considerable expense, stock sale-yards and other buildings in connection therewith, and carry on business at such yards in the said Borough as Auctioneers and Stock and Station Agents, and that the said Bill proposes to take power to the promoters to demand and take fees and charges in respect of cattle yarded in or brought to such yards of your Petitioners.

3. That the erection of cattle sale-yards by the said Borough is unnecessary, and it is not expedient that they should be established, or that the said Borough should have power to borrow money to erect same, or to charge fees for cattle sold in private yards.

4. That your Petitioners will be seriously and injuriously affected, and prejudiced by the acquisition of such powers by the promoters on the following grounds:—

1. That the erection of such yards is not necessary.
2. That it will involve the ratepayers of the Borough in unnecessary expense.
3. That it will damnify the interests of your Petitioners.
4. That even if your Honorable House should pass the preamble of the said Bill, your Petitioners submit that they are entitled to have various clauses inserted, and amendments and alterations made therein for their own protection.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel or solicitor before your Honorable House, or before the Select Committee, in opposition to the said Bill and the provisions thereof, with liberty to adduce such evidence as they may be advised in opposition thereto or in support of this Petition.

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

Dated this seventeenth day of May, A.D., 1887.

CHAS. L. GRIFFITH & CO.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

5 July, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,

1887.

474—

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 53. WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

12. BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Garrard moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Garland, Mr. Teece, Mr. Day, Mr. Henson, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 57. TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

3. BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL:—*Mr. Hawthorne*, for Mr. Garrard, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 29th June, 1887, together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

 BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 29th June, 1887, the "*Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble as amended having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them, with an amended Title and Preamble.

J. GARRARD,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 1st July, 1887.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Garrard,		Mr. Day,
Mr. Hawthorne,		Mr. Barbour,
	Mr. Frank Smith.	

Mr. Garrard called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred* together with original Petition to introduce the same before the Committee.Present :—Phillip Hurley Sullivan, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).William M. Burns (*Mayor of Balmain*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Andrew Brewster Macintosh (*Balmain Council Clerk*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Phillip Hurley Sullivan sworn and examined.

Witness *handed in* two opinions of Counsel, bearing upon the powers of Municipal Councils. (*See Appendix A.*)

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.*

Question,—“That this Preamble, as amended, stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Clauses 2 to 8 inclusive read and agreed to.

Title read, amended*, and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House, with an amended Title and Preamble

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 1, Title. *Omit* “&c.” *Insert* “and to levy rates on all wharves in its possession.”Page 1, Preamble, lines 12 and 13. *Omit* “or near to.”Page 1, Preamble, line 13. After Borough *insert* “and to charge for and recover at law if necessary all rates fees and tolls as fixed by the by-laws of the said Borough now existing or hereafter that may be proclaimed.”Page 2, clause 1, line 22. *Omit* “or near to.”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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* See Schedule of Amendments.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR,		MR. GARRARD,
MR. DAY,		MR. HAWTHORNE,
	MR. F. SMITH.	

JACOB GARRARD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Phillip Hurley Sullivan, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

William Moffit Burns, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are an Alderman, and now Mayor of the Borough of Balmain? I am.
2. The Borough of Balmain is almost surrounded by water, is it not? It is.
3. And is dependent upon ferry steamers for its access to Sydney principally? Principally.
4. The borough consequently has a large number of wharves at the foot of its streets? Yes.
5. Can you give the Committee any idea of the value of the borough's assets in this particular;—how many wharves are there? I think there are about eight, including the last new wharf.
6. Can you give us any idea roughly of the cost to the Borough Council of constructing these wharves? I should say about £10,000.
7. Has any case arisen lately in which the right of the borough has been contested to hold these wharves? There have been cases in the District Court, in one of which we were nonsuited on the ground that we were suing for rent, and the Judge held that we had no right to sue for rent, we should have sued for dues. We have counsel's opinion to the effect that if the matter were taken to a higher Court we should have no legal claim for either dues or rent.
8. What are the boundaries of the municipality? Low water-mark.
9. And these wharves and jetties project beyond low water-mark? Yes, considerably.
10. And therefore there is a doubt of the legal holding of the Council of wharves projecting beyond that boundary? Yes.
11. This Bill is for the purpose of removing that doubt, and giving the Council the right to erect wharves for the convenience of the ratepayers? Just so, and to charge for the use of them.
12. This Bill has been before the Borough Council, and has received its approval? It has.
13. The ratepayers generally are aware that this Bill has been prepared for the purpose of being submitted to Parliament? They are.
14. Has there been any agitation or public movement against the provisions of this Bill in any way? None whatever.
15. Are you in a position to say whether it is looked upon with absolute favour by the people generally? I think it is by the majority. There has been no voice raised against it.
16. Has there been plenty of opportunity to object to it? There has.
17. How long is it since the desirability of having this Bill was submitted to the Borough Council? Some three months ago.
18. And reported in the proceedings of the Council? Yes.
- 19.

W. M.
Burns, Esq.
1 July, 1887.

- W. M. Burns, Esq.
1 July, 1887.
19. Which are open to the ratepayers? Yes.
 20. Do the ratepayers attend the meetings of the Council in large numbers? Yes.
 21. Has the Bill been advertised in the local papers? It has.
 22. *Mr. Day.*] When this question was brought before your Council was there any division upon it? I think not,—I think the resolution was carried unanimously.
 23. Then the whole of the members of the Municipal Council are in favour of this Bill being passed into law? Yes.
 24. Was there any question as to how they intended to raise money to purchase the wharves already made or to construct new wharves? No; that question never arose. I do not think that we want to erect new wharves particularly; it is the wharves we have already erected by the ratepayers' money that we wish to obtain proper control over.
 25. As I understand it then, the Council have wharves of their own? Quite so.
 26. Already paid for by them? Yes.
 27. And they simply ask to obtain power from Parliament to manage these wharves for the benefit of the ratepayers and the use of the public? Quite so.
 28. It is not proposed to go outside the borough further than lands abutting on the borough boundary to erect any wharves? No.
 29. From your experience in the Municipality of Balmain are you under the impression that the power asked for by this Bill will be of great benefit to the ratepayers of that locality? It will be a benefit for the Council to have proper control over the wharves so that they can charge anyone who applies for the use of them, and it will give the ratepayers a revenue.
 30. Generally speaking, the ratepayers are in favour of what the Council are doing? Yes, undoubtedly.
 31. *Mr. Barbour.*] I understand that your object is to secure a good title to the wharves, which are at the present time your own property? Exactly.
 32. Have you any desire to acquire any wharves beyond those which are at present your own property? No, not unless any new wharf should be proposed for construction.
 33. And you desire to have control over any new wharf which you may consider it necessary to erect? Just so. As a matter of fact we are paying the Government £10 a year as lease for these wharves.
 34. The wharves are all abutting upon the municipality? They are.
 35. And where they go beyond the municipality boundary they project into deep water? Just so.
 36. There has been no objection on the part of private individuals to this Bill? No, none whatever.
 37. It is considered to be for the general interest of the public and the Municipality of Balmain? It is.

Henry Brewster Macintosh, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- H. B. Macintosh, Esq.
1 July, 1887.
38. *Chairman.*] You are Council Clerk to the Borough of Balmain? Yes.
 39. You are aware that there is a Bill before the Committee to enable the Balmain Council to have better control over their wharves? Yes.
 40. Has any objection been made by the ratepayers to this Bill? Not any.
 41. How long is it since the Bill was first submitted, or the desirableness of the Bill considered by the Borough Council? I should say about three months.
 42. Was the resolution affirming the desirability of having the Bill passed carried on division in the Council, or was it carried unanimously? It was carried unanimously.
 43. Do you know of any objection on the part of a number of persons or of individuals to the provisions of the Bill? None.
 44. Would you be in a position to know if there were likely to be any objection to the Bill? Yes; but I have heard of none.
 45. How many wharves or piers are erected at the foot of the streets of the Balmain Municipality now? I think thirteen or fourteen.
 46. Can you tell us the cost roughly of these wharves? I think I should be safe in saying that they have cost not less than £6,000. It is more likely that the amount would be larger than that.
 47. There are still a number of streets running to the water where it may be desirable in the future to construct wharves? Certainly.
 48. *Mr. Barbour.*] What occasion has arisen that requires you to get this Bill? We require to have more facilities in dealing with the wharves.
 49. Has any question arisen as to your title to hold the present wharves? There was something of that sort.
 50. Was there a decision against the Council? It was hardly against the Council.
 51. Was there a doubt expressed as to the legality of your holding? Yes.
 52. *Chairman.*] Under the Municipalities Act, and also by your by-laws, you are empowered to charge for the use of these wharves? Yes.
 53. Has such charge been made on the two ferry companies that recently ran to Balmain? Yes; and always paid.
 54. For many years? Yes.
 55. No judicial decision has been given against the right of the Council to charge rent? No.
 56. But counsel's opinion has been expressed that it is a doubtful point as to the legal holding of the Council? Exactly.
 57. *Mr. Barbour.*] And it is to remove that doubt that you have applied for the Bill? Yes.
 58. *Mr. Day.*] Does not the Municipalities Act give full power to the Council to erect wharves, jetties, and piers for the accommodation of the public? It does.
 59. And notwithstanding that, an opinion has been given that the Council has not the power to charge dues? Yes; the boundary is not exactly defined.
 60. How many wharves are there under the Council's control at the present time? As far as I remember there are thirteen.
 61. Is the land leased from the Government? Yes; we got permission from the Government to erect every one of them.
 62. And the structures have been put up at the expense of the ratepayers of Balmain by the Municipal Council? Yes.

63. I suppose they are a great accommodation to the general public? They are very great indeed. Thousands of people pass by the ferry-boats to Sydney by means of these wharves.
64. *Mr. Sullivan.*] They could not pass otherwise? No; unless they went a long way round by road.
65. *Mr. Day.*] There are other portions of Balmain where it is necessary to make wharves at streets leading to the water? Yes; nearly all the streets run down to the water.
66. You require power to construct wharves into the deep water? Yes.
67. *Mr. Barbour.*] Wharves abutting on the municipality? Yes.
68. *Mr. F. Smith.*] The Mayor has stated that there are eight wharves, the cost of which he estimates at £10,000? There are thirteen wharves. I think his estimate of £10,000 is more likely to be correct than the amount I named,—£6,000.

H. B.
Macintosh,
Esq.
1 July, 1887.

Phillip Hurley Sullivan, Esq., sworn and examined:—

69. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor for the Borough of Balmain? Yes.
70. You are aware of the provisions of the Bill before the Committee? Yes, and with your permission I will ask you to make an amendment on the preamble.
71. Will the preamble, as it is set forth here, meet the requirements of the Council? No.
72. Do you propose or desire to add to it? Yes, to amend and add to it.
73. In what way? The preamble reads as if they were about to erect new wharves and take on lease wharves already erected. At the present moment the Council have wharves already erected there. It is doubtful; in fact counsel has said that we cannot charge rates for landing on wharves already in existence and erected. The Council wish to amend the preamble, so as to enable them to clear up that point.
74. What words do you propose to insert? We desire to have inserted after the word borough, in the thirteenth line of the Bill as printed, these words: "and to charge for and recover at law if necessary all rates fees and tolls fixed by the by-laws of the said borough now existing or which may hereafter be proclaimed."
75. Has the borough that power now? No.
76. Have you had counsel's opinion upon that point? I have been handed a copy of Mr. Knox's opinion, given on behalf of the Borough of St. Leonards, on a similar matter. I also hand in a copy of the opinion of Mr. Salomons, given at the request of the Borough of Victoria, also for similar wharves and jetties. [*Vide Appendix A.*]

P. H. Sullivan,
Esq.
1 July, 1887.

APPENDIX.

A

[*To the Evidence of H. B. Macintosh, Esq.*]

CASE FOR OPINION OF COUNSEL.—THE BOROUGH OF VICTORIA.

1. Blue's Point Wharf is a public wharf handed over to the Council by the Government.
 2. The boundaries of the Borough are the waters of Port Jackson.
 3. A portion of the wharf was extended by the Government at the joint expense of the Borough of Victoria and the Government; the Government doing the work, and in so doing went outside the boundaries of the Borough up to and beyond the reclamation line.
 4. It is now proposed by the Borough to make a further extension from another part of the wharf hitherto not utilized, by means of a jetty 120 feet beyond high-water mark, for the purpose of establishing a ferry for passengers and vehicular traffic to and from Sydney, permission being granted by the Government under lease.
- Doubts having arisen as to the legality of the Borough in spending money outside the boundaries of the Borough, the opinion of Counsel is asked as to the position of the Borough, and in considering this question Counsel will please consider section 125 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, as to whether the provisions of that section can or cannot be made to apply to this case.

Fitz-Evans Chambers, 25 August, 1886.

W. H. FIGOTT,
Solicitor for the Borough of Victoria.

OPINION.

EXCEPT where otherwise expressly provided by the Act, the powers of the Council are limited to the boundaries of the Municipality. (See, as to such boundaries, sections 9 and 10, and *Graham v. Berry*, 3 Moore, C.P.R., N.S. 207.)

It is otherwise provided by section 125 of the Act, but I am of opinion that nothing in that section applies to the matter or the circumstances of the case now before me. Section 117 enacts that the "Council shall, within the boundaries of the Municipality, have the care, construction, and management of public roads, other than the main roads of the Colony, and of public streets, lanes, ferries, wharves, jetties, and public thoroughfares, &c." From this it by implication follows that their rights and duties cannot be held to extend outside those boundaries. And it will be noticed that this same 117th section authorizes, in certain cases, the expenditure of money for objects wholly or partly outside the Municipality; but none of those cases includes the erection or extension of a wharf or jetty, as here proposed. As a matter of strict law I must advise that the Council cannot expend any of the Borough funds in the way suggested. If there are any fees or tolls to be levied for the use of the jetty, perhaps the Government might erect it and receive the fees or tolls till the cost (I suppose only trifling) was repaid.

JULIAN E. SALOMONS,
Chambers, September 2, 1886.

CASE FOR OPINION.

THE Borough Council of East St. Leonards have decided to erect wharves at the foot of High-street, Western-street, and Willoughby-street.

The wharves are to be built on land leased from the Government under reclamation, being portions of what is known as the foreshore, that is, ground between the high and low water levels. A portion of the land in one instance is said to be beyond the original foreshore and under deep water.

It has been contended that the Council is precluded by law from spending the money of the Borough on ground beyond high-water mark, high-water mark being the proclaimed boundary to seaward.

As the same point crops up in all the instances mentioned, it is important that the Council should see their way clearly, and therefore a carefully considered opinion is required.

The Borough is practically barred of outlet to the water from the fact of almost all the reserves on water frontages having got into private hands. And this is the reason why the Council wishes to secure for the use of the Borough all such natural wharfage as still remains public property.

The Government leased the land knowing it was the intention of the Borough to erect wharves thereon.

Counsel will please advise whether it would be legal for the Council under the above circumstances to expend the Municipal funds in erecting the wharves, or whether under any of the above circumstances the Council can expend the funds of the Municipality in works outside the boundaries of the Borough.

W. H. FIGOTT, 26/8/86.
OPINION.

OPINION.

THE point submitted is a very difficult one.

On the one side it may be said with reason that the expression "within the boundaries of the municipality" ought to receive a literal construction as regards wharves, because wharves, to be of any use, are not as a rule above high-water mark, and, so long as they adjoin lands vested in the Municipal Council, as a road or otherwise, they would seem to be included in the reason of the thing. Otherwise, if the banks which formed the sea-side of a municipality were shallow, it would be utterly impossible for the Council either to take over or to construct any wharves which would give any accommodation to the public. On the whole I am inclined to think that this is the correct view, and that wharves, to authorise expenditure upon them by the Council, need not be wholly within the proclaimed boundaries of the municipal district. As regards those cases where the land is reclaimed, that is, is brought above high-water mark, it will become within the boundaries of the municipality, and the Council will be justified in expending money on the erection of a wharf upon it.

The considerations which are against the view suggested above are as follows:—1. The Legislature, in s. 120, gives special power to the Council to deal with a road running along, but outside the boundaries of a municipality. This would seem to imply that there is no power under s. 117 to make or manage such a road. In other words, the word "within," in s. 117, cannot, as regards roads, be read as "adjoining." Again, s. 125 seems against the construction that the Municipal Council can carry out works over water adjoining the boundaries of the municipality; but it is a significant fact that the section refers only to bridges and ferries, and not to wharves or jetties, which are just as likely to be necessary in the river. It may also be urged that there is no hardship upon the inhabitants of municipalities, even if wharves cannot be constructed below high-water mark, inasmuch as the boundaries of municipalities may be made, by proclamation, to extend below high-water mark.

I can see great difficulty in the way of bringing the questions now raised before a Court for decision, unless an information is filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of some ratepayers to restrain the Council by injunction. In my opinion, the best course would be to apply for a short Act giving the necessary powers to the municipality. I may mention that I have been unable to find any case at all bearing upon this point.

GEORGE KNOX.

Chambers, Phillip-street, 30th March, 1886.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,18 *May*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 30. TUESDAY, 10 MAY, 1887.

8. CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Teece moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Davis, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Sydney Smith, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 34. WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

7. CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Teece, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 10th May, 1887, together with Appendix, and a copy of the Bill as agreed to by the Committee. Ordered to be printed.
-

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1887.

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S AMENDMENT BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 10th May, 1887,—the “*City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Amendment Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose *William Hil-
son Pigott,
Esq. evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

WM. TEECE,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 18th May, 1887.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Teece,	|	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Allen.

Mr. Teece called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill, referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

William Hilson Pigott, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* a certified copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders held 20 January, 1884, which was ordered to be appended (*See Appendix*), and *produced* the Deed of Settlement of the Company.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 3 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CITY OF GOULBURN GAS AND COKE COMPANY'S
AMENDMENT BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. TEECE,
MR. BURDEKIN,MR. ALLEN,
MR. BALL.

WM. TEECE, ESQ., ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

William Hilson Pigott, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe that you are acting on behalf of the solicitor for the Bill—Mr. Betts? I am.
2. He is also one of the petitioners for the Bill? I believe that he is.
3. The Company desire to increase their capital? Yes.
4. Do you know what the present capital of the Company is? I believe £10,000.
5. And they require power to increase it to £50,000? Yes.
6. Will you kindly state to the Committee reasons sufficient to warrant them in reporting the preamble proved? As I am instructed by Mr. Betts, the reasons are simply that the Company finds that its operations are considerably hampered by the limitation in the present Act. The population of the city of Goulburn has increased very rapidly, and the Company finds it absolutely necessary to have its capital increased in order to carry on operations successfully. I produce a certified copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders on the 29th January, by which the directors were authorized to apply to Parliament for power to increase the capital to £50,000. [*Handed in.*] I also exhibit the deed of settlement of the Company, showing that its present capital is only £10,000. [*Produced.*]
7. All the Standing Orders have been complied with? Yes.
8. *Mr. Burdekin.*] I suppose that the Company have already spent £10,000, and require more money to supply Goulburn with gas? I cannot say positively, but I believe those are the facts. The Company do not propose to raise all the new capital at once, but only to do so by degrees as their operations extend.

W. H. Pigott,
Esq.

18 May, 1887.

APPENDIX.

City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company (Limited), Goulburn, N.S.W., 3 May, 1887.

COPY of resolution passed at a meeting of shareholders held January 29, 1884:—

"That the directors be authorized to apply to Parliament for power to increase the capital of the Company to £50,000."

We certify that the above is a correct copy of the resolution in the Minute-book.

A. M. BETTS, Chairman.
E. C. MANFRED, Secretary.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CRISP'S ENABLING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 *April*, 1887, *a.m.*

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 15. THURSDAY, 31 MARCH, 1887.

7. CRISP'S ENABLING BILL, (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Day moved, pursuant to Notice,—
 (1.) That Crisp's Enabling Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Dawson, Mr. O'Mara, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Chapman, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 20. THURSDAY, 14 APRIL, 1887.

5. CRISP'S ENABLING BILL :—Mr. Dawson, for Mr. Day, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 31st March, 1887; together with a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the Committee.
 Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1887.

 CRISP'S ENABLING BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 31st March, 1887,—“*Crisp's Enabling Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the List* (whose *See List, p. 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

GEORGE DAY,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 6th April, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 APRIL, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day,	|	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Barbour,		Mr. Dalton.

Mr. Day called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Mr. John Crisp called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas B. Gaden called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Bill read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

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1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CRISP'S ENABLING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 6 APRIL, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR, | MR. DALTON,
MR. DAWSON.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Crisp, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Your name is John Crisp? Yes.
2. You are one of the administrators in the estate referred to in this Bill? Yes.
3. Acting under authority from the Supreme Court in your father's estate? Yes.
4. How long is it since your father died? Very nearly six years. He died on the 4th July, 1881.
5. After his death, did you make any search to find out whether he had made a will? Yes.
6. What was the result of that search? I could never find any tidings of any will.
7. What did you do then—did you continue to manage the property? We administered then as soon as it could possibly be done.
8. What did the Court do? They granted power to my mother (Elizabeth Crisp), to my brother (Amos Crisp), and to myself.
9. What number of brothers and sisters had you at that time? My father had seven sons at that time and five daughters. There were twelve of us altogether.
10. Are they all alive at present? No; one is dead.
11. Which one is dead? Eliza Jane.
12. How many of the children are now under age, and what are their names? Three are under age; Charles Crisp, George Crisp, and Grace Susan Crisp.
13. How long will it be before Susan Crisp, the youngest child, reaches the age of twenty-one years? Very nearly seven years.
14. *Mr. Dawson.*] Will she be of age on the 20th of December, 1893? Yes.
15. *Chairman.*] At the time of your father's death, had the Commercial Bank a lien or mortgage over the whole of the property to secure to the Bank the payment of £9,930 1s. 2d.? They had a mortgage over the freehold property and freehold land of Jimenbuen and Ironmongie Stations, also upon the sheep and cattle.
16. The Commercial Bank had a mortgage over the whole of your father's property for the due payment of that sum, £9,930 1s. 2d.? Yes.
17. Did your sister, Eliza Jane Crisp, make any will before her death? No.
18. She was as much interested in the property as you were? Yes, just the same.
19. Did you find any difficulty in carrying on the property at that time—did you make any application to the Supreme Court for letters of administration? Yes.
20. Was it granted? It was.
21. How long did you carry on the property before you made any further application to the Court? I think about four years. I cannot exactly remember when it was.
22. *Mr. Dawson.*] Administration was granted on the first of November, 1882? Yes; about three years ago.

J. Crisp, Esq.
6 April, 1887.

- J. Crisp, Esq.
6 April, 1887.
23. *Chairman.*] The administrator carried on for three or four years after the administration was granted before you made a further application to the Court? Yes, about three years.
24. Did you find any difficulty then in carrying it on? Yes.
25. What was the result of your application to the Court? We were allowed to borrow money.
26. In the interest of the family? Yes. The Court granted us permission to borrow, but the Bank was not satisfied; they said that they had not power to lend us money unless we could get some further title.
27. To what amount did the Court give you power to borrow? £7,500.
28. *Mr. Dalton.*] Was that in addition to the amount which was formerly owing to the Bank? No; that would be inclusive of what was then due.
29. *Chairman.*] What was the debt when your father died? £9,900 odd.
30. When you applied to the Court the debt had been reduced to something like £4,000? Yes.
31. Having reduced the debt to £4,000, you now find it necessary in the interest of the family to borrow more money to put stock on the property? Just so.
32. Has there been any depreciation in the value of stock and wool during the last two or three years? Yes. Very much last year. The value of the wool last year was nearly 40 per cent. below that of the year before; in fact it has been falling off during the last three or four years until the present year.
33. I suppose that owing to the drought and the low price of wool you have found it difficult to carry on the property? Yes, we lost a lot of stock, cattle especially, and the sheep were almost starving; we could not keep them in anything like condition to get a flecce of wool. During last summer we had to keep about 3,000 sheep on the mountains.
34. At the present time there is not nearly enough stock on the run? No; we could carry 5,000 more sheep comfortably.
35. How many sheep have you now? 14,000, and between 300 and 400 head of cattle. The Ironmongie run will carry 5,000 sheep. We took that over from Mr. Rolfe for debt. It was under mortgage at the time of father's death, and as Mr. Rolfe could not clear it off we were obliged to take over the run without stock, and we want to stock it now.
36. You find it impossible to pay off the debt to the Bank, or even to carry on the property, without being able to get more money? Yes.
37. What do you want the money for? We want to square up the old account, if possible, to purchase stock, to pay interest, and to make improvements.
38. Have you any improvements to make on conditional purchases? Yes.
39. Are there any conditional purchases which it would be advisable for you to purchase for the benefit of the family? Yes; very much so.
40. Suppose Parliament refuses to pass the Bill, what will be the result? We shall be forced to sell.
41. In that case, would you be able to realise anything like a good price for the property at the present time? No; in fact I do not think we could sell it at any price.
42. If you are not allowed to borrow money to carry on the property it will be disastrous to the family, in your opinion. Very much so.
43. Suppose you are left to carry on the property as at present, do you think you would be able to pay current expenses and make both ends meet? No; we should not be able to pay off the old debt to the Bank. They are anxious to have that account cleared off, and to have another account opened in the name of the administrators.
44. You think that it would be for the benefit of the estate to enter into such an arrangement with the Bank? Yes.
45. It is stated in the preamble that money is wanted for the purchase and the improvement of lands, and for the purchase of stock. Do you want the money for any other purpose? No.
46. *Mr. Dawson.*] You require some to pay balances on freeholds? Yes; the interest that is mentioned in the Bill.
47. *Mr. Dalton.*] How much money do you require to pay the interest on selections? It comes to about £600 a year.
48. *Chairman.*] That is in addition to the interest which you have to pay to the Commercial Bank? Yes.
49. These two interest accounts would be a large amount of money for the family to pay out of the present income? Yes.
50. You believe that under the Bill you would be able to carry on the property to greater advantage to all parties interested? Very much so. If we were allowed to purchase 4,000 more stock our income would be very much greater. We have the country to put them on, but no means to buy them.
51. Does all the family live on the station? No.
52. How many live away from it? Two.
53. What are they? Two sisters—Mrs. Woodhouse and Mrs. Crawford.
54. Have you ever heard any complaints from your brothers or sisters, or your mother, about the management of the property up to the present time? Not a word.
55. Have your mother and your brothers and sisters above the age of twenty-one signed the petition? No; two of them did not sign it.
56. Why? Because I had not time to send it to them. One lives in Gippsland, Victoria, and the other was away on a station 40 miles distant, and I had only two or three days to get the petition signed.
57. Do you think that they would have signed the petition had they been asked to do so? Yes.
58. Has either Mrs. Woodhouse or Mrs. Crawford complained of the management of the property? No.
59. Have you made any arrangement with Mrs. Crawford for the payment of her share? Yes.
60. Have you paid her any portion of it? Yes.
61. What amount remains unpaid at the present time? £350.
62. Mrs. Woodhouse is entitled to a full share? Yes; she has not been paid anything yet.
63. Do you know whether the Commercial Bank are willing that the Bill should be passed? Yes; they are anxious that it should pass. The matter has been mentioned through the manager at Monaro several times.
64. *Mr. Dawson.*] As a matter of fact, is it not at their request that you are doing it? Yes.
65. *Chairman.*] I understand that the Bank have told you that if you were placed in a different position they would lend you all the money you require to carry on the station? Yes.
66. *Mr. Barbour.*] Is the Commercial Bank the only creditor? Yes, barring some small store accounts.

67. *Mr. Dalton.*] What is the value of the property as a family asset? It is worth about £50,000. *J. Crisp, Esq.*
There is also property at Cooma.
68. If the property were fully stocked, what annual revenue do you think you would get from it? *J. Crisp, Esq.*
Roughly speaking, I should say about £4,000. With what we have now, our return will be over £3,000.
69. How do you propose to pay off the Bank if the Bill is passed? We will have to borrow money from the Bank to pay off the old debt, and of course create a new debt.
70. *Chairman.*] Any money that you get from the sale of the Cooma land must be paid into the Bank to liquidate the original debt? Yes.
71. You have no power to use that money in any way? No.
72. So that if you got the £1,200 which is owing on that property it would go towards the decreasing the debt to the Bank? Yes.
73. *Mr. Dalton.*] Is that debt in the shape of a promissory note? The land was sold by order of the Commercial Bank. It was under mortgage to them, and any money realised is paid into the old account.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mrs. E. Crisp.

74. *Chairman.*] You are the widow of Amos Crisp, mentioned in this Bill? Yes.
75. At the time of your husband's death he held the pastoral properties known as Jimenbuen and Iron-mongie Minor? Yes.
76. How many children were living at the time of his death? Twelve—seven sons and five daughters.
77. Are they all living now? No; Eliza Jane is dead.
78. Did she make any will? No.
79. We notice that the names of two of your daughters who are not living on the station are not attached to the petition. Do you think they would have signed it had they had an opportunity of doing so? I am sure they would. We had not the time to send the papers to them.
80. How many of your children are under age at the present time? Three.
81. What is the age of the youngest? She will be fifteen next December.
82. Did the Supreme Court grant letters of administration to you and your two sons, Amos and John, to carry on the property? Yes.
83. How has the property been managed since then? My sons have managed it since then.
84. Did the Commercial Bank have a mortgage over the property at the time of your husband's death? Yes.
85. What was the amount due to the Bank then? £9,980 1s. 2d.
86. By your management you have reduced it to something like £4,000? Yes.
87. Did the Court grant permission to the administrators to borrow up to £7,000, including the old debt? I think so.
88. Have you ever heard any complaint from any of your children about the management of the property? No.
89. Has the property been managed to your entire satisfaction? Yes.
90. And you are thoroughly satisfied for the Bill to pass? Yes.
91. Do you think it would be for the benefit of yourself and your children if you were empowered to borrow money to put stock on the runs? Yes; they are not well stocked now.
92. *Mr. Dalton.*] Have you had a meeting of your family with regard to getting the Bill passed? Yes.
93. Were they all agreeable that it should be passed? Yes.
94. *Chairman.*] Your husband having died without a will you are entitled to one-third of the property? Yes.
95. And the passing of the Bill will not take away that right? I think not.
96. In point of fact you have the largest interest in the property at the present time? Yes.

Mrs. E. Crisp.

6 April, 1887.

Thomas Brocklebank Gaden, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

T. B. Gaden,
Esq.

97. *Chairman.*] What are you? I am Assistant Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
98. I understand that you know a great deal about the affairs between the Bank and the Crisp family? I do not think that anyone else knows as much about them as I do.
99. *Mr. Dawson.*] Knowing what you do about the estate, and having heard the contents of the Bill read, do you think the Bank would have any objection to offer to it? As far as giving power to the administrators to enable them to borrow money is concerned we have no objection, in fact I think it is the proper thing to do. Of course I cannot say anything as to the amount which should be borrowed.
100. *Chairman.*] Did the administrators apply to you to increase the amount of the debt from £4,000 to £7,000? Yes.
101. Were you willing to lend the money on the property offered, provided the parties were empowered to give security? To the best of my recollection we agreed to do so if they could give us proper legal security.
102. Were you not aware that the Supreme Court had given its consent to their borrowing that amount of money? I think that we thought that that was insufficient.
103. Did you suggest to them the propriety of having this Bill brought in? We did not officially at any rate. If the suggestion was made it would be in the course of conversation as to what would be an advisable course to take. I believe the suggestion was made, but I do not know whether I made it myself.
104. If the Bill is passed, and the Bank is paid the present debt, do you think they will be willing to advance £7,000 under a new mortgage? The Bill will enable the administrators to renew their application; but of course I cannot say anything as to the acceptance of it. I should think the Bill would enable them to be successful.
105. *Mr. Dalton.*] As creditors to the estate, has the Bank any objection to the Bill passing? None whatever.
106. *Chairman.*] You know a great deal about the estate. Do you think that the Bill will enable the administrators to work it to better advantage? Decidedly. I do not know that it will be more satisfactory for the Bank, because we know that it is perfectly safe now, and we are not troubling ourselves about it at all. The Bill will certainly enable them to carry on in a far more satisfactory way than they can possibly do at the present.

6 April, 1887.

- J. B. Gaden, Esq.
6 April, 1886.
107. According to your opinion they are not able to carry on the estate properly because they have not the power of law to enable them to do so? They have not powers which seem to me to be necessary to enable them to conduct the property satisfactorily.
108. They have not the same power as an owner would have over the property? Certainly not. An owner could come and borrow from us; but they are debarred from doing that, no matter what their necessities may be.
109. You are under the impression that the Bank has no objection to the Bill being passed? We are perfectly agreeable to it.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CROOKWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
LAND SALE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
3 *May*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 27. FRIDAY, 29 APRIL, 1887.

4. CROOKWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—*Mr. Hugh Taylor*, for *Mr. Holborow*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Crookwell Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Barbour*, *Mr. Ball*, *Mr. Teece*, *Mr. Garrett*, *Mr. Gibbes*, *Mr. Sydney Smith*, *Mr. Frank Farnell*, *Mr. Ewing*, *Mr. Davis*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 28. TUESDAY, 3 MAY, 1887.

3. CROOKWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL:—*Mr. Holborow*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 29th April, 1887; together with Appendix and a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

CROOKWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 29th April, 1887,—“the *Crookwell Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House,—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 3rd May, 1887.

WM. H. HOLBOROW,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 3 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Holborow,		Mr. Teece,
Mr. Sydney Smith,		Mr. Frank Farnell,
	Mr. Barbour.	

Mr. Holborow called to the Chair.

Entry from the Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Mr. Daniel O'Brien called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* grants of land described in the Schedule to the Bill, and *handed in* the written consent of the Right Reverend William Lanigan to the passing of the Bill. (*See Appendix.*)

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CROOKWELL ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL.

TUESDAY, 3 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. HOLBOROW,
MR. BARBOUR,

MR. TEECE.

MR. S. SMITH,
MR. FRANK FARNELL,

WILLIAM HILLIER HOLBOROW, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Daniel O'Brien sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are one of the trustees mentioned in the preamble of the Bill? Yes.
2. Are the other trustees—the Right Reverend William Lanigan, the Reverend Michael Slattery, and Michael Tully—still living? Yes.
3. Do you produce the two deeds mentioned in the schedule? Yes. (*Produced.*)
4. The trustees want power to sell the land and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds? Yes.
5. All the trustees concur in that desire? Yes.
6. Are all the parishioners agreeable to the sale of this land? Yes.
7. Have you heard of any objection to the Bill? No.
8. And you believe it is for the benefit of the Church that the land should be sold? I am certain of it.
9. Have you the consent of the Bishop to the sale? Yes; here is his written consent. (*Handed in. See Appendix.*)
10. You intend to apply the proceeds to the erection of a church on a more suitable site in the town of Crookwell? Yes, and other money besides; we have already obtained a convenient site.
11. You have two Crown grants—one for a church, and the other for a presbytery;—why do you want to part with them? The sites are not convenient for church purposes, and we want to dispose of the grants in order to build a church in a more suitable place.
12. You know, of your own knowledge, that your co-trustees are agreeable to the Bill? I am certain of it; they have sent me here to represent them.
13. The whole of the parishioners are agreeable? Yes.
14. And no one has objected? No.

Mr.
D. O'Brien.
3 May, 1887

APPENDIX.

Goulburn, 23 April, 1887.
I AM desirous of selling the Government grant of land at Crookwell with the view of building on a more appropriate site in the township. I hope Mr. Daniel O'Brien or Mr. Michael Tully will be pleased to represent me before the Committee appointed to examine into the matter. I believe, too, that all concerned concur with me in the wish to obtain an Act for its sale.

+ WM. LANIGAN.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

HAY AND DENILQUIN TRAMWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 *June*, 1887, A.M.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 39. THURSDAY, 2 JUNE, 1887.

5. HAY AND DENILQUIN TRAMWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. R. B. Wilkinson moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Hay and Denilquin Tramway Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Dawson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Chantler, Mr. Street, Mr. Black, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 53. THURSDAY, 30 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

17. HAY AND DENILQUIN TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 2nd June, 1887, together with a copy of the Bill, as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

HAY AND DENILIQVIN TRAMWAY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 2nd June, 1887, the "*Hay and Deniliquin Tramway Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose * See List, p. 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ROBT. B. WILKINSON,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 29th June, 1887.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Lakeman,	Mr. Black.

Mr. R. B. Wilkinson called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Thomas Robertson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill.

Alexander Pentleton Stewart, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., sworn and examined.

Witness *produced* a Plan of the proposed Tramway.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next at half-past *One* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. R. B. Wilkinson in the Chair.	
Mr. Lakeman,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Black.	

Bill further considered.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive read and agreed to.

Clause 5 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 6 to 56 inclusive read and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Clause 5, lines 5 to 15. *Omit* “(I) For passengers a sum not exceeding first class five pence and second class two pence each per mile each way or portion of each way
 (II) For the carriage of general goods—
 First class not exceeding four pence per ton per mile
 Second class not exceeding five pence per ton per mile
 Third class not exceeding six pence per ton per mile
 Fourth class not exceeding seven pence per ton per mile
 (III) For live stock a sum not exceeding six pence per head per mile each way or portion of each way (exclusive of the expense of loading or discharging)”
 And *insert* “for and in respect of all passengers goods and property of every description which shall be conveyed or transported upon such tramway or any branch thereof or in the carriages or vessels connected therewith at such rates per mile as shall be established from time to time by them not exceeding—
 For each passenger by the first class of carriage four pence by the second class of carriage two pence half-penny
 For the carriage per truck per mile of horses cattle calves and pigs six pence
 For the carriage of sheep the whole distance seven pence per head
 Carrying from ninety to a hundred eight pence per truck per mile
 For the carriage of every dog one penny per mile provided that the minimum charge for any dog shall be one shilling
 For the carriage of wool for the whole distance five shillings per bale
 For the carriage of general goods—
 First class five pence per ton per mile
 Second class six pence per ton per mile
 Third class seven pence per ton per mile
 Fourth class nine pence per ton per mile.”

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* See Schedule of Amendments.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE HAY AND DENILQUIN TRAMWAY BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. BLACK,
MR. CHANTER,
MR. LAKEMAN,

MR. McMILLAN,
MR. STREET,
MR. R. B. WILKINSON.

ROBERT BLISS WILKINSON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill.

Alexander Pentleton Stewart, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are one of the parties who are asking for permission to construct this tramway? Yes.
2. Do you represent all the parties who are mentioned in the preamble of this Bill? Yes; I am authorised to represent them all.
3. You know the road between Deniliquin and Hay? Yes, very well.
4. What is it like? It is a road across what is called the Old Man Plain. It is 79 miles in length, and very good for a team or coach to travel over in dry weather; but it is a very bad road indeed in wet weather. During the drought it is impassable, because there is not a mouthful of grass for the stock. In wet weather, such as the present, it would cost at least, I believe, £10 a ton for dray carriage between Hay and Deniliquin. I have endeavoured to get as near the truth as possible on this point by consulting the different forwarding agents in Hay; they say that £10 a ton would be about the amount.
5. As manager of the local Australian Joint Stock Bank you have good opportunity to know this? Not exactly from that position, but rather from making careful inquiries from the people who pay the money to the carriers.
6. Is the traffic between the two places large at the present time? Not at the present time, because the road is almost impassable.
7. *Mr. Black.*] What are the principal goods which are carried? The principal produce has been wool. During 1885 200 tons of wool were sent from Hay to Deniliquin. The stations to the north of Hay sent 200 tons of wool—within a few hundred yards of the railway goods-shed at Hay—to Deniliquin last year. Wool from the Cowl Cowl station was also sent from Hay to Deniliquin. The trade between Hay and Melbourne is not carried on overland *via* Deniliquin as a general rule; it is done by steamer round by way of Echuca, and thence by railway to Melbourne.
8. *Chairman.*] What is the distance by steamer? From 600 to 800 miles.
9. *Mr. McMillan.*] How long does it take to do the journey? About a week I should think.
10. What is the cost of goods along that route? To Melbourne it is less now than it is by rail to Sydney. I think it is about £3 3s. 9d. for wool from Hay to Sydney, and it is about the same, I think, from Hay to Melbourne.
11. That is taking the river and the train? Yes.
12. *Chairman.*] What would it cost per mile to metal the road between Hay and Deniliquin? I have heard various statements on this point; I think that it would take from £3,000 to £4,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of maintenance.
13. It is stated in the preamble of the Bill that there is no stone within 100 miles of this road? No; I have never seen stone within 100 miles of the place. There is none at Echuca, at the other end.
14. Is there any local opposition to the construction of this tramway? None whatever; I have seen letters written by the property owners between Hay and Deniliquin expressing their consent to its passing through

A. P.
Stewart, Esq.
22 June, 1887

A. P.
Stewart, Esq.
22 June, 1887.

through their land; no one to whom we have written on the matter has expressed any objection to the Bill. Mr. P. P. Curtain, who has one of the most important stations on the route, and through whose land the line will pass, is quite agreeable to the Bill. Mr. Porter, who owns the most important part of the township of Boorboorban, says that he has no objection whatever to allow the line to pass through his land, and that he will be glad to assist the company in any way in his power.

15. *Mr. McMillan.*] What do the people in the district think of the idea of connecting with Jerilderie and Deniliquin? None of the people around Hay take any interest in a connection between Jerilderie and Deniliquin; it does not seem to affect them in any way whatever. The construction of this line will not affect one bale of wool which now passes through Hay.

16. *Chairman.*] The construction of this line will not compete in any way with a line from Jerilderie to Deniliquin when it is formed? I do not believe that it would affect such a line to the extent of one bale of wool.

17. As regards the diversion of trade from Sydney, how many stations south of the Murrumbidgee are now sending their wool to Sydney? Only one.

18. How long has this railway been in existence? Four wool seasons to the best of my recollection.

19. And notwithstanding that it has been in existence for five years only one station sends its wool to Sydney by this means? Yes; Burrabogie alone sends its wool by train.

20. As a matter of fact there would be no diversion of the wool south of the Murrumbidgee to Melbourne? No.

21. It would facilitate the transit of wool to where it now goes? Yes; I should mention that there were sent from Hay to Sydney about 9,000 bales in 1884, 6,000 bales in 1885, and 5,000 bales in 1886. In 1885, 22,000 bales were sent from Hay to Melbourne, and in 1886, 266,600 bales; in 1885 200 tons of wool went right past the railway goods-shed at Hay overland to Melbourne.

22. You are aware that there is a large farming population settled now in the neighbourhood of Deniliquin and Moama, and that a large number of sheep died during the drought? Yes; the decrease in the number of sheep between 1883 and 1884 was about 1,000,000, at Hay it was 189,000, and at Hillston it was 805,000. The value of these sheep to the country would have been very nearly half-a-million of money if they could have been trucked into Victoria where the grass was going to waste during the disastrous drought in Riverina.

23. Why did they not travel across the Old Man Plain? There was no grass, they would have died of starvation.

24. Large quantities of produce were imported into Hay at that time? Yes; enormous quantities.

25. Nearly all the stations were feeding their horses? Yes; and sheep on hay.

26. How much of that produce came from the neighbourhood of Deniliquin? A good deal came from Deniliquin and a good deal came from Victoria; the principal part of it came from Victoria south of Deniliquin; they had to bring it round by way of Albury, a distance of 335 miles, instead of 100 miles, owing to the impassability of the Old Man Plain.

27. Did the farmers in the neighbourhood of Deniliquin and Moama send their produce by way of Albury to Hay? Yes; on account of there being no grass on the Old Man Plain.

28. How do you propose to make this line join the present Government line? There is no Government line; we propose to join the Deniliquin and Moama line at Deniliquin.

29. How is the junction proposed to be effected at Hay? We do not intend to cross the river at all there. It would cost an enormous sum to cross the river, but sooner than that the Bill should not be passed we would agree to cross the river, although at present we do not contemplate doing so.

30. *Mr. McMillan.*] There is a break there? Yes.

31. *Chairman.*] Would not this line open a market for the people of Deniliquin and Moama? Yes, for the agriculturists of Deniliquin and Moama, and of Victoria near the Murray. The northern part of Riverina is a sheep-breeding country, and it could exchange its beef and mutton for the agricultural products of Victoria.

32. *Mr. McMillan.*] At what point towards Sydney would the diversion first begin? At Darlington

33. *Chairman.*] What would it cost per mile to construct the tramway? £2,300 per mile.

34. What would it cost the Government to make a road over this plain? Between £3,000 and £4,000 per mile, exclusive of maintenance.

35. *Mr. McMillan.*] What is the average cost of carriage on this road? From £2 to £3 a ton.

36. The average rate, according to clause 7, on the tramway would be £2 a ton; what saving per ton would that represent all the year round on the present cost? I would not venture to offer an opinion. The forwarding agents tell me that in good seasons it costs from £2 to £3 a ton to carry goods from Hay to Deniliquin, and that in seasons like the present it would be £10 a ton.

37. *Chairman.*] In a wet season it costs £10 a ton to go between Hay and Deniliquin? They say that it would cost that at the present time. I do not say that it would be that amount in all wet seasons.

38. What does it cost in droughts, when they have to buy feed all the way? From £2 to £3 a ton, according to the condition of the road.

39. In a drought? Probably it would cost a pound more a ton in a very dry season, when they had to buy feed all the way.

40. What does it cost in ordinary seasons, when there is plenty of grass? £2 a ton.

41. *Mr. McMillan.*] In clause 5 of the Bill you propose certain charges for the carriage of general goods and of live stock;—what basis have you to go upon for those charges? We fixed maximum rates, which would be a certain profit. We thought that competition would bring about minimum rates, which would still be profitable. We did not base our calculations on anything but a certainty.

42. Is it a fact that sheep and live stock will be the principal items of carriage? Yes.

43. Would it not be better to have a schedule of rates for the carriage of sheep and live stock than to adhere to the charges which are stated in clause 5? It would be fairer, I think. It was with no intention of taking advantage of the public that the large margin was made. It would be fairer, I think, to fix the maximum rate for sheep at a half-penny per mile.

44. Suppose Parliament reduces the amounts, should we not have some indication of the minimum amounts at which you would be prepared to carry sheep and live stock? I think that we would rather abandon the Bill than be forced to carry sheep at less than a half-penny a mile. We might be asked to carry sheep for 20 miles, and it would hardly pay us to carry them at that price.

45. Would it not be better to have this Bill revised by the promoters and thoroughly considered with regard to the absolute maximums than to go on with it in its present shape? Yes, it would be better to be explicit in these matters, I think.

46. *Chairman.*] Your idea is to get a profit out of this tramway? We hope to get a profit. We should not have spent so much money unless we had that expectation. It must be made some day, and the people want it now. The centres of population ought to be connected by the shortest and cheapest route. It would absorb surplus labour, increase the value of private property and public estate, promote the prosperity of the people, provide facilities for the exchange of live stock, for agricultural produce, save stock in time of drought, cost less than an ordinary road, exclusive of maintenance, and would be in consonance with the principles of free-trade.

47. If the Government were to undertake to construct this line, would you consent to abandon the Bill at once? The other day I said that I was authorized by everybody to abandon it; I spoke rather rashly at the time. On behalf of myself and three others, I now say that we are willing to lose what it has cost us and to abandon the Bill if the Government will undertake to make the line. We would do it cheerfully in the interests of the public. It would cost us some £300 or £400, probably, if the Government were to take over the matter now. The majority are willing to abandon the Bill. I would buy out anyone who objected to the adoption of this course in order that we might get a line in the interests of the public.

48. What proportion of the goods which come to Hay at the present time come from Melbourne and from Sydney? The trade of Hay is about £400,000 per annum. At least four-fifths of that trade is done with Melbourne, the other fifth is done with Sydney, and will be continued to be done whether this tramway is built or not. It is 280 miles from Hay to Melbourne, and 454 from Hay to Sydney, and we free-traders think that we ought not to be forced to travel over the longer distance. About 140,000 sheep and 10,000 head of cattle pass through Hay every year to Melbourne. They lose in weight travelling over the Old Man Plain, and we lose Victorian money to the extent of that loss in weight.

49. Are the promoters of this Bill making allowance for distance agreeable to base their schedule of charges on section 175 of the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Act, namely:—

For each passenger by the first-class of carriage, 4d.; by the second-class of carriage, 2½d.

For the carriage per truck per mile of horses, cattle, calves, and pigs, 6d.

For the carriage of sheep the whole distance, 4d. per head; carrying from ninety to a hundred, 8d. per truck per mile.

For the carriage of every dog, 1d. per mile; provided that the minimum charge for any dog shall be 1s.

For the carriage of wool for the whole distance, 3s. per bale.

For the carriage of general goods—

First-class, 5d. per ton per mile.

Second-class, 6d. per ton per mile.

Third-class, 7d. per ton per mile.

Fourth-class, 9d. per ton per mile?

Yes, it is quite satisfactory. Nothing could be fairer than that I think.

Thomas Robertson, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, called in and examined:—

50. *Chairman.*] You are the Solicitor for the Bill? Yes; I produce a map of the proposed line, prepared by the public draftsman. [*Produced.*]

51. It runs through certain private property? Yes.

52. Is there any objection on the part of those landowners to sell the necessary land or give it to the Company for the purposes of this tramway? Most of them have expressed in writing their acquiescence in this Bill.

53. Have you any other information which you wish to give? I was one of the promoters, and also Solicitor of the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Bill. That railway supplied a want which was greatly felt by the people in that part of the Colony, without interfering in the slightest degree with the trade of Sydney. It is about 45 miles long, and cost £162,000 odd for the construction of the permanent way, stations, plant, and rolling stock included. For some years after it was opened it paid a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and for several years past the dividend has been 8 per cent. per annum. A reserve fund of over £10,000 has been created. The whole number of employees on the line at present, including the officers, is fifty-one, being an average of one and two-fifteenths to the mile. This tramway from Hay to Deniliquin can be constructed at as little expense, and can be worked as economically as the railway from Deniliquin to Moama. It would be a great boon, I believe, to the settlers in that part of the Colony in getting their stock to the Victorian market, and in getting flour from our own farmers about Moama and Deniliquin.

54. There is a great quantity of wheat grown there? Yes, a great deal. I know a merchant at Hay who has now a large contract for flour from Albury. Of course Deniliquin would have suited him better if there had been any possibility of getting the flour across the Old Man Plain. I frequently have travelled across this plain. The journey occupies about twelve hours, and is most fatiguing, because the road is so rough. At this time of the year it is a quagmire, and in the summer months it is a dusty desert, so that it would be an enormous advantage to travellers if a railway or tramway were constructed between the two places.

55. What about the gauge? We have only given a minimum gauge. The Bill provides that the Government may at any time direct the gauge to be whatever they please, and that we are to alter it in accordance with their wishes. I believe that the construction of this tramway would materially increase the passenger traffic—both ways—on the line from Junee to Hay.

56. There is no information in the Bill with regard to the Company who propose to construct this tramway? I went on the same lines as we adopted in the case of the Deniliquin and Moama railway; there was no Company in existence when that Bill was passed.

57. *Mr. Black.*] The Company was formed after the Bill was passed? Yes.

58. *Mr. McMillan.*] Should it not be provided that the line should be built in such a way that it may be joined at any time with the Government railway system? Yes.

A. P.
Stewart, Esq.
22 June, 1887.

T. Robertson,
Esq.
22 June, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION
ACT AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 *March*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 7. THURSDAY, 17 MARCH, 1887.

5. ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Henry Clarke moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That the Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers, and that the evidence taken by a former Committee be referred to the said Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Teece, Dr. Ross, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Day, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Kethel, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

8. ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Henry Clarke, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 17th March, 1887, together with a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 17th March, 1887,—“*The Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill*,” and to whom was referred on the same date, “*the Evidence taken by a former Committee*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

HENRY CLARKE,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Sydney, 23rd March, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	|	Dr. Ross.

Mr. Clarke called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred,—together with original Petition to introduce the same, and copies of the Report and Evidence of the previous Committee,—before the Committee.

Present:—A. S. Gilder, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

A. S. Gilder, Esq., sworn and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

Present:—

MR. H. CLARKE,	|	DR. A. ROSS,
MR. FARNELL,	|	MR. S. SMITH.

HENRY CLARKE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Algernon Sidney Gilder, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you Solicitor for the Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill? Yes.
2. Were you examined on the 27th August last before the Committee then existing on this Bill? Yes.
3. Have you anything further to add to the evidence you gave then? No.
4. Have you any suggestions to make? No.
5. Do you consider that the evidence then given by you will be sufficient for the present Committee? Yes.

A. S. Gilder,
Esq.

23 Mar., 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

MITTAGONG COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY ACT
AMENDMENT BILL,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
8 *June*, 1887, A.M.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

372—A

[6d.]

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 34. WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

13. MITTAGONG COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Carruthers moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Mittagong Coal-mining Company's Railway Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Ball, Mr. Tecce, Mr. Gibbes, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 41. WEDNESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

12. MITTAGONG COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—*Mr. Frank Farnell*, for Mr. Carruthers, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 18th May, 1887; together with a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

MITTAGONG COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 18th May, 1887, the "*Mittagong Coal-mining Company's Railway Act Amendment Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose * See List, p. 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Chairman.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 7th June, 1887.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers,	|	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	|	Mr. Davis.

Mr. Carruthers called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill, *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.Present:—Mr. A. J. Dodds (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Alexander J. Dodds, Esq., sworn and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2:30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Frank Farnell,		Mr. Waddell.
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Present:—Mr. A. J. Dodds (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Mr. John S. Martin called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Bill read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE MITTAGONG COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY
ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS,
MR. DAVIS,MR. F. FARNELL,
MR. McCOURT.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Present:—Mr. A. J. Dodds, Solicitor for the Bill.

Alexander James Dodds, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the solicitor for the Bill? I am.
2. Will you explain to the Committee the necessity for the Bill? I have been informed by the Chairman of the Directors, and I verily believe that the time was unsuitable for borrowing money to enable the company to carry out the work within the time required by the Act; that is why the work was not carried out.
3. Do you produce the Act that you seek to amend? Yes.
4. This preamble recites that the second section of the Act provides that the railway should be constructed and brought into use within two years of the passing of the same;—do you desire to have that time extended? Yes; for two years.
5. What is the reason? The reason is what I have stated, that the time was unfavourable for borrowing money. The company could not get the money at that time at a sufficiently cheap rate, and they think now that a more favourable time has arrived, and they wish to extend the period allowed by the Act for another two years.
6. You ask to get power to take certain land, the mention of which was omitted from section 1 of the principal Act? Those lands are mentioned in the schedule of the old Act, but not provided for in the clauses of the Act, I think through a misprint or something of that sort.
7. Have you had any objections from the owners of the land? No; the only parties that raised any objection to the last Bill were the Joadja Creek Company. We have sent them a copy of the Bill, and asked if they were going to make any objection, but we have not heard from them since.
8. *Mr. McCourt.*] Is this land referred to here the Joadja Creek land? No.
9. You ask to get power to carry 100 tons over the line during twelve working hours, instead of thirty-six? Yes.
10. Why do you wish to do that? 100 tons was the amount originally put in the Act, but it was reduced to thirty-six by the House.
11. Why do you propose to alter it now? I believe there was some opposition to making it 100, and rather than lose the opportunity of getting the Act passed the directors determined to reduce it to thirty-six.
12. If it was altered to 100 do you not think that would bar other companies from using the line? No, 100 is the amount in other similar Acts.

A. J. Dobbs,
Esq.

3 June, 1887.

- A. J. Dobbs, Esq. 13. But does it not prevent other people from using the line? No.
 14. *Mr. F. Farnell.*] You have reduced the price, have you not? Yes.
 3 June, 1887. 15. *Mr. McCourt.*] Is not this intended to block other companies? No; why should not we be able to carry the same amount as other companies?
 16. You want to increase it to 100 because that was in the original Bill? Yes; 100 tons is mentioned in the Act of the Joadja Creek Company.
 17. *Chairman.*] Is it necessary for the company to carry on its work with profit to have the power to carry 100 tons a day? The directors think so.
 18. It restricts the operations of the company having power to carry only 36 tons a day? Yes, I think so.
 19. You wish to alter the word $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and make it $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.? Yes; we are bound to carry for the Joadja Creek Company, and we only charge them $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but if they carry for us they charge us $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 20. *Mr. F. Farnell.*] What is the length of the line? I think about 3 or 4 miles.
 21. Do you think $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. really a reasonable charge? I cannot answer that.
 22. *Chairman.*] With regard to the fourth clause, I may ask who has the power to use the railway for transit and to supply locomotive power besides yourselves? The public.

TUESDAY, 7 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. WADDELL, | MR. FARNELL.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

A. J. Dodds, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

John Stanworth Martin, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. S. Martin, Esq. 23. *Mr. F. Farnell.*] You are one of the parties interested in the construction of this line of railway, and a director of the Mittagong Coal-mining Company? Yes.
 7 June, 1887. 24. You have given evidence before a Select Committee previously? Yes; a Select Committee of the Legislative Council.
 25. The original Bill which you now seek to amend is the result of the deliberations of that Committee? No, it is not. Had it been the result of the deliberations of the Committee of the Upper House, we should not have required this Bill. In that Bill we had five years in which to complete the railway, and instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile 2d. was inserted.
 26. At the time of the passing of this Act did you think you and your co-directors would be able to comply with its provisions? Yes.
 27. Will you be good enough to state to the Committee some of the reasons why you have not complied with this Act? The reason is that the money market has been so tight since the passing of this Act, that we have not been able to advance the construction of the line; but things are easier now, and we think we can complete it in the time applied for.
 28. You ask for an extension of time to enable you to construct this railway, and which you think a necessary time to allow? Yes.
 29. Have you had any experience in connection with the construction of railways? A very great deal.
 30. Can you give the Committee any information as to the supervision of the construction of this line; or perhaps I might say, I suppose you will employ a thoroughly competent engineer to superintend the work of construction? A civil engineer would be appointed for the purpose.
 31. In fact the work will be carried out in a somewhat similar way to Government contracts? Exactly the same.
 32. I do not notice anything in this Bill which would show what gauge you intend to adopt. I presume it will be the same gauge as is adopted on the Government railways, namely 4 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.? Yes.
 33. Can you give the Committee any idea of the nature of the permanent-way materials you propose to use—by this I mean is it to be a light or more substantial line of railway? A substantial railway, equal in every respect to the Government railways, rails 70 lb. to the yard, sleepers, ballast, fastening, everything equal to the material used in the construction of the Government lines.
 34. Are you able to tell the Committee the kind of rolling stock that will be used on this line; I suppose it will be of that description which will be best adapted to the line? Yes. The Commissioner for Railways has stated to me that there will be no difficulty about the rolling stock if we construct a line equal to the Government line, and it will save us a deal of expenditure in the transferring of coal from one truck to another if we have the Government rolling stock upon the line.
 35. Do you know at what speed your engines will be able to travel with safety? 30 miles an hour. 60 miles an hour with perfect safety.
 36. Do you intend to regulate the speed at which the engines are to travel? It would be difficult to say. Engines travel at all speeds. The speed upon our line would be regulated in the same way as that upon the Government lines.
 37. Goods trains are not run at more than 15 or 20 miles an hour? I believe so.
 38. In that case there will be provision made so as to punish the driver if he exceeds the limit mentioned? Yes.
 39. How do you propose to maintain this railway—I suppose in the same manner as our public railways are kept? Precisely.
 40. You intend to give every facility to the public and those whose lands this line will pass through in order that they may have access to any road, &c.? Yes.
 41. You will make such provision that nothing detrimental will be done to the interests of anyone? Certainly.
 41. What is the estimated cost of this line? £14,000. No doubt however the amount will run into £16,000, to cover extra expenditure on sidings and so forth.
 42. Do you know about what length it will be? 4 miles 4 chains.
 43. You seek to have the words "thirty-six" omitted from the original Bill, and in lieu thereof to insert 100? Yes.

44. Can you explain to the Committee the reasons of your asking for this alteration? We consider that 100 tons will be quite little enough for anyone to pass over our line in 12 hours. We had it in the first Bill before the Select Committee in the Upper House as 100, and other coal-mines in their Acts have the same quantity. J. S. Martin,
Esq.
7 June, 1887.
45. It would appear that you intend to allow locomotive power and trucks to be used by persons other than yourself? Yes.
46. As a matter of fact it is quite possible no one else will be likely to use the line, except it be the Commissioner for Railways? There is no appearance to the contrary at present.
47. Such being the case you propose, in order to meet the working expenses, to charge 1½d. per ton per mile for the use of the line? Yes.
48. Do you consider that a fair and reasonable charge? I do.
49. I suppose the real traffic that will be on the line will consist of coal? Yes.
50. Do you know at what rate per ton per mile coal is carried on the public railways? It varies. I have a list of the charges here. The charge set down here on the Government rates for anything under 7 miles is 10d. per ton, so that the charge over our distance of 4 miles 4 chains would be 10d.
51. I think the rate for 50 miles is 1d. per ton per mile? Yes.
52. Under that the minimum is 1s. 6d. per ton? I think if you will refer to the rates you will find that under 7 miles the charge is 10d. per ton.
53. I observe that the pamphlet from which you are quoting was published in 1881, and I think it probable that the rates have been altered since that time? Perhaps so.
54. Your proposed rate is actually lower than the Government rates? Yes.
55. Are there any other private railways in the vicinity of where this proposed railway will run? The Joadga Creek trainway runs for 2 miles in the same direction. Their gauge is only 3 ft. 6 in., and their line is therefore no use to us whatever, our gauge being 4 ft. 8½ in.
56. Do you know the rate they are authorised to charge the public or the Commissioner for Railways for using the line? 2d. per ton per mile.
57. Do you know the length of the line just mentioned by you? Between 16 and 17 miles.
58. Supposing this Committee should not feel disposed to agree to the increased rate you desire to have inserted, and should reduce it by ½d., would that not strike you as being reasonable enough? It would be low; but I have no doubt the Company would take off the ½d. per ton if necessary.
59. There is a provision in this Bill to give you power to recover compensation for damage the line may sustain through the public, or the Commissioner for Railways using the line? Yes.
60. By "damage," what do you mean;—of what nature do you suppose it will be? Rolling stock might run off the line and put the rails out of position. The reason of the alteration of this clause is to ensure that repairs will be promptly made. Under the old Bill they could take any time—three or four days—to make repairs which it might perhaps be possible to get done in an hour. We inserted this to keep them up to the mark, and to prevent ourselves from being subjected to needless annoyance.
61. This fourth section is really copied from the Railway Act, and you are not desirous of going further than that provides? No.
62. On the completion of this line how do you intend to arrange for its proper and safe working; I presume that you will secure the services of men who have had practical experience on some other railway? Yes.
63. You say that this railway will be the means of giving you facilities to get your coal to market, and that consequent upon this the Government Railway receipts will be increased by the extra traffic this line will bring to it? Yes.
64. Have you any idea as to the quantity of coal or other produce that will be carried daily on this line for transmission on the Government Railways? From 200 to 300 tons a day.
65. You are perfectly sure this line is necessary, and you undertake to work it subject to the conditions embodied in the Bill? Yes.
66. There is one question I omitted to ask you, and there appears to be no provision in the Bill for it, namely, power being given to the Government to take over this railway on paying you fair and reasonable compensation. I suppose you would not object to such a provision being embodied in the Bill? No.
67. *Mr. Dodds.*] You are chairman of the directors of the Mittagong Coal-mining Company? I am.
68. Do you consider it necessary to get a further period of two years in which to construct this railway? Yes.
69. And you also consider that the other amendments now asked for are equally necessary? I do.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH SHORE BOROUGH'S WHARVES BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—T. E. CRESWELL AND H. H. ROBEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 June, 1887.

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

The humble Petition of Thomas Edgar Creswell and Harry Henry Robey, of St. Leonards, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Captain and Secretary of the North Shore Rowing Club, on behalf of such Club,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Boroughs of North Willoughby, Victoria, St. Leonards, and East St. Leonards, have petitioned your Honorable House for, and obtained leave to bring in a private Bill, intituled, "The North Shore Boroughs Wharves Bill," and that such Bill has, by your Honorable House, been referred to a Select Committee of your Honorable House for inquiry and report.

2. That the North Shore Rowing Club has for the last eight years occupied a portion of Carcening Cove, at the foot of Willoughby-street, adjoining a small stone pier, also at the foot of such street.

3. That until January, 1886, the said Club were lessees from the Government of the site so occupied by them. A renewal of such lease was objected to by the Borough of East St. Leonards.

4. That the Borough of East St. Leonards applied for a lease of the same site, and your Petitioners lodged objections with the then Minister for Lands against the granting of such lease.

5. That the North Shore Rowing Club has gone to great expense in the erection of sheds and in the purchase of boats and gear, and that such club is of great public benefit so far as North Shore is concerned.

6. That in the event of the proposed Bill becoming law such club must be disbanded.

7. That there is ample room for the erection of a wharf or jetty alongside the North Shore Rowing Club's premises, although your Petitioners submit that a wharf or jetty is not required there, the present stone pier being quite sufficient for all purposes.

8. That your Petitioners will be seriously and injuriously affected and prejudiced by the acquisition of such powers by the promoters on the following grounds:—

(1.) That the erection of a wharf or jetty at the foot of Willoughby-street is unnecessary.

(2.) That it will involve the North Shore Rowing Club in great loss and expense—loss in the event of the club being disbanded, and expense in the event of such club being compelled to remove and re-erect their buildings and to purchase or lease a water frontage site on North Shore.

(3.) That even if your Honorable House should pass the preamble of the said Bill your Petitioners submit that they are entitled to have certain clauses inserted, and amendments and alterations made therein for the protection of the North Shore Rowing Club.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel or solicitor or in person before your Honorable House, or before the Select Committee in opposition to the said Bill and the provisions thereof, with liberty to adduce such evidence as they may be advised in opposition thereto or in support of this Petition.

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

Dated this twenty-ninth day of June, 1887.

T. E. CRESWELL.
H. H. ROBEY.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH SHORE BOROUGH'S WHARVES BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—P. O. WILLIAMS AND ALFRED G. MILSON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 June, 1887.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Prosper Orleans Williams and Alfred George Milson, of St. Leonards, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and other ratepayers of the Borough of St. Leonards,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Boroughs of St. Leonards, East St. Leonards, Victoria, and North Willoughby have petitioned your Honorable House for, and obtained leave, to bring in a private Bill, intituled, "The North Shore Boroughs' Wharves Bill," and that such Bill has by your Honorable House been referred to a Select Committee of your Honorable House for inquiry and report.

2. That your Petitioners are ratepayers of the Borough of East St. Leonards.

3. That the said Bill proposes to give power to the promoters, amongst other things, to erect wharves, and to expend the rates received upon the erection of such wharves and upon their repair and maintenance.

4. That the erection of a wharf at the foot of Willoughby-street, East St. Leonards, is not necessary, and it is not expedient that the same should be erected and established, or that the Borough should have power to borrow money to erect the same, or to use the ratepayers' moneys for such purpose, or for the repair and maintenance of wharves or jetties.

5. That your Petitioners will be seriously and injuriously affected and prejudiced by the acquisition of such powers by the promoters on the following grounds:—

(1.) That the erection of such wharves or jetties is unnecessary.

(2.) That it will involve the ratepayers of the Borough in unnecessary expense.

(3.) That it is against the spirit of the Municipalities Act to allow the Borough Council to expend the rates outside the boundaries of the Borough.

(4.) That a wharf or jetty at the foot of Willoughby-street will be of no benefit whatever to the residents of the Borough of East St. Leonards.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel or solicitor, or in person before your Honorable House, or before the Select Committee, in opposition to the said Bill, and the provisions thereof, with liberty to adduce such evidence as they may be advised in opposition thereto, or in support of, this Petition.

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

P. O. WILLIAMS.
ALFRED G. MILSON.

Dated this 29th day of June, A.D. 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT
BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23 *March*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 7. THURSDAY, 17 MARCH, 1887.

4. SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Carruthers moved, pursuant to Notice,—
 (1.) That Saywell's Tramway Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Davis, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Moore, Mr. Toohey, Mr. Ewing, and the Mover.
 Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

13. SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Carruthers, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 17th March, 1887; together with a copy of the Bill, as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
 Ordered to be printed.
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1887.

SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 17th March, 1887,—“*Saywell's Tramway Act Amendment Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Mr Thomas
Saywell.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Sydney, 23rd March, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

 WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers,	|	Mr. Toohy,
Mr. Ewing,	|	Mr. Davis.

Mr. Carruthers called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Charles Joseph McDonald, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill.*)

Mr. Thomas Saywell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* a plan of a portion of the Tram-line.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 2 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 3 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 4 read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

* See Schedule
of Amendments

 SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, clause 1, line 6. *Omit* “all”
 ” ” line 7. *Insert* “not exceeding two in number” *after* “sidings”
 ” ” 2, line 14. *Insert* “in addition to those authorized by the previous clause” *after* “Line”
 ” ” line 15. *Omit* “and to always have had”
 ” ” 3, line 27. Add to end of clause “and such loop-line or siding shall not exceed five hundred feet in length in each instance”

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SAYWELL'S TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

Present: —

MR. DAVIS,

MR. EWING.

MR. TOOHEY.

JOSEPH HECTOR CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles Joseph McDonald appeared as Solicitor in support of the Bill.

Mr. Thomas Saywell called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Solicitor.*] You produce the Act authorizing you to run this tramway, which you desire to amend? Yes. (*Produced.*)
2. Between what points does that tramway run? It runs from Rockdale Railway Station down Bay-street to Lady Robinson's Beach.
3. Have you constructed a loop in connection with that line? Yes.
4. Some doubt has arisen as to your legal right to construct that loop? Partly.
5. And that is one of the reasons why you are asking for this Bill? Yes.
6. You produce a plan showing the position of that loop? Yes. (*Produced.*) I want power to make one or two similar loops, in order that the trams may pass each other.
7. *Mr. Ewing.*] You find in the working of the tramway that you want crossing-places? Yes.
8. Will these crossing-places interfere with the value of the adjacent property? I do not think so. I want to establish loops where the up and down trams may pass one another.
9. Will these loops interfere with the traffic of the road. I do not think so.
10. *Mr. Toohey.*] Is there any condition in this Bill to extend the present terminus? I am not asking for power to extend the loop-line.
11. You do not claim a right under the Bill to extend the terminal point? No.
12. *Chairman.*] You are the Mr. Saywell who obtained the passage of the original Bill? Yes.
13. And you constructed a tramway from Rockdale Station to Lady Robinson's Beach? Yes.
14. And you also constructed a siding near Rockdale Station to work your tram-line? Yes.
15. Is that siding necessary in order to carry on your traffic safely and economically? Yes.
16. It has never been legalised yet? Never.
17. You constructed it because you thought you had the right? I constructed it because I knew that I should require it. I did imagine at the time that I had this legal right.
18. You have since found out that you had not the power, and you want Parliament to legalise the piece which you constructed in error? Yes.
19. *Mr. Toohey.*] Are we to understand that the present loop-line is included in the expression "or other loop-lines"? No.

Mr. T.
Saywell.

23 Mar., 1887.

- Mr. T. Saywell.
23 Mar., 1887.
20. You propose the construction of some other loop-lines? Yes; about midway.
21. *Chairman.*] There are no other sidings already made? No.
22. Have you any plan to show where you propose to put the loop-lines and sidings? No; I do not think that there would have been any objection if I had applied in the first instance for power to construct a duplicate line.
23. *Mr. Ewing.*] Will two loop-lines be enough for your purpose? I shall be satisfied if you grant me two besides the one in existence which is not more than 100 feet long.
24. *Mr. Davis.*] What length would you like these two loop-lines to be? I have got four cars built; each car is about 40 feet long, and the engine is about 40 feet long; therefore I should think that I shall require loops not much less than 400 feet in length. I shall have to extend the present loop.
25. *Mr. Toohay.*] You will not require to do anything to that loop except to extend it? No.
26. *Solicitor.*] Will it be more convenient for the public to have these loop-lines so that the trams may run very frequently? Yes. I experienced great difficulties in working the traffic on holidays. Great numbers of people have to wait for the return of the tram. I have to run the cars before the engine and if an accident were to happen I suppose I should get into hot water.
27. *Mr. Ewing.*] The Borough Council approves of this Bill? Yes.
28. *Chairman.*] What is the width of the tram-road? It is 66 feet all through.
29. Has anybody objected to the Bill? No.
30. Have you given notice to the Municipal Council of your intention to ask for these powers? I have their consent. They are quite agreeable to the Bill.
31. Is there any property that these loop-lines may injure in any way? No.
32. Do you propose to alter the levels of the road? No; the principal Act regulates the levels of the road. My reason for asking for a second loop in Bay-street is this. I expect to run my line down to the terminus by allowing the carriages to run down the same as they do at Bridge-street, in Sydney.
33. *Mr. Toohay.*] Have you not any room at the terminus to shunt? No.
34. *Chairman.*] You produce a copy of the original Act? Yes. (*Produced.*)
35. And you also produce copies of the notices you have inserted in the different papers. Yes. (*Produced.*)

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WEST WALLSEND AND MONK-WEARMOUTH
ACT AMENDMENT BILL,

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
16 *June*, 1887.

SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 43. THURSDAY, 9 JUNE, 1887.

4. WEST WALLSEND AND MONK-WEARMOUTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—*Mr. Cameron*, for *Mr. J. S. Farnell*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the West Wallsend and Monk-Wearmouth Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Sutherland*, *Mr. Day*, *Mr. Sydney Smith*, *Mr. Tonkin*, *Dr. Ross*, *Mr. Stephen*, *Mr. Melville*, *Mr. Allen*, *Mr. Hugh Taylor*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 47. THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

5. WEST WALLSEND AND MONK-WEARMOUTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—*Mr. Frank Farnell*, for *Mr. J. S. Farnell*, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 9th June, 1887, together with a copy of the Bill, as agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WEST WALLSEND AND MONK-WEARMOUTH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 9th June, 1887, the "*West Wallsend and Monk-Wearmouth Act Amendment Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the list* (whose * See List, p. 4 evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without amendment.

JAMES S. FARNELL,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Sydney, 16th June, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	|	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Day,	|	Mr. Hugh Taylor.

Mr. Farnell called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill, *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Mr. Henry John Withers called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* plan of the proposed deviation of the Railway from the original route.

Witness withdrew.

Walter Andrew Harper called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,” put and passed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill without amendment to the House.

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1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE WEST WALLSEND AND MONK-WEARMOUTH ACT
AMENDMENT BILL.

THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. DAY,
MR. J. S. FARNELL,MR. STEPHEN,
MR. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Henry John Withers, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What position do you occupy in connection with this matter? I am a director of the West Wallsend Coal Company and a large shareholder in the Monk-Wearmouth Company, and I am authorized by the directors of both companies to appear here on their behalf.
2. It is necessary first to prove the preamble of the Bill;—will you state the facts to the Committee? The West Wallsend and Monk-Wearmouth Railway Act of 1886 was assented to on the 22nd August, and authorized us to take land from Messrs. Notley, Price, Griffiths, Morgan, and Price, and the Newcastle-Wallsend Coal Company, for the purpose of constructing a railway to join with the Sydney and Waratah line, about 92 miles from Homebush. After that Act was passed it was found that the line would be a very expensive one, with cuttings of over 40 feet in depth, and a new route was proposed, which was level from the start to the finish.
3. Do you produce a plan of the proposed deviation? Yes. (*Plan produced.*) The new route joins the Government line further away from Newcastle, but by its adoption a saving to the coal companies concerned of £8,000 or £9,000 will be effected.
4. *Mr. Day.*] Is there any objection to the proposed alteration in the route? None whatever.
5. *Mr. Stephen.*] Are the parties through whose land the proposed line will run willing that it shall run through their land? Yes, every one of them; the people are all agreeable, and are rather glad that the line is to be taken round that way.
6. *Mr. Day.*] You say that the new line will cost £9,000 less than the old one? Yes, at the very least.
7. Is it longer than the old one? No, about the same, within a few chains.
8. What is the greatest distance between the two lines at any one point? About 3 miles. If the line had been constructed according to the old route the cost of traction would have been 1s., while on the proposed line it will be 13d., so that the Government will reap a benefit from this change.
9. Have both the companies concerned, the West Wallsend and Monk Wearmouth, held meetings and agreed to this new route? Yes.
10. And they have both authorised you to appear here on their behalf to prove the preamble of the Bill? Yes.
11. And you consider from your knowledge that the proposed deviation will be of great benefit to both companies? Yes, I am certain that it will.
12. Will it enable them to deliver coal more cheaply? I do not know that it will do that; but it will save them a great deal of money in the cost of construction.
13. If they have to pay interest on £9,000 less, will that not enable them to deliver coal more cheaply? Well it is a matter of calculation, because we shall have to pay the Government a penny more by the proposed new line than by the one formerly authorised.

H. J.
Withers, Esq.
16 June, 1887

- H. J. Withers, Esq.
16 June, 1887.
14. Will the new line pass through more Crown lands than alienated lands? No, it will only pass through Crown lands when it crosses the roads.
15. In crossing these roads what provision is made for the public traffic? Gates will be constructed, as provided for under the original Act.
16. *Chairman.*] This amendment Act will be read in connection with the original Act, and will form part of it? Yes.
17. And the only substantial amendment is the deviation described on the plan? Yes.
18. *Mr. Day.*] After leaving the Wallsend Company's works, the first road crossed by the new line is about 30 chains from the Wallsend pit, is it not? Yes.
19. Would the original line have crossed that road? Yes.
20. Is there much traffic on the road? None whatever. No one would find the road; it is all bush.
21. According to the plan the next road to be crossed is a short distance further on;—was that crossed by the original route? No.
22. Is there much traffic on that road? Very little; indeed it is almost impassable higher up.
23. The next road is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Wallsend pit? Yes.
24. Was that crossed by the original route? No.
25. Is there much traffic on the road? None whatever; in fact it is fenced across.
26. Has any objection been offered by any of the inhabitants to the crossing of any of these roads? None whatever.
27. Then from this last road to the junction no other roads are crossed? Yes; the line will cross another road nearly 3 miles from the Wallsend pit.
28. Was it proposed to cross that road by the original route? Yes, but at a point a long way distant.
29. Is there much traffic on that road? No, not a great deal; we should be obliged to keep a man there to open the gates.
30. Those are all the roads the new line will cross? Yes.
31. *Mr. Stephen.*] Are the crossings level? Yes.
32. As far as you know no objection whatever has been made by anyone to the proposed deviation of this line? None whatever.
33. *Chairman.*] Have you given the usual notice in the *Government Gazette* and in the newspapers circulated in the district relative to the introduction of this Bill? Yes.
34. I suppose that, as a matter of fact, the roads to which you have referred, with the exception of the Newcastle road, are small tracks, or what are called occupation roads? That is all.
35. Wherever there is any traffic on the road, and it is necessary to have a gate and to place a person in charge, is it the intention of the Company to take this step? Yes.
36. Are they not compelled to do so under the original Act? Yes.
37. By whom was the petition in favour of this Bill signed? By Mr. David Wilson, Chairman of the West Wallsend Coal-mining Company, and Mr. Andrew J. Seavers, Chairman of the Monk-Wearmouth Coal Company.

Walter Andrew Harper, Esq., called in and examined:—

- W.A. Harper, Esq.
16 June, 1887.
38. *Chairman.*] What are you? A civil engineer.
39. Are you engineer for the proposed railway? Yes.
40. *Mr. Day.*] Are you engineer for both companies? I was only appointed by one, but I am acting for both, as they are both concerned in the construction of the line.
41. You are the engineer employed in connection with the construction of this line? Yes.
42. Did you make the plan of deviation produced by Mr. Withers? Yes.
43. Have you made a survey of the line? Yes.
44. You observe on the plan a line of railway marked out;—will you vouch for the correctness of the line so delineated? Yes.
45. It crosses several roads;—what is the character of those roads with the exception of the main Newcastle road? The first one crossed after leaving the Wallsend pit is not used at all. It is about 30 chains from the pit. It is not cleared, and is simply a road used by the company for their own purposes. The next road, a short distance further on, the traffic on which is very small, and is confined chiefly to the Wallsend Company, is not used by the public. The next road crossed is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the pit. There is not much traffic on that road; it is not cleared, and is fenced across at the north-east end. It is used by the public, who come down the valley sometimes, but not very often.
46. Is it proposed to have a gate on that road? I think not. There is scarcely any traffic upon it—perhaps one cart a day.
47. Will the deviation, as far as it affects the traffic of this one cart a day, make much difference to the inhabitants? No.
48. *Mr. Stephen.*] Will they be able to cross the road there after the line is constructed? Yes. The line will almost be on a level with the road. There will, perhaps, be a difference of 2 feet; but a crossing will be made on either side.
49. The most important road is the main one from Newcastle;—what distance is that from the Wallsend shaft? $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
50. Is there much traffic on that road? Yes, a good deal; I should think about one cart every two hours.
51. What provision is intended to be made in regard to that road? It is proposed to erect a gate and have a gatekeeper there.
52. Are there any other roads between that road and the junction with the Government railway line? No; the land intervening is all one estate, belonging to Mr. Black.
53. Did you survey the line from start to finish? Yes.
54. Had you any conversations with the owners of the land, and did any of them object? None of them objected. I think they are all agreeable to the construction of the line, which will in fact be a great benefit to them.
55. *Chairman.*] Did you lay out the line originally proposed? No.
56. I suppose you know where it was to be taken? I think the terminus was about three-quarters of a mile distant from the proposed line.

57. Is it your opinion that the new route will be superior and more economical to the Company? There is no comparison between the two. The route of the new line is comparatively level—the whole way there is scarcely a cutting in it; it follows the creek the whole way up.

58. Does it join with the Government line at the same point as the line originally proposed? No, I think not.

59. What is the distance between the two points? I am not very clear where the old line was, because there were two.

60. I mean under the Act of 1886? I think it is about a mile away.

61. Has the Commissioner for Railways been consulted with regard to the proposed new junction? No. I do not think so.

62. Do you think he can have any objection? I am sure he cannot; I took special precautions in that way. There will be no difference about the points in any way, as everything will be furnished in accordance with the Railway regulations.

63. I suppose you have read the Bill now before the Committee? No. I have not; I saw a description of the route.

64. I suppose you prepared the schedule of the Bill? I made a description of the line.

65. *Mr. Day.*] Do you think it necessary for the Committee to obtain information from the Railway Department as to whether, in their opinion, the proposed junction is a proper one? No; I do not think it will be necessary. I am sure there will be no difficulty in that respect, because the Railway Department will lay that portion of the line themselves, so that it is compulsory upon us to do everything that is necessary for the proper junction of the two lines.

66. Then with regard to the points and things of that kind, the proposed junction will correspond as nearly as possible with the junction under the old Act? Yes; it will be just the same in every way.

67. And the Railway Department will have the power to see that the points are right? The Government will lay down that portion themselves, until we get clear of their line; therefore that is a guarantee that everything will be properly done.

68. Then the Commissioner for Railways will have power to see that the junction with the Government line is properly effected? Yes.

69. And you cannot join on to the Government railway without the sanction of the Department? No.

70. And without conforming to their regulations? No.

W. A. Harper,
Esq.
16 June, 1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM-STREET TRAMWAY BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF WILLIAM-STREET.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 April, 1887.

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

The Petition of the undersigned residents and persons interested in property in William-street,
Woolloomooloo,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill asking leave for the construction and maintenance of a Tramway to be propelled by electric force now awaits the consideration of your Honorable House.

That your Petitioners hail with delight so important a transit development as the provisions of the Bill referred to affords.

That your Petitioners are residents of a suburb to which said means of travelling will be a valuable boon.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the provisions of the William-street Tramway Bill may receive favourable consideration at the hands of your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 75 signatures.]

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WILLOUGHBY & GORDON TRAMWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
1 *June*, 1887.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1887.

350—A

[6d.]

1887.
(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 35. THURSDAY, 19 MAY, 1887.

4. WILLOUGHBY AND GORDON TRAMWAY BILL. (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Lyne moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Abbott, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Neild, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Ives, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Lakeinan, Mr. Sutherland, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 38. WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

3. WILLOUGHBY AND GORDON TRAMWAY BILL:—Mr. Lyne, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on the 19th May, 1887; together with Appendix, and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1887.

 WILLOUGHBY AND GORDON TRAMWAY BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 19th May, 1887, the "*Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness named in the margin* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

*Mr. Andrew
Armstrong.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable the Bill as amended by them.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 31st May, 1887.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 20 MAY, 1887.

The House continued sitting during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, and herefore no meeting could be held.

TUESDAY, 31 MAY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Dalton.

Mr. Lyne called to the Chair:

Entry from the Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill *referred*, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Mr. Andrew Armstrong called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* a plan showing the intended route of the proposed Tramway, and *handed in* letters from the Borough Councils of North Willoughby and St. Leonards approving of the same (*See Appendix*); and *handed in* letters from R. Harnett and the executor of the late Sir Alexander Stuart, approving of the proposed line of Tramway. (*See Appendix*.)

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read, and agreed to.

Clause 3 read, amended*, and agreed to.

Clauses 4 to 15 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with an amendment, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2. Clause 3, lines 33 and 34. *Omit* "not less than three feet six inches or more than."

* See schedule of amendment.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WILLOUGHBY AND GORDON TRAMWAY BILL.

TUESDAY, 31 MAY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. LYNE,	|	MR. LAKEMAN,
MR. FRANK FARNELL,	|	MR. DALTON.

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Andrew Armstrong called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Is there any opposition to this Bill? None whatever.
2. Have you obtained the sanction of the Borough Councils through which your tramway will pass? Yes, I hand in two letters from the Councils of North Willoughby and St. Leonards agreeing to our proposal. [*See Appendix A.*]
3. Those are the only municipalities interested? Yes.
4. The present Bill is precisely similar to the one passed by a former Select Committee? Yes, it is as amended by them.
5. Are the owners of the private lands through which this line passes in favour of this Bill? Yes; I produce a plan which shows the ownership of the land, and I hand in letters from Mr. Harnett, and from the Executor of the late Sir Alexander Stuart, approving of our action. [*See Appendix B.*] The owners of the land are Michael M'Mahon, J. A. Brown (one of the parties to this Bill), Richard Harnett, T. T. Forsyth, and the Executors of the late Sir Alexander Stuart.
6. Are any other private lands traversed by this Bill? No.
7. *Mr. Lakeman.*] Have you the consent of all the owners above referred to? Yes, all of them.
8. *Chairman.*] Is the plan now produced the same as that produced before the previous Committee? Yes, it is the identical plan.
9. You are one of the petitioners for this Bill? I am.
10. What is about the length of the proposed tramway? The exact length is 3 miles and 16 chains.
11. Is the terminus within the Borough of North Willoughby? No, it is beyond the boundary of North Willoughby. It is at the northern boundary of a Government reserve within the parish of Gordon.
12. What is the estimated cost of the line? The cost of an electric tramway which we propose to construct is £20,000.
13. Will that include the bridge? No, that is exclusive of the bridge, which will probably cost £5,000 more; that is being arranged for by private subscription.
14. You propose to raise the capital by means of a Company? Yes; a Company, consisting principally of the land-owners, who will be benefited by the line.
15. They have subscribed to the extent you have mentioned? Not yet, but they have pledged themselves to do so after the passing of the Bill.
16. They have undertaken to find the capital to carry out the work? Yes.

Mr. Andrew
Armstrong.
31 May, 1887.

RS

APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Andrew Armstrong.]

A.

The Acting Mayor, North Willoughby, to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Sir, Borough of North Willoughby, 21 March, 1887.
 In answer to your letter of date, 11th instant, *re* Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill, and asking this Council's sanction to the Bill to be introduced during the present Session of Parliament,—I have the honor to inform you that the following resolution was this day passed by this Council, with reference to the same:—
 "That this Council give its sanction to the construction and maintenance of the proposed Willoughby and Gordon Tramway, as described by notice of same duly advertised; and that the Mayor be authorized to sign and seal with the corporate seal of the borough a letter to Mr. Andrew Armstrong, containing the Council's assent."

I have, &c.,
 HOWARD FLEMING,
 Acting Mayor.

Sir, Borough of St. Leonards, Council Chambers, 5 April, 1887.
 In answer to your letter of , requesting the sanction of this Council to a deviation in route of the Willoughby and Gordon Tramway, I have the honor to inform you that the following resolution was this day passed, with reference thereto:—

"That the Council approve of the deviation in route of proposed tramway to Long Bay, Willoughby, and Gordon Tramway, and sanction the line as set forth in the amended Bill."

I have, &c.,
 BENJAMIN JENKINS,
 Mayor.

*Sealed with the common seal of the Council this 5th day of April.

(L.S.) W. BARNETT SMITH,
 Council Clerk.

B.

R. Harnett, Jun., to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 31 May, 1887.
 I shall be very pleased to see the proposed tramway running, and will do all in my power to forward the matter for the benefit of the residents of Gordon and Willoughby, &c.

Yours, &c.,
 R. HARNETT, JUN.

Mr. W. E. Wilson to Mr. A. Armstrong.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 31 May, 1887.
 I have seen Mr. Robison, executor of Sir A. Stuart, and he sees no objection to the tramway passing through Palmer and (or) Illidge's 10-acre blocks; in fact he knows it ought to improve the property considerably. You will therefore be able to give the same evidence before the Parliamentary Committee as you did on the former occasion.

Yours, &c.,
 WM. ED. WILSON.

3/12/87

RS